NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Telephone Call, DDE to Dulles (1 pg)~~ Open on Review, RS, 4/19/84		~~2/7/58~~	~~C*~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) — DDE DIARIES — Box 30 — Folder: Telephone Calls - February 1958

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

Telephone calls
February 28, 1958

In office

9:15 The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower about household plans, etc.

9:47 Mrs. Eisenhower, in Arizona, called the President about her own plans for return -- whether she should stay another week or not. The President urged her to do so, but apparently she decided against it.

9:55 The President called Colonel Thomas to tell him to take the plane to California for the repairs it needs, and to make arrangement to suit Mrs. Eisenhower for return via Denver.

4:00 The President went to the Hospital for the extraction of a tooth. This was at 10:00. The extraction was accomplished speedily, with no ill effects except a "mighty sore jaw." At 4:00 the President called me simply to report. Sounded very gay.

9:18 The President tried to get Major John but he was out to dinner.

9:49 The President talked to Mrs. Eisenhower in Arizona.

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 28, 1958

The President called Bill Thomas and told him Mrs. Eisenhower has a date here on the 12th. She will stay at Elizabeth Arden's two weeks rather than three. This means she will leave there on Sunday the 8th.

Colonel Thomas asked the President if he could go out for the weekend; the President said No.

Colonel Thomas is to take the plane to Los Angeles for some repairs on Monday of next week, pick Mrs. Eisenhower up in Phoenix, go to Denver for approximately 24 hours on return so Mrs. Eisenhower can see Mrs. Doud.

Colonel Thomas told the President he would have a plane on standby in case the President wants to go anywhere while the Columbine is gone.

Library

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 27, 1958

11:32	Secretary Dulles called The President
12:34	The President called acw
3:32	The President called George Allen
5:03	The President called acw
5:27	The President called George Humphrey
6:30	The President called Usher Hare
6:32	The President called Secretary Dulles - talked at 6:46
6:33	The President called Secretary McElroy at his office - gone for day - never mind
11:02	The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 27, 1958

The President talked with George Allen and invited him to the White House for the week-end to play bridge. The President told Mr. Allen he would be at Walter Reed on the 28th for extraction of a tooth and had so arranged it in order to be free for bridge on Saturday. Mr. Allen accepted the President's invitation to stay at the White House and said he would leave early the next morning to return, presumably, to California where he has been vacationing. General Gruenther will also be in for bridge and the President said he would try to get either Pete Jones or Jim Lemon as the fourth.

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 26, 1958

11:46	The President called Secretary Dulles -- on the hill never mind
11:47	The President called Secretary Herter
4:02	The President called Dr. Hauge
4:55	The President called Governor Adams
5:47	The President called acw
5:49	General Goodpaster called The President
6:35	The President called Bryce Harlow who enroute to Washington fm Oklahoma - never mind
7:42	The President called General Snyder
8:26	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower -- she returned the call five minutes later.

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 26, 1958

The President called Secretary Dulles who was on the Hill; spoke with Under Secretary Herter. In connection with a special delegation we are to send to Israel for the inauguration of that country, actually I think it's the 10th anniversary, the President wants Len Hall named as the Head of the group. Mr. Herter said fine and told the President there was one problem, which State is checking out now. It seems US is the only country thus far to receive invitation to send a delegation, unless they are making this American week or month and then will invite other countries later. The President told Herter to check this out and in any event if we send a group, be sure and have one or two "of our Israelite friends" but first of all he wants Len Hall as chief. He said he believed we should send some gentiles and that the head of the group should be a gentile.

The President also wanted Hall's visa to allow for extensive travel and to include Russia.

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 25, 1958

3:42 The President called Secretary Dulles

5:25 Secretary Dulles called The President

6:20 The President called acw to inquire about the speech on radio and TV or just radio. Answer given to Mrs. John Eisenhower.

6:24 The President called acw

6:26 The President called acw

6:28 The President called acw

6:52 The President called Mr. Hagerty

7:24 The President called acw

10:24 Mrs. Eisenhower called The President

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 25, 1958

The President called Secretary Dulles and read to him a proposed letter to Prime Minister Macmillan for the Secretary's comment. Dulles expressed particular interest in the paragraph of the President's letter which deals with initiation of preparatory work for Summit meeting by NATO countries. The Secretary told the President a certain amount of preparatory work had already been started in NATO. The President said he would send the letter over, at the Secretary's request.

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 24, 1958

5:45	General Goodpaster called The President
5:50	The President called Secretary McElroy
6:00	The President called General Goodpaster
6:27	Dr. Milton Eisenhower called The President
6:32	Mrs. Kenneth Royall called The President -- talked okay at 6:35
6:34	The President called acw
6:39	The President called The Pantry talked with Johnson
804	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower in Phoenix
8:31	The President called the Usher talked with Lee

TELEPHONE CALLS
Thomasville, Feb. 22

3:40	President called Secretary Dulles re memorandum about Macmillan. He suggest, though that Macmillan go to DePauw University rather than the Citadel, though none of his business.
3:42	President called - acw - re cable to Jock Whitney
3:45	President called acw again re Macmillan and Jock Whitney
8:50	President called Meade Alcorn, no idea of subject

No telephone calls Feb. 23 - President flew to Phoenix, Arizona from Thomasville and back to Washington.

THOMASVILLE
Telephone calls
2/20/58

12:00 President called Dr. Hauge

12:05 President called acw

1:17 President called acw

5:20 President returned call from Secretary Anderson

5:28 President callec acqw

2/20/58

The Vice President called, just back from his Arizona-California trip. I don't know how kind it is to report what he wanted me to tell you, but he said Phoenix is just magnificent climate-wise. He said it was a real tonic for him, and that the two days he had there were the best rest he had had, and that his cold dried up completely.

He stayed at the Luce's home, right on the 6th tee of a magnificent golf course (which nobody plays on - very exclusive), wonderful house, wonderful Italian cook, etc. He says you have a standing invitation to visit them, and wouldn't you even consider going out, when you take Mrs. Eisenhower out, a day or two early and getting a couple of days in the sun there?

- - - - -

Dr. Milton was so pleased at your message about the article in U.S. News. He said he had tried to express his own views, and at the same time avoid any criticism of the Folsom planned. He was just delighted that you had seen the article and had voluntarily called him.

a.

TELEPHONE CALLS
Thomasville
February 19, 1958

7:55 called açw about pictures

10:50 called acw about Harriman telegram

12:05 called acw

5:50 called Secretary of State Dulles; no report on call.

2/19/58
2:40

Secretary Anderson called.

At 4:30 today the Federal Reserve Board is going to announce that the reserve requirement of the three classes of banks has been reduced by 1/2 of 1%.

This means that in the Central Reserve Banks the rate has gone from 20 to 19-1/2%. This puts into those banks 125 million dollars of reserve.

In the Reserve City Banks the rate has gone from 18 to 17-1/2, which means 195 million more are put in reserve in those banks.

In the Country Banks the rate has gone from 12 to 11-1/2%. The amount of reserve put into the Country Bank system is 180 million dollars.

This totals 500 million dollars. This is what is called "high power" money because of the effect on the ability of the banks to lend -- it is several times greater than the amount of money represented.

This is very closely guarded until 4:30 because of what it would do to the stock market.

Secretary Anderson is available if you want to talk to him on phone.

acw.

TELEPHONE CALLS

Friday, February 15.

President called acw 3 times.

Saturday, April 16, 1958

President called acw 3 times. (see attached sheet)

Sunday, Feb. 17

Prsident called acw.

Secretary Herter called the President 8:55. Do not know purpose of call.

TELEPHONE CALLS
Thomasville,
February 16, 1958

10:13 The President called acw to report he was going out for the day (trip to Albany, to the Jones Plantation and the Woodruff Plantation)

6:20 The President called acw about changes in Mutual Aid Message. Also wanted me to get message to George Allen that he had talked to Pete Jones (Mr. Allen was also talking to Billy Byars) and that Pete Jones completely agreed that for time being no more cattle should be bought.

6:35 The President called Major John Eisenhower

7:00 The President called Secretary McElroy, no idea of subject of call.

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 12, 1958

8:11 p.m. The President called Mr. Hagerty

February 13, 1958

7:48 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

7:51 The President called George Humphrey in Georgia

8:00 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

9:21 The President called acw

10:11 The President called acw

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 11, 1958

9:22	The President called the Attorney General who out of the office. President said "never mind" call cancelled
10:39	The President called Secretary Dulles
3:45	The President called acw

TELEPHONE CALL
February 11, 1958

The President saw the new Russian Ambassador for an unprecedented long time -- 35 minutes. The President, after appointment was completed, called the Secretary of State.

The President commented that the Ambassador was really a pleasant sort of individual and seemed to be friendly. The Ambassador told the President that one of his missions was to find a greater understanding between our two countries.

The President brought up the idea of a Summit conference -- what kind of meeting they would have. The Ambassador pointed out the difficulties with Foreign Ministers' meetings, and the President told him that the Russian people think that Secretary Dulles is prejudiced against them and that this is not so; he reiterated that Secretary Dulles is a man the President trust completely. The Ambassador commented that this was the President's business, to which the President rejoined "I assure you it is."

The President then said that Secretary Dulles was going to be out of town for a few days, but asked that when, at the first opportunity, the Secretary would call the Ambassador, would the Ambassador go to see him and have a good talk. The President commented that the Secretary was a firm man -- the serious type. He asked that the Ambassador see the Secretary again to get an actual understanding of how we propose to get closer to the Russian people.

At the conclusion the President pointed out the Ambassador's background -- he has been in the Foreign Office (of the Soviets) for four years, but he has spent most of his life in international trade.

The President urged that the Secretary ask the Ambassador to come in again for a personal chat. The Secretary had, he said, a good talk with him when he first came in.

The President said he was the first Russian other than Zhukov he had ever seen laugh.

Wiley Buchanan sat in on appointment and has given Jim Hagerty some notes. Jim will give me a copy as soon as he has a chance to dictate them.

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 9, 1958

The Secretary of State called the President at 12:42, again at 1:00, and the President called the Secretary at 4:12. Presumably all about the situation in Tunisia, where the French attacked, by airplanes -- many of which were Americans -- killed close to 100 citizens in one village.

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 10, 1958

9:07 The President called the Attorney General -- he was not in; talked okay at 9:18

4:15 The President called acw

6:13 The President called acw

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 7, 1958

The President called the Secretary of State and told him that because of his cold he was postponing work on the draft of the letter to Bulganin (concerning offer of United States to take 10,000 students a year). President will rest over the weekend, -- and does not plan to go to church. Plans for extraction of tooth have been cancelled.

The Secretary asked about Stassen interview. The President spoke to him frankly about disagreement with the Secretary. The President does not want Stassen as a personal assistant (duties are too illy defined) and not in a consultative capacity. He is asking Governor Adams to check to see if an administrative position is available. If he does leave the President has given him as a target date the end of the month, and wants to be sure that he fulfills his responsibility in getting his people straightened out in other jobs.

The Secretary is working on something which he wants to check with the President before both go away next week.

Finally, the President asked the Secretary to check as a personal favor to him a letter which he is drafting and which the contents are known only to the President, now to the Secretary, and to acw.

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 5, 1958

The President talked to Secy Dulles about the latest letter from Bulganin and his ideas regarding a reply thereto. In particular he discussed the question of disengagement stating that we are in Europe by the invitation of the countries involved and if we start to talk of disengagement we are talking the complete destruction of NATO. That this would mean we would be back to where we were a few years ago. The President further said that if Germany, France and some of the smaller countries, felt safe enough that they did not need us "why I would be delighted to disengage" -- but that we are there to try to help these nations at their request. The President then went to the question of banning of tests calling it isolated and interrupting himself here to say that "Humphrey and few more shouting." He said, "here again we are bound to our allies," if they are prevented from getting bombs themselves to arm themselves because of prohibition of tests, they won't go along with the agreement. In light of this the President asked what worth would such an agreement have beetween Russian and ourselves. There was much more discussion on this point with Secretary Dulles advising that he would not place our entire argument against banning of tests solely on our allies.

The President then asked Secy Dulles about our comment regarding desired clarification of certain portions of Bulganin's letter of Jan 8th. Dulles told the President that that was not sent as a message to Bulganin (The President was under the impression it had been), but just as a White House comment on the letter for Mr. Hagerty's use. Dulles went on to say that on the surface the matter is negative, referred to the portion dealing with veto rights and also said it is not apparent from the letter the kind of agenda or the preparation of an agenda and that this would be what the President called for. The President asked Secy Dulles again "You did not send the short one"? Mr. Dulles said -- No -- that it was just for guidance for the local press, that the initial reading indicated further clarification desired. Conversation was terminated by statement they would discuss this at appointment later in day.

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
February 5, 1958

9:42 The President called Secretary Dulles

4:41 The President called George Humphrey in Cleveland

6:40 The President called acw

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 5, 1958.

The President called George Humphrey regarding plans for visit to Thomasville, Georgia, leaving Washington Fbruary 12th. The President told Mr. Humphrey that his laryngitis was something out of this world and asked what Mr. Humphrey thought the weather would be like in Thomasville, It seems they have had unseasonably cold weather and Humphrey thought it would be just about ending now. The President commented he is probably going to have to go along with the doctors, although he doesn't know where to go -- Southern California -- that's too far. The President decided to plan on going to Thomasville, if it gets too bad "why we'll just pile on the plane and take off for some damn place, if it means Panama. We'll just all get on the plane."

The President told Mr. Humphrey he had told Pete and Nettie (Jones) to come on down to their iplace which is 50 miles from Humphrey plantation and they could drive over a couple days -- "Bill (Robinson) is up so that's four of us." The President said he did not know about Jock (Whitney) and that he did not ask George Allen. He thought Mr. Allen would rather have been down; however, he had gone with Mrs. Allen to California for a month. "Slats Slater is in Jamaica and I can always get Cliff (Roberts). No news on Jock."

The President said he would cable Jock -- he then commented he was taking more damned medicine -- "if I were full of buckshot I'd sink."

Mr. Humphrey inquired about the First Lady -- President said she was fine and had told him she would like along with Mrs. Humphrey and a few others to take off for the Elizabeth Arden place in Arizona. The President said he convinced her to go to Thomasville and then go on to Arizona if she wanted.

Conversation terminated with the thought -- if the weather is too bad, the party will go somewhere else.

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 3, 1958

The Secretary of State called the President, approximately 4:45. The Secretary was at home with a cold, and the President at home with a slight sore throat. No record of call kept.

February 4

clear

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 1, 1958

11:49	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower
2:45	Secretary Dulles called The President

February 2, 1958

9:07	Mrs. Eisenhower called The President
3:58	Secretary Dulles called the President -- talked at 5:43.

Diary February 1958

February 28, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

From time to time I have received informal recommendations from members of the automobile industry that, in order to have an equal part in collective bargaining with the UAW, there should be industry-wide bargaining on the part of the companies.

Apparently all the companies except General Motors accept this view completely.

In informal conversation with Mr. Curtice, he has made arguments against the proposition. It seems to me as I listen to him that he is really more interested in General Motors' competitive position vis-a-vis the other companies than he is in the establishing of an orderly industry-wide bargaining position.

I have been very careful to avoid any appearance of governmental interference into such matters and such questioning as I have done with Mr. Curtice and others has been merely for information.

Mr. Curtice took the opportunity to describe to me some of the economic consequences of the Supreme Court order requiring DuPont to divest itself of 63 million shares of General Motors stock. I understand from the Attorney General that he has already submitted to the Court a plan for accomplishing the divestiture, at the same time recognizing the need for avoiding economic shocks in throwing this amount of stock suddenly upon the market. The attached memorandum briefly shows Mr. Curtice's views.

Again I listened and questioned only for information, but I did acquaint the Attorney General verbally with Mr. Curtice's conviction that this divestiture will have to be accomplished very slowly and judiciously or some very bad economic effects will occur.

No action is indicated on any of these matters on my part.

DDE

February 1958

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Index	(2 pgs)	2/5-28/58	A
2. Memo of Conf. 78-7, #13	DDE, McElroy, Coolidge, Goodpaster 2/27/58 re DOD structure 12/12/78-bc	2/28/58	A
3. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting	11/29/77-bm	2/28/58	A
4. Memcon.	(State), DDE breakfast with President-Elect Ydigoras of Guatemala (3 pgs) 7/2/82, bc	2/25/58	A
5. Memo of Conf. 76-77, #1	DDE, Strauss, Quarles, Loper, Stans, Killian; Goodpaster, Bacher, Persons re aircraft 10/20/76-DAD	2/25/58	A
6. Memo of Conf. 78-8, #3	DDE, Killian, Strauss, Goodpaster re nuclear weapons (1 pg) 8/24/79, bc	2/25/58	A
7. DDE Diary Entry 78-7, #14	12/12/78-bc	2/25/58	A
8. Legislative Leadership Meeting Supplementary Notes	11/29/77-bm	2/25/58	A
9. Memcon. 76-49, #80	(State), DDE, Willy Brandt re Berlin 12/20/77-bc	2/11/58	A
10. Memo of Conf. 76-50	DDE, Dulles, Allen Dulles, Killian and others re intelligence matters (2 pgs) 11/6/80, bc	2/10/58	A
11. Memorandum 76-50	re intelligence matters (2 pgs) Exempted, NLE 80-301 #2	2/5/58	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

Box 30
Folder: Staff Notes February 1958

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
12. Memo of 76-49, #83	Conf., DDE, Killian, Land, Goodpaster, 2/10/58 re space activities & intelligence matters (1 pg) (portions exempted, CIA-11/1/76; NASA-12/1/76; NSC-4/25/77) portions exempted NLE 80-194 #15	2/10/58	A
13. ~~Minutes of Cabinet Meeting~~	~~(2 pgs) (Portions exempted by NSC, 8/31/79 - see 76-119, #4 - Cabinet series)~~ DDH 8/4/82	2/7/58	A
14. ~~Legislative Leadership Meeting Supplementary Notes~~	11/29/77	2/4/58	A
15. ~~Memorandum for Files~~	~~(1 pg)~~ opened per RR81-16, RF 7/9/81	2/4/58	C

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES** Box 30 Folder: Staff Notes February 1958

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry / of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

[redacted]

February 28, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 27, 1958

Others present: Secretary McElroy, Mr. Coolidge
General Goodpaster

Mr. Coolidge outlined three charts, one showing the present structure of the Department of Defense, one showing in simplest outline the proposed new structure, and the third elaborating on the second.

In the discussion which resulted, the President said he thought that unified commanders should have the same disciplinary authority over personnel of all services that they have over their own service component. He also thought that the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the unified commanders should be commissioned in the armed forces of the United States. Mr. Coolidge said that the group working with Mr. McElroy had felt that this arrangement was suitable for the three- and four-star officers, subject to certain safeguards which have to be worked out, but there is question regarding officers of two-star grade and lower. In the discussion, it was not completely clear whether the proposal related simply to the members of the JCS and the unified commanders, or to members of their staffs as well.

Mr. McElroy said that the unified commanders who had appeared before his group had said that they did not wish to take on the court martial responsibility for personnel of the other services. The President said that the requirements in war and peace are quite different. Negotiation and action through cooperation is all right in peacetime where time is not of the essence, but would not work in war. He did not think the system should be subjected to change at the onset of war; consequently, we should have in peace what we need in war. Mr. Coolidge said that General Twining is now making a study to assure that the unified commander is given the same authority over personnel of the other services that he has over his own component.

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR78-7 #13
By LJ Date 12-13-78

Mr. Coolidge said that the group has found a great deal of difficulty in deciding where to put research. One alternative is to set up a Defense Research Institute at the same level as the JCS. Another would be to set up a fourth department, paralleling the Army, Navy, Air Force. In any case, a Director of Research would allocate tasks to the services and control the funds available to them. The President said the weakness today is decentralized authority resulting from provision of law or seizure through having money voted directly to the services.

Mr. Coolidge said that the group had not settled on titles for the heads of the services but are inclined to favor a title of Deputy Secretary of Defense for the Army, etc. They were strongly of the view that the Vice Chief of Staff of each service should take on added responsibilities of his own. The President indicated he had had some question about the "Deputy Secretary" solution, but that the idea of putting the Chief of Staff in the JCS and having service operations performed by the successor to the Vice Chief of Staff gave some desirability to the use of the "Deputy Secretary" title. He said that there is substantial reason why the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff should have some control over their respective services.

Mr. Coolidge said that there is probably a lot to be gained through straightening out the organization within the respective services but the present group feels that they should not try to get into this. The President indicated general agreement with this view.

The President advised Mr. McElroy and Mr. Coolidge to be very careful on the research arrangement. Mr. Coolidge said they are thinking of having all research funds appropriated to the Secretary of Defense. Mr. McElroy added that they may decide to recommend having all funds appropriated to the Secretary of Defense.

Mr. Coolidge reported that the group agreed the Chairman of the JCS should be in charge of the assignment of work to the Joint Staff. The President spoke in favor of making the staff an integrated staff. Mr. Coolidge said that, at least for the operations section, this would be done. The President also said that he thought the lower level committees in the Joint Staff structure should come out. Mr. McElroy said they are planning to drop out the committees, at least on an experimental basis.

Mr. McElroy said they are also planning to recommend eliminating the service "roles and missions" from law, and the President enthusiastically endorsed this action.

The President referred to a plan announced by Mr. Vinson and other Congressmen yesterday. It showed considerable signs of being a reversion to a three-department setup. He thought that if the authority of the Secretary of Defense were thus reduced the position would be untenable and should be abolished. In that case, the result might be that Congress would also be organized in comparable committees.

The President indicated some question regarding the element called the "Joint Secretaries." Mr. McElroy said that there will be many problems of personnel, administration and procurement which will require coordination. He reiterated that research is a great problem. The President advised them to talk with Dr. Killian, and Mr. Coolidge said they are trying to arrange a time to get together. The President said he rather liked the idea of the Defense Research Institute.

In summarizing, the President said that the essence of the matter is to establish the power of the Secretary of Defense to get things done and to go into everything that needs corrective action. He suggested that the group get their thoughts into the most simplified form possible -- one that could be put out to the public should there be a decision to do so.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

February 28, 1958
9:10 A. M. -- 11:00 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower
(for only a short period of time)

Vice President Nixon
Sec. Dulles
Under Sec. Scribner
(for Sec. Anderson)
Sec. McElroy
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Summerfield
Under Sec. Chilson
(for Sec. Seaton)
Sec. Benson
Under Sec. Walter Williams
(for Sec. Weeks)
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Folsom

Director Brundage
Mr. Gordon Gray
Dr. Saulnier

Mr. Wendell Barnes, SBA
Mr. Leo Hoegh, FCDA
Mr. Maurice Stans

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Mr. Rabb
Gen. Bragdon
Col. Meek
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Morgan
Mr. McCabe
Dr. Hauge
Gen. Cutler
Mr. Larson
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Martin
Capt. Aurand
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Economic Situation - Dr. Saulnier made a presentation similar to that at the January 24th Cabinet meeting, bringing some statistics up to date. While his conclusions were generally the same (like 1954 as of now, and "wait and see"), he noted a tendency of items in the "more serious" category to show a worsening sufficient to give pause. He pointed out that the speed of decline is increasing in some categories, abating in others. The automobile situation continued to remain bad, of great concern since general recovery might best be expected from improvements in autos, construction, and defense expenditures. He cited some improvement in residential construction, noted additional actions that would be helpful, and urged especially early Congressional attention to housing legislation.

(The President entered the meeting at this point.)

Dr. Saulnier cited the optimism of reports in February from the National Association of Purchasing Agents where fewer reported decreasing orders than in January and more reported increasing orders than in January. Dr. Saulnier hoped that the credit ease would continue even beyond its present condition, that Government procurement activities could be accelerated quickly and wisely, and that the Administration could contribute to greater confidence throughout the economy.

While Dr. Saulnier was confident that the decline was "bottoming out" he could not foresee any signs yet of an upturn and felt that the Administration might have to become active to promote that upturn.

Sec. Dulles cautioned on the adverse foreign impact of over-publicizing defense expenditures as helping to solve the problem.

Sec. Mitchell hoped a full review could be made of the highway program so that desirable actions could be taken quickly to provide both direct and indirect employment through it. Dr. Saulnier said that decisions would soon be forthcoming from a very careful study. Sec. Mitchell suggested a Congressional advance of funds to supplement the gas tax, Mr. Brundage observed that this would add to a deficit, and the President seemed willing to get some emergency money for something that could be brought into play immediately and effectively. Mr. Brundage thought the trust fund money this year would more than provide for the work ready to be accomplished. Gov. Adams emphasized the timing problem and the need for legislative amendment if there was to be any possibility of including highway construction in the "on shelf" projects.

Public Works - Gen. Bragdon reviewed the status of his planning, particularly with regard to the factor of how soon various specific projects could be initiated and whether they could be completed within two years. His proposal under development, he said, did not go very deeply into State and local programs but he was studying a project of advancing funds to the States for certain works that would bring a maximum of immediate employment.

As an interim action, Gen. Bragdon recommended (1) that there be no announcement of any particular programs until the President is satisfied a balanced program has been developed, and (2) that work be continued to develop a $4 1/2 billion program to be submitted to the Congress at such time as the President decides it is needed.

(The President left the meeting in the course of General Bragdon's presentation.)

The Vice President thought public opinion would accept an accelerated highway program more readily than any WPA-type or "make work"

program. Sec. Folsom called attention to the readiness of the various hospital construction projects which had the virtue of being desperately needed.

The Vice President believed the Administration should have ready in about a month a "bank" of actions for the President to put before Congress. He felt Congress should be put to a test as in 1946-48, particularly with regard to the Housing Act. He emphasized the desirability of sending a "package" request to Congress rather than unrelated single proposals.

Gov. Adams reported progress on drafting a highway bill, on Sec. Seaton's forthcoming recommendations to the President on the acceleration of going construction, and on Mr. Folsom's study of HEW projects. He indicated that the President's budget policies are still in effect and current budget objectives are not to be ignored even though the present extensive activity might suggest otherwise.

Post Office Modernization Program - Mr. Summerfield indicated that the necessary studies were being made for accelerated Post Office modernization programs up to a level of perhaps $1 1/2 billion within two years. He noted also the orders being placed for new trucks.

Small Business - Mr. Barnes reported that Small Business had experienced a noticeable but not serious effect thus far from the recession. He found it impossible to generalize on the incidence of business failures since the rate of formation has been so high for the past four years. He saw some difficulty resulting from the effect that defense programs must generally pass through a prime contractor thus delaying its impact on small business and its employees.

Mr. Barnes noted the status of Small Business legislation pending in Congress.

Surplus Labor Areas - Sec. Weeks noted the role of the Area Development Program with its long-range help to communities to help themselves. This was especially valuable as a clearing house for ideas. At short range, he said, the program assists in contract procurement in cooperation with the Small Business Administration.

Mr. Gray cautioned against expecting much help for surplus labor areas from the procurement Order operated under the Mobilization Program. Throughout the history of that Order, only a tiny fraction of total procurement had been directed to such areas.

Sec. Mitchell thought that the Administration's proposed Area Assistance Act, developed quite a while ago, might be reviewed for liberalizing under present conditions.

Gov. Adams stressed the need for being sensitive to situations that could mushroom into something very difficult, and he asked Mr. Williams to be especially sensitive to them and alert appropriate

Government agencies to any need for rapid action.

Foreign Relations and the Economic Situation - Sec. Dulles emphasized State Department's great interest in restoration of the economy since the downturn can affect our foreign relations in many ways -- increasing the difficulty of reciprocal trade and mutual assistance legislation which, if dealt with inadequately by the Congress, can lead to a trend in many other countries of turning to Russia. Similarly, the downturn can lead to a re-growth of isolationism in the United States which could cause the collapse of our foreign policy. The Vice President concurred in these views and took note of a Cleveland newspaper editorial violently opposed to some aspect of our foreign relations -- this in an area not known for isolationism. Sec. Dulles recalled the 1929-35 era when the Smoot-Hawley Tariff and other economic actions contributed to the growth of dictatorial power in Germany and Japan and weakened the co-operation of countries naturally opposed to totalitarianism. Sec. Dulles believed for these reasons that our economic recovery must be rapid or it could be too late.

The Vice President then stated his agreement with Dr. Saulnier's view that it may be necessary not only to act to stop the downturn but also to act further to cause an upturn.

Fiscal Situation - Mr. Scribner estimated on the basis of latest Treasury receipts that the total for the year might run $1 billion or more below the earlier estimate of $72.4 billion, since excises have dropped off, corporation profits estimates have been reduced, and withholding taxes fell off in January and February.

Budget Situation - Mr. Brundage summarized his presentation into a tentative forecast that FY 1958 may show a $2 billion deficit rather than the originally anticipated $300 million surplus.

The Vice President, Dr. Saulnier, Secretaries Benson and Folsom, and the Attorney General all commented briefly on items that might be featured in public comments. Mr. Rogers stressed the need for talking about specific actions, both accomplished and proposed, rather than anticipated trends.

Budgeting for Non-Military Defense (CI 57-50) - Mr. Gray alerted the Cabinet that Congressional Committees had not completely accepted the earlier proposal as to budgetary arrangements for FCDA and ODM delegated functions, hence it would be necessary to revise the approach and a new proposal would be forthcoming soon.

Defense Essentiality of Horological Industry - Mr. Gray noted that his decision on this matter under Section 7 would be announced at noon.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Rabb
Mr. Minnich

February 27, 1958

Memo to: Bob Gray

From : Earle D. Chesney

Subject : Appointment with the President at 3:00 p.m., General Mark Clark, Superintendent, The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., John S. Gleason, National Commander, The American Legion.
Subject - Proposed Use of Military Installations for Boys' Summer Camps Under the Auspices of the American Legion & other Veterans Organisations.

General Clark, who had arranged for the appointment with the President, stated that last summer the Citadel was used for a summer camp for boys in that area which accommodated two groups for two week's duration each. The type of training and instruction provided included spiritual, athletic and good citizenship and was so well received that the American Legion expressed a keen interest in developing and sponsoring a similar program throughout the nation.

General Clark stated that this morning they had discussed this subject with Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy and Assistant Secretary of Defense William H. Francis, Jr., however Presidential approval was desired in order to get complete cooperation.

The President expressed an interest and asked some questions as to financing and who would assume responsibilities of such a program. Commander Gleason stated that the Legion and other veterans organizations he believed would undertake the responsibility of financing programs throughout the country and ventured that the cost to the government would be the use of military facilities that were idle.

The President expressed an opinion that perhaps a pilot program could be inaugurated with the cooperation of the six army commands. He suggested that the Commander write a short letter explaining

the program in order that official action could be taken and a press release issued after the exchange of correspondence.

Secretary Francis was telephoned and advised of the meeting as stated above. He said he would call General Wyman at Fort Monroe and alert him as to the contemplated action. Mr. Francis stated that the members of General Wyman's command had visited the Citadel last summer and were very much impressed with the program.

cc: Gen. Goodpaster
Bryce Harlow
Ann Whitman
Jim Hagerty
Col. Schulz

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 27, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

2:20 p.m. - 2:44 p.m. Thursday, February 27, 1958

Just prior to the following meeting, Governor Adams and I took a couple of minutes to advise the President of the nature of the meeting with Congressmen A. L. Miller and Phil Weaver of Nebraska. I advised the President that they were in a rather embarrassing position since his statement in the press conference yesterday respecting Mr. Benson but they felt compelled to confer with him as the result of a meeting held with some 28 Members of the House last week.

I accompanied Congressman Weaver and Congressman Miller in to see the President. Both Congressmen said they thought the President looked to be in excellent health and he indicated that he felt fine except for a slight hoarseness. Dr. Miller then stated the reasons for his visit.

A group of Congressmen from the Middle Western States (list attached) met last week to discuss Secretary Benson's position as Secretary of Agriculture. The Congressman explained that he and Congressman Weaver had been given the responsibility of taking the concensus of this group to the Secretary and the President. Congressman Miller said their feeling was that the Secretary was a political liability and that his retention in office would cost the Republicans from 20 to 30 House seats in the 1958 elections. He did not indicate that the President should request Mr. Benson's resignation but that if the Secretary offered to resign he hoped the President would give the most thoughtful consideration to such a request. Congressman Weaver then indicated that although both of them felt that the Secretary was a man of high integrity and only trying to do a job the farmers were dissatisfied with him, and both felt that he was a symbol of low prices to the midwest farmers.

Congressman Weaver stated further that the farmers were hurt because their prices were down and the cost of everything the farmers had to buy was up considerably.

The President heard them out patiently and graciously. He then stated that he was in thorough accord with the program Secretary Benson is advocating and he feels that the farmers will be better off if they are freed from Government domination and regulation. He said that if he as President of the United States were to ask for Secretary Benson's resignation the Republicans would lose far more votes throughout the country than they could possibly expect to gain.

I told the two Congressmen that I thought they had received a very fair hearing and they both agreed. The meeting went much better than I had expected.

J. Z. A.

Jack Z. Anderson

P. S. Not all of the attached list of Congressmen opposed Benson and the Administration farm program. I understand that two or three of those who attended the meeting openly defended Benson.

J. Z. A.

COLORADO
J. Edgar Chenoweth, 3rd District

ILLINOIS
Emmet F. Byrne, 3rd District
William McVey, 4th District
Harold R. Collier, 10th District
Robert H. Michel, 18th District
Leslie C. Arends, 17th District
Sid Simpson, 20th District

IOWA
Fred Schwengel, 1st District
H. R. Gross, 3rd District
Paul Cunningham, 5th District
Ben F. Jensen, 7th District
Charles B. Hoeven, 8th District

KANSAS
William Avery, 1st District
Myron V. George, 3rd District
Edward H. Rees, 4th District
Wint Smith, 6th District

MASSACHUSETTS
Joseph W. Martin, Jr., 14th District

MINNESOTA
H. Carl Andersen, 7th District
Walter H. Judd, 5th District

NEBRASKA
Phil Weaver, 1st District
Glenn Cunningham, 2nd District
A. L. Miller, 4th District

NORTH DAKOTA
Otto Krueger, At Large

PENNSYLVANIA
Richard M. Simpson, 18th District

SOUTH DAKOTA
E. Y. Berry, 2nd District

WISCONSIN
William K. Van Pelt, 6th District
Alvin O'Konski, 10th District

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

February 27, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Jack Z. Anderson
Assistant to the President
The White House

I understand the following will talk with the President today. If so, he may be interested in the Congressional Quarterly rating of their legislative support (of the President).

	84th Congress		85th Cong., 1st Sess.	
	% For	% Against	% For	% Against
A. L. Miller (Nebr)	73	24	47	53
Phil Weaver (Nebr)	63	33	53	47

According to the 13th Annual CQ Almanac, the election percent of victory for Congressmen A. L. Miller and Phil Weaver of Nebraska are as follows:

	WEAVER (%)	MILLER (%)
1956	67	65.6
1954	58.6	70.4
1952	72*	73.3

* former Rep. Curtis (Note that Weaver has not yet returned his district to as strong a Republican position as it had before he took office.)

Carl

Carl F. Hawver
Consultant

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 26, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

11:50 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. - Wednesday, February 26, 1958

General Persons and I accompanied Senator Barrett of Wyoming and Senator Watkins of Utah in to see the President. Both Senators indicated that they considered it essential that the Administration take immediate steps not only to accelerate work on reclamation projects currently under construction but also to include authorized new starts in the 1959 budget. When it was pointed out that if this were done for reclamation projects we would immediately be deluged with requests for additional projects in other Departments the Senators stated that perhaps the funds could be requested in a 1958 supplemental.

Senator Watkins also emphasized the need for providing funds immediately to implement the Small Projects Act. Senator Barrett concurred and the President asked General Persons to request that Secretary Seaton look into this subject as soon as possible.

The President stated that he had asked the Secretary of Interior on Tuesday to re-examine the Interior Department's present program and report back to him. The President further indicated that he thought it might be desirable to accelerate the work on going projects which would immediately put people to work. However, he questioned the advisability of new starts in 1959 as planning and survey funds did not provide for the employment of many people.

The Senators pointed out to the President that there was a great deal of unemployment in both Utah and Wyoming and that an accelerated construction program would be extremely beneficial. Senator Barrett stated that there were 2,500 people out of work in the Green River--Rock Springs section of Wyoming and additional funds now for Flaming Gorge would be extremely beneficial.

Senator Watkins stated that the closing of lead and zinc mines in Utah had thrown thousands of people out of work. The President said that only some 2,200 miners were actually involved. Senator Watkins argued that related activities also suffered and that one miner out of work meant five other people also out of work. He again emphasized that if the Small Projects Act were properly implemented with the one hundred million dollar revolving fund it would be helpful to all of the Western States.

The discussion then turned to international trade and the pending legislation to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. Senator Watkins stated that he did not think the "escape clause" in the Trade Agreements Act was being properly administered and that domestic industries were therefore suffering. The President pointed out that within the last few months he had had to deal with the question of spring clothes pins, dates, figs, briar pipes and watches. He stated that although there might be some hardship to these industries as a result of foreign imports comparatively few citizens of the United States were involved.

With further respect to public works planning the President suggested that the Senators talk to General Bragdon.

Jack Z. Anderson

Pre-press conference briefing
February 26, 1958

INTERNATIONAL

Stassen office - who is going to occupy. Premature to announce any plans. Program interlocks with many other efforts of State.

Bulganin Exchange. Laster letter has received no recognition in public print in Russia. The President said in passing that the Soviets print maybe a dozen copies of their paper containing letter to show to Embassy people.

IRBM bases in Britain. Will be manned and operated by British. We are there to train personnel at moment.

Tunisia. There is little to say. Murphy is doing all he can. Negotiations are highly delicate the President cannot comment.

Pineau talk in which he criticised America on three counts. "No good will come of going into that."

Indonesia. Again situation is delicate; we are watching closely.

United Arab Republic. We have issued statement of recognition. Hare has been appointed Ambassador.

Iraq-Jordan merger. Watching situation. Hope that Saudi Arabia will join.

Russian Ambassador. Has been calling on a lot of people. The President said "I wonder what they aer trying to do." He recalled when Harriman was Ambassador to Russia, he could not dream of seeing Stalin, and that it took weeks for him to secure an appointment with the Foreign Minister.

DOMESTIC

Benson. President was thoroughly prepared in the defense of Mr. Benson that he was going to make. He said it was a commentary on the times when the American people pay no more attention to the qualities of courage, honesty and integrity, than is seeming evident by actions of the thirty Congressman. The President said he just didn't believe that Americans had arrived at that point (of wanting to discard a person with those qualities). He said he thought also the recommendation by the Congressman was "impertinent," and later he added "effrontery."

Adams suggested that it might be well to give a little advice to the Congress and to the people -- to suggest that the people of the country might do well to get behind Benson. The President said he was going to slap (Benson's critics) on the wrist.

State of Economy. The President read the various statements prepared by Dr. Hauge which will be filed with this report.

FCC and Mr. Mack. Mr. Mack had been a member of a Florida Commission (comparable to the FCC) and his recommendation had been recommended by many Democrats and Republicans, including enthusiastically Harry Byrd.

Letters of Governor Adams. Governor Adams reviewed the letters he had written - both on matters of policy. Governor Adams said that a research of our records has indicated nothing that anybody tried to influence anyone. The independent agencies are, the President said, as "independent of the President as the Supreme Court."

In this Mack case the Attorney General has the FBI making an investigation to see if any crime is involved; nothing is to be done in way of asking for resignation or otherwise until thzt investigation is completed. You would have to find legal cause for Mr. Mack's removal.

Texas GOP Dinner. The President was simply reminded of the sorry affair.

Pay Raises. President was reminded of status (passed house at increased rate, up before Senate today.)

Arthurs Burns letter. This is a curious letter. Arthur Burns tried to say he was misquoted in a remark at Columbia University which is being widely used by the Democrats as proving that he is not in sympathy with present economic policy (they aer quoting him as saying that the economy will not recover unless the government uses "massive retaliatory" methods). Arthur Burns tried to defend himself in this letter of February 18; actually it seems to bear out the reports. See also the President's letter suggesting that Burns publicly set the record straight.

Mutual Security. Only problem was raised that there may be some criticism of President making available $25,000 from a special fund to carry the office work involved in the Eric Johnston dinner. President has every legal right to do so; charge may be that he is indulging in "lobbying."

Dr. Killian. Story of General Putt's sounding off about the Air Force sending a rocket to the moon and establishing a military base on the moon. Answer: we are proceeding in orderly manner with program of exploration of outer space; we are not trying to duplicate Soviet efforts.

(2) Suggestion that satellites could be used to control the weather. Certainly tests will be made as part of an extensive program. But a long way from accomplishment.

(3) Vanguard. President said he certainly hoped next firing would be successful.

Presidential disability. Attorney General has testified on the matter; the President will stick to his recommendations of last year. He said "and this is not go out of the room -- I have personally made my arrangements with the Vice President". (However, he said practically the same thing in press conference itself, which turned out to be the biggest story of the day.

Axel Beck Appointment. President of American Bar Association has criticized. Curious that no one said whether recommendation of American Bar Association had been obtained -- which I thought was one thing the President always insisted on.

~~TOP SECRET~~

February 25, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 25, 1958

Others present: Dr. Killian
Admiral Strauss
General Goodpaster

Dr. Killian reported on an unexpected effect anticipated from exploding nuclear weapons at very high altitude. An "electron capture" phenomenon is anticipated which might have major effects on communication and radar. There was discussion of the possibilities in relation to "blanking out" of radars of certain wavelength.

The significance of this discovery to the shot planned for 250,000 feet altitude during the weapons tests this year was also discussed.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3 204
NR 78-8 #3
By OSA Date 8/22/19

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

Feb 25, 1958

March 10, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR BRIG. GEN. A. J. GOODPASTER

THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation at President's Breakfast for President-Elect Idigoras of Guatemala

There is attached, for approval prior to distribution, a memorandum of conversation which took place at the President's breakfast for President-Elect Idigoras of Guatemala on February 25, 1958.

The President's remarks are indicated in blue.

Fisher Howe
Director
Executive Secretariat

Enclosure:

Memorandum of Conversation.

Electrostatic reproduction made for preservation purposes by the Eisenhower Library for replacement of a deteriorating manuscript item.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NR 81-85 #2
By DC NLE Date 6/30/82

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: February 25, 1958

SUBJECT: President Eisenhower's Breakfast for President-Elect Ydigoras

PARTICIPANTS:
The President
President-Elect Ydigoras of Guatemala
The Secretary of State
The Secretary of Defense
Chargé d'Affaires Asensio-Wunderlich of Guatemala
Señor García Bauer
Dr. Mariano Lopez Herrarte
Assistant Secretary of State Roy R. Rubottom, Jr.
Ambassador Edward J. Sparks
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Mr. Samuel Waugh, President of Export-Import Bank
Mr. George Allen, USIA

COPIES TO:
The White House
S/S
ARA
C
E
ICA
S/P
INR
Amembassy Guatemala
G

The guests gathered in one of the drawing rooms. The President entered and, following introductions and greetings, led the guests into the family dining room.

Secretary Dulles invited the attention of the President to the fact that he (the Secretary) and President-Elect Ydigoras had both attended the Versailles Conference in 1919. The President during the course of the conversation recalled that he had known some of our military officers who had been connected with the Guatemalan Military Academy which had always maintained a high standard. The President also recalled several of his experiences while serving in Panama and later in the Philippines.

The President-Elect took the occasion to mention several of the problems which he faces in assuming office in Guatemala, including that of raising the health standard of his people. The Secretary also engaged in conversation on the same subject with Dr. Mariano Lopez Herrarte, an outstanding Guatemalan physician who was trained in the United States. Attention was called to the very serious problem of parasites, especially hookworm, which affects most of the Guatemalan population, reducing the blood count of the individuals affected on the average by 40 to 50 percent. Both the President and the Secretary asked that prompt attention be given to this problem through the Health Servicio under the Technical Cooperation program, since it seemed to be something that could be attacked vigorously with our assistance. Dr. Lopez acknowledged the great progress that had been made in overcoming the effects of malaria in his country and elsewhere in the world. Despite progress made against yellow fever, he said he understood that the disease was creeping up through the Americas again, primarily due to the infection of monkeys in the Brazilian jungle.

The Secretary

Electrostatic reproduction made for preservation purposes by the Eisenhower Library for replacement of a deteriorating manuscript item.

The Secretary and Dr. García Bauer, the prospective Foreign Minister in the new government, engaged briefly in conversation regarding the Law of the Sea Conference scheduled in Geneva. (Mr. Rubottom had discussed the subject with Dr. García Bauer and the President-Elect on the previous afternoon.) Dr. García Bauer stated that Guatemala was interested in trying to cut down on Mexican encroachment on Guatemalan fishing beds. The Secretary referred to fishing problems which we had had with Mexico.

The President and the Secretary, as well as the Secretary of Defense, referred briefly to the program taking place in Washington today to inform the public regarding the Mutual Security Program. The Secretary indicated that he was speaking on this subject this morning at 9:15, and the Secretary of Defense added that he would be speaking later this morning. The President mentioned that "mutual security" was a proper term with respect to the military aid portion of the program, but that "economic aid", which speaks for itself, should not be referred to as part of "mutual security". While engaged in this subject, the President gave general assurances to General Ydigoras regarding the desire of the United States to assist Guatemala where possible.

Dr. García Bauer told the President that they were looking forward to the planned visit of Dr. Milton Eisenhower and Mr. Rubottom to Guatemala later this year. The President acknowledged that this trip was in prospect and requested his brother to obtain first-hand information regarding the health program and what the United States might do to be of assistance to Guatemala.

Mr. Rubottom and Ambassador Sparks engaged Secretary McElroy in discussion regarding the oil problem, particularly the matter of off-shore procurement of certain types of fuel for the Defense Department needs. Mr. Rubottom told the Secretary that he was going to Venezuela tomorrow to consult with the Government there on the oil problem.

The Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Julio Asensio-Wunderlich, expressed to the President appreciation on behalf of the Government of Guatemala for the invitation to General Ydigoras to come to the United States with his party. He also thanked the President for making the President's Guest House available as the group's residence while here and expressed their appreciation for the cordial reception given them by the President at breakfast this morning.

At the conclusion of the breakfast, the President led his guests to the portico of the White House where photographs were taken by assembled newsmen.

ARA:RRRubottom,Jr.rwjp/ecb

Electrostatic reproduction made for preservation purposes by the Eisenhower Library for replacement of a deteriorating manuscript item.

DIARY
Tuesday, February 25, 1958

The President was in better spirits than any time in the last three months. I think largely it is because he feels fine again and seems completely to have thrown off his cold.

At 8:00 he gave a breakfast in honor of the President-elect of Guatemala, Gen. Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes. Pictures were taken.

He came over to the office with Secretary McElroy. I think the Secretary reported on the Puerto Rican conference, but I did not know what else was discussed.

Legislative leaders -- see notes.

The President met with a group to consider policy regarding development of nuclear-powered aircraft. See notes prepared by General Goodpaster. There is suspicions Soviets will come through with such a craft by 61-62; at rate we are going ours will not be in operation until 1963-64. The President suggested that the remifications, which are many and technical, be brought before the Congress by scientists of Dr. Killians' group.

Dr. Killian later reported to the President an unexpected effort anticipated form exploding nuclear weapons at very high altitude. Might blank out radars of certain wave length. See Goodpaster notes.

After lunch the President returned to his office to do final work on speech for tonight. He saw Under Secretary Julian Biard, and an incoming and outgoing Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Dr. Milton was in briefly as was Mr. Hagerty.

President came back to office after hitting golf balls.

Speech was fine, very forcifully delivery. The Vice President said its emphasis on peace was exactly the right note.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bcl NLE, Date 11/29/77

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

February 25, 1958

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Algeria-Tunisia Dispute - After noting that this was on the agenda at Sen. Saltonstall's request, the President outlined the problem created by French difficulties with Algerian rebels, charges of Tunisian aid to the rebels, and French incursions on Tunisian territory. The President said we are working hard to keep this flareup moderated, especially because there would be pressure on Bourguiba to turn to the East for help if he couldn't get it settled by the West. So Mr. Murphy was being sent out to provide his good offices to both Bourguiba and the French. The President felt a settlement would not be easy, for the French Government is so politically weak that it doesn't dare make anything that would be a sound proposal regarding Algeria. Hence Mr. Murphy's job is to try to get the French to understand they have to accept a sensible proposal for the Tunisian situation. Mr. Herter said Mr. Murphy has one such proposal to discuss, namely, that there be a half-mile no-man's land on the Algerian side of the Tunisian border, that the French would be permitted to fly over it, and that no rebels would be allowed in it. Mr. Herter added that the Tunisians wanted to get the French out of the Bizerte Naval Base, but they were willing to allow some time for a change to be made -- or perhaps Bizerte could be put under NATO auspices rather than French.

Formosa Military Training - Sen. Bridges noted a rumor that Chiang's oldest son was being invited to visit the United States and that this was not a particularly good idea since he was trained in Russia and is known to be a troublemaker. Mr. Herter thought there had been some discussion by the military people about bringing him over here. Sen. Bridges wanted to be informed if anything should develop along this line.

Public Works - Rep. Martin called attention to Rep. "Doc" Miller's protest against the "no new starts" policy at home when a lot of new starts were being made abroad with the help of mutual security programs. Sec. Seaton cautioned about future levels of expenditures if more projects are piled on top of the many already underway.

The President restated his theory that the Federal Government should be slow to start new projects in times of full employment. Even now, in a recession, the Government should not jump into big projects that could not get going until after the emergency was all over. However, in the present situation it might well be that four or five projects are so far along in planning that they might be started and gotten to the point of being very quickly helpful in the economy.

When Rep. Halleck commented on Rep. Miller's vehemence on this subject, the President asserted he was concerned with the economic thing to do.

The President commented on the evidence, beginning last December, that the downturn would be somewhat greater than originally estimated. He said this would not cause him to abandon his principles of keeping the country on a sound basis, but he was sufficiently flexible to give the economy a little boost when it needed it.

Oil Imports - Sen. Dirksen noted that the voluntary oil import program was due to expire June 30th and that there was considerable interest in the Senate, with a possibility that there might be a Judiciary Committee hearing inspired by Sen. O'Mahoney.

Sec. Seaton explained that the program would be reviewed for continuation, that it had worked very well for its original purpose, but that lower domestic demand had created a new problem exceeding what could be accomplished under the voluntary program as originally drawn up. For example, the anticipated daily demand for crude oil is running about one million barrels per day lower than what it was a year ago.

The President noted that it was now a matter of only "nine days allowable" -- which was pretty bad and left no incentive for exploration.

Sen. Knowland foresaw a possibility that some undesirable amendment might be hung on the Reciprocal Trade extension bill.

The President saw this problem as like the farm problem -- it had been with him since 1953. He said he had considered every proposal ever made, and now it appeared that the interdepartmental group would be coming up with still another.

Economic Situation - Dr. Saulnier pointed out, in his assessment of the situation, that the final demand for goods and services had dropped about $2 billion (annual rate), about half of it because of reduced military procurement and the other half because of inventory reduction. As for consumers, it is mostly a matter of staying away from automobiles. On the favorable side, Dr. Saulnier reported a steadiness of steel production, contrasted with the earlier falling off, a sharp pickup in the letting of defense contracts, and a steadiness of retail sales other than autos. Most cheering, he said, is the sharp increase in FHA loan applications, portending an early increase in housing starts.

Sen. Saltonstall foresaw a sentiment building up in Congress that would result in sending to the President some completely impossible bill, especially if March did not produce the upturn forecast by the President.

Mr. Halleck didn't want anyone to forget that except for two years it had been a Democratic majority in control of Congress -- and responsibility should be laid on it for any shortcoming.

Agriculture - Sen. Dirksen asserted his support for Sec. Benson and his embarrassment over statements being made about him by Rep. Miller and others. The whole thing needed to be settled, and if it was the President's intent to keep Sec. Benson, then it would be good to so declare

CONFIDENTIAL

and put an end to all the byplay.

The President spoke strongly in support of Sec. Benson, his integrity, and his honest dedication to administering policies approved by Republicans generally. The President concluded that if he couldn't stay with Sec. Benson, then he'd find some way of "turning in my own suit."

Sen. Dirksen added that it was high time to stop this business of "going after Ezra," a festering sore that had to be ended.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

February 25, 1958

ME MORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 25, 1958, following Legislative Leaders Meeting

Others present: Admiral Strauss, Secretary Quarles
General Loper, Mr. Stans, Dr. Killian, Mr. Bacher, General Persons
General Goodpaster

The meeting was concerned with policy regarding the development of a nuclear-powered aircraft. Secretary Quarles recalled a meeting last June at which there was consensus for concentrating on the development of the reactor and engine, plus special materials and some instrumentation, leaving until later the development of the system as a whole, particularly the air frame. The group had felt that they could come up with a program of the order of $150 million a year consistent with the foregoing.

He said Defense is now coming back to report, after delay occasioned by new proposals, with suggestions for crash programs and accelerating development, arising out of the Sputnik. He said there is strong Congressional pressure evidencing concern lest the Soviets fly an aircraft before we do. Our intelligence estimates indicate the Soviets have the capability of having a reactor powered aircraft in 1961 or 1962. There was general agreement they could do this, although it would be something of a "stunt."

Secretary Quarles said the present U. S. program is directed toward the 1963-64 period. The question of earliest possible flight has been studied, and it appears that 1961-62 might be attainable. However, recent scientific examination makes this accelerated project seem less attractive as to feasibility and military usefulness. There is considerable thought that a crash effort would retard the attainment of a militarily useful aircraft.

As to funds, he said that NOA for FY-58 is of the order of $140 million, and for FY-59 $125 million, with expenditures a little higher in each case. He said that something like $1,350,000,000 will be required

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NAR-76-77 DOCUMENT NO. 1
By [illegible] NARS, Date 12-20-77

~~SECRET~~

to bring a prototype to flight in 1963-64. The proposal for an effort to achieve flight at an earlier date would add $250 million to $350 million to the overall program, and shorten the spending period for the $1,350,000,000 by two years or so.

Secretary Quarles then brought out the differing needs and interest of the Air Force and the Navy in this program. The Navy wants a patrol plane of long range for both peace and war; it can be relatively slow and of low power, but must have very low radiation characteristics. The Air Force wants a strategic bomber of high performance over enemy territory, involving high power and high speed, but tolerating higher levels of radiation since its main use is in war time. The Navy favors a turbo-prop aircraft (although the linking of the reactor to the propeller involves theoretical questions not yet solved.) The Air Force favors a turbo-jet. The Navy expects to have a design study ready in June or July of this year. Mr. Quarles proposed to face the turbo-jet problem now and the turbo-prop problem later. He thought we should continue on a $150 million a year program emphasizing reactor development, holding off the aircraft development until much later. He reported that the OCB felt that the cold war values in this project are not too great. The public should, however, be thoroughly informed of wh at is involved.

The President recalled that we have long since been agreed that we should concentrate work on the power plant. He added that we should not, however, discount the psychological factor. Admiral Strauss gave some emphasis to the psychological factor and said that, if the Russians should fly a plane before we do, it will do us little good to say we could have done it. He also thought the matter of endurance for a long reconnaissance flight ought to be fully recognized. After further discussion he brought out that work is going forward on a reactor to propel a nuclear-powered long-range missile. In many ways this held more promise than an airplane since, for example, the motor would be consumed by heat during re-entry. Dr. Killian said his scientific consultants tended to agree on this point, and concurred in the position stated by Secretary Quarles as to the acceleration of the project as a whole. He mentioned that his group does not feel that accelerating the development of the reactor alone would necessarily slow up the attainment of a really sound engine. The President said he thought there may be reasons to concentrate on

developing engines of more advanced types.

Secretary Quarles pointed out that while the position he had outlined seems to be the right one, it will encounter very tough opposition on the Hill. General Persons asked as to what the service attitude would be. Mr. Quarles said that he thought Defense has the Navy and the Air Force in line. The Navy wants to evaluate a turbo-prop system. The Air Force will readily adhere to the development target date of 1963-64.

The President asked if a couple of scientists could not go down to the Congress to review these points since only they can give the technical evaluation upon which the matter apparently depends. Dr. Killian strongly confirmed that this is not a budgetary problem. Mr. Quarles said that he and Dr. Killian had already agreed that the members of Dr. Killian's panel could now serve as a consultant group to Defense and submit a memorandum report on the matter which could be furnished to the Congress. Admiral Strauss suggested that it might help to say that authority exists to put people on overtime who are working on the engine project. The President said this is all right where the work they are doing is highly personal. In general, where it is simply a quantity of work that is involved, he thought it was better to put on an extra shift.

Mr. Quarles said that if there should be some exceptionally favorable development in this field, Defense would like to feel free to bring the matter back to the President. Dr. Killian supported him in this, and the President strongly agreed.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 18, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

On Tuesday morning, February 18, a breakfast was held at 8:00 a.m. with the legislative leaders, the normal group being present except for the President, the Vice President, and Senator Bridges. From the Executive Branch the following were present: Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor, Chairman Saulnier, and General Bragdon and others of the White House Staff.

General Persons chaired the meeting, which began its discussions at 8:25 a.m. After explaining, first, that the meeting was called to harmonize executive and legislative objectives on the economic situation and, second, that the President and his official family are keeping in close daily touch with economic trends, General Persons asked Secretary Mitchell to comment on the labor situation.

Secretary Mitchell said that his department expects unemployment to drop from the present 4.5 million unemployed to approximately 4.2 or 4.3 unemployed in March or April, with a further drop in May. He pointed at two principal favorable elements: First, housing activities are improving and if further stimulated will have a substantial impact on the economy. He said that if consumers continue to buy, and that present indications are that they will (except for automobiles), then we can expect an upturn in the economy in the summer of 1958. He said the economic picture does not look bad and that the worst possible thing would be for everyone to get hysterical. As for public works, he said construction figures for 1958 are very good right now and that little could be accomplished by large-scale public works programs undertaken at this point. He said that the main problem is to instill public confidence.

Mr. Halleck asked if the Secretary could furnish a breakdown of unemployment figures by location, as for instance in the steel, automobile, and textile industrial areas. The Secretary said he could furnish these figures and, on further inquiry from Halleck, said that normal unemployment is 4% of the total labor force, whereas the day's percentage is 5.8 percent.

General Persons then asked Secretary Weeks to comment. Mr. Weeks endorsed the comments of Secretary Mitchell and said that we are now on a "fine line" and must not get panicked. He expected the economy to start back up this spring and agreed that the main factor is public confidence because, of the money the consumer spends, half is for items he does not need. As for public works, the Secretary said this is not a time to start a huge program. He said we already have three programs which will be tremendous when they really get going: the road program, in which we will spend over 2 billion dollars this year, twice as much as spent two years ago; a new post office building program; increased defense spending (34% more contracts this year than in 1957, raising dollar spending from $17-1/2 billion to $23-1/2 billion). The Secretary also cited increasing housing activities and said these four developments are ample reason why not to get panicked.

General Persons then asked Secretary Anderson to comment. He stressed the great diversity of the economy, saying that no one program or panacea can make the economy prosperous. He pointed out that the economy is so huge and changeable that the gross national product rises and falls by roughly $6 billion from quarter to quarter. He said that even now the government spends $1-1/2 billion a week, and he pointed to the fact that a billion-dollar-a-year program added to present spending would increase the $1-1/2 billion a week rate by only $20 million a week. He doubted that any spending program now being thought of would affect the economy in any predictable way, pointing out that while some would be heartened by increased spending, others would be frightened. He felt it would be inadvisable to start now a large spending program of any radical character, stressing that we should undertake only those programs that have clearly identifiable value to the country as new post office buildings. He also mentioned increased defense spending and drew a parallel to the present situation and that of late 1953 and 1954. He then called special attention to the President's statement on the economic situation and said our attitude must be one of flexibility combined with willingness to do what is necessary but without being panicked in the process. He specifically recommended against any "10-point program" as sponsored by the Democrats. Secretary Anderson emphasized that the President's statement announcing that the downturn should stop in March did not mean that in March governmental figures would show an upturn. He stressed that March data would not be available until April and suggested that everyone should do their best to make this fact known to the public so that their expectations would not be disappointed in March. The Secretary pointed to the fact that the American industry has spent $300 billion in capital investment since 1946, more money than was

spent to win World War II. He said a breathing spell is necessary to absorb this huge investment, even though part of it has gone into replacing buildings and equipment rather than to the creation of added productive capacity.

As a favorable factor in the economy, he pointed to the programs of municipalities, towns and school districts which are engaged in a tremendous amount of new construction. He said that the amount of municipal bonds today being sold is twice the amount being sold at the end of January a year ago. He too considered the present situation as being not very bad and said that the most urgent requirement now is confidence, something exceedingly complex to generate.

Mr. Halleck pointed out that talking so much about the need for confidence and the continuing bombardment of the public with supposedly cheerful information can have exactly the opposite result. He thought maybe we are overemphasizing the problem ourselves and thereby generating lack of confidence.

Secretary Anderson agreed that there is a possibility for such a reaction to develop. He again emphasized to the leadership that next March, to which month the President's statement referred, we would have February figures, and that we will not have March figures until April.

Senator Saltonstall urged Secretary Anderson to publish his figures on the relatively small impact of increased Federal spending, explaining that 11 Democrat governors are about to testify to Senate Committees in favor of ten new ways for the government to spend more money. Secretary Anderson thought this would be a good thing to do, commenting that he has already used these figures publicly several times.

Senator Knowland then mentioned the constant Democrat politicking with the present economic situation. He mentioned Senator Gore's pictures of alleged bread lines in Memphis and pictures of people receiving unemployment compensation payments, and said the Democrats are going to run with the ball. He said that if we are right in our predictions of an upturn, things will work out satisfactorily on the Hill, but if by May or June our figures do not come up to expectations, the Administration will be unable to keep the Congress from passing huge spending programs.

Secretary Anderson agreed but thought our position should be one of readiness to do whatever the situation warrants and to take care not to

prejudge it. He mentioned the pressure on him for a tax cut and advised that his answer has been that he does not rule out the possibility of one but that this is not the time for it. He mentioned disagreements within the Federal Reserve Board and System over reductions in the rediscount rate, pointing out that responsible people do not agree as yet on what the economic situation really is. He said the Federal Reserve Board must have full opportunity to use monetary controls before we undertake more drastic measures; and should the need develop for more drastic measures, he was inclined to favor a tax reduction in preference to spending programs which would impose huge deficits for years to come. He said he favored this because a tax cut puts dollars into the economy faster than any other process.

Senator Knowland pointed out that if the Secretary should send forward a recommendation for a tax cut, the Congress will not pass the kind of cut the Secretary would favor. Secretary Anderson said this could be so, but that the situation might change markedly before this issue would have to be faced. He said that above all else the Administration must be sure of where it wants to go before this type of effort is undertaken.

Senator Saltonstall strongly emphasized that the President's statement was received as a promise to the public that conditions will turn upward in March. He said that Secretaries Weeks, Anderson and Mitchell ought to issue the statements necessary to make the public understand that the governmental figures on March will not be available until April. Secretary Anderson agreed.

Secretary Mitchell suggested that there might be value in assembling the gloomy statements of such men as Senator Douglas and Leon Keyserling in 1953 and 1954 and contrasting those statements with what actually occurred in the economy. Halleck and Knowland thought the idea was a useful one.

Mr. Arends said that the Republicans in the 80th and 83rd Congresses tried cutting taxes, and in both cases lost politically. He failed to see, therefore, why Republicans should get too far out in front on a tax cut issue at this time. He asked if it were true that increased defense expenditures were not of a kind that would create many jobs -- being mainly for such matters as more research and better scientific know-how. Secretary Anderson said that the increased spending today will not affect unemployment as directly as in past years.

Secretary Weeks emphasized that we already have a massive public works program that Republicans could boast about in their speeches in Congress and elsewhere -- more defense spending, new post office buildings, the expanding road program, and increased housing. Secretary Anderson commented that the old type public works programs do have a psychological value and again stressed that the Administration will do the things that are necessary. Again, however, he emphasized that we must not start public works projects which are not of immediate value to the country.

Mr. Halleck expressed the belief that a good deal of the down-turn is due to the poor situation in the farm economy. He pointed to political handling of this issue by President Truman and suggested that the Commodity Credit Corporation temporarily withhold disposing of surpluses in order to encourage price increases in the farm belt. Mr. Arends concurred. Mr. Halleck also commented that if corn prices keep going down, we are likely to have an excess of hogs and cattle. Dr. Hauge thought the matter ought to be looked into. He then asked for a Senate appraisal of the ten-point Democratic program to stimulate the economy.

Senator Knowland said that the Democrats have undertaken a concerted program of publicity and specific actions. He cited speeches on the Senate Floor and pointed to taxes, road program, farm measures, and so on, as evidence of Democratic effort. Mr. Halleck interjected the thought that the soil bank is another example of Democratic politicking and that Republicans must fight to restore soil bank funds from $500 million to $750 million. Senator Knowland said there will be Democratic efforts to increase relief payments to States and probably efforts to increase social security payments. He cited the civilian pay increases and said Democrats would raise pay higher than the Administration favors. He predicted a 7-1/2% pay increase and thought there was possibility of approving a 5¢ postal rate increase limited to a three-year period, with a permanent 4¢ rate increase. He predicted a Democratic drive to increase public housing -- said that the Democrats would continue publicizing all these programs, and that if the March figures are not favorable, the Administration will not be able to hold back the increases. Senator Saltonstall said he was troubled over what might happen to these bills on the Hill if they were vetoed by the President.

Secretary Weeks said that a $1 million increase in tax exemption would give an average worker with three dependents only $1.50 a week more

and would therefore have only an inconsequential effect on the economy.

Mr. Allen said that the President and the Secretary of State are adequately serving the cause of peace in the world and that Republicans now need advice on what we are going to do to stay prosperous if we expect to win elections this fall. Mr. Halleck wryly observed that we might have a small war.

Mr. Arends said that the Illinois newspapers complain that the road program is being held up. Secretary Weeks said his Department is developing a revised program including a possible 1-1/2¢ gasoline tax increase in order to prevent a slow-down in this program two or three years hence, but emphasized that the present program is on schedule. Senator Knowland emphasized that Secretary Weeks should stay in close touch with Senator Martin and Senator Case rather than giving Senator Gore a chance to call the shots on the road program in the Senate. Secretary Weeks commented that Senator Kuchel is being active in the program this year.

On inquiry from Mr. Halleck, Secretary Weeks explained why the highway cost estimates submitted last year to Congress are turning out to be unrealistic. Mainly he asserted that the estimates were 1954 estimates made by State highway departments and are, by today's standards, much too low. Mr. Martin stated that the Congress would flatly refuse to increase gasoline taxes this year and that an Administration proposal to increase these taxes would defeat a lot of Republicans. He said to let this plan go over until next year.

Mr. Halleck asked if the Secretary planned to reopen the utilities and billboard issues in respect to the highway program. Secretary Weeks said that Senator Gore strongly favors the billboard legislation and that Senator Kuchel has reversed his opposition of last year to this legislation. Again Senator Knowland asked Secretary Weeks to consult with Senators Martin and Case.

Senator Knowland asked if there were any further developments in the housing picture that had not yet been discussed. Dr. Saulnier said that the greatest help to the housing business is a freer flow of money into the housing market and that this is taking place right now. He stressed that the Council of Economic Advisers is getting weekly reports on this situation and expects further increases over the favorable figures of January.

He said that there could be some constructive actions in respect to the G.I. housing but that the main problem there is the statutory 4-1/2% interest rate. He said that the problem is mainly one of a progressive easing of credit which is now taking hold.

General Persons called the leaders' attention to Democratic efforts in the House Appropriations Independent Offices Subcommittee to kill the lease-purchase program. He stressed the economic value of the 92 lease-purchase projects now pending before that Subcommittee and urged the leaders to get favorable action.

Mr. Arends asked about labor legislation, saying he thought there is political value in the Administration's program. Secretary Mitchell agreed. He thought that the Union leaders would oppose the legislation but that the rank and file would favor it. He said the Democrats are trying to let the legislation sleep but that Republicans should fight for protection of union funds and move the picketing and secondary boycott legislation through the Congress. He also reminded the leaders of legislation relating to election of union officers. Mr. Martin cautioned Secretary Mitchell against overconfidence. He pointed out that 176 Members of the House receive political donations from the AFL-CIO.

Senator Knowland raised the question of what would be said to the press after the meeting. He said that there should be no indication that this was a gathering prompted by some economic crisis. He thought the leaders should say it was the normal weekly leaders' meeting in which pending legislation, such as the postal pay bill, was discussed. He said that he had received very favorable reaction to the President's statement yesterday to Premier Bulganin, and Senator Saltonstall thought this might be mentioned as one of the items discussed. He asked Governor Adams to explain the different tone of this letter as compared to previous ones. The Governor said that this might be stated as one of the items discussed in the meeting when Knowland and Martin met with the press.

The meeting adjourned at 9:40 a.m.

BH

Bryce Harlow

Staff notes

TELEPHONE CALL

February 11, 1958

The President saw the new Russian Ambassador for an unprecedented long time -- 35 minutes. The President, after appointment was completed, called the Secretary of State.

The President commented that the Ambassador was really a pleasant sort of individual and seemed to be friendly. The Ambassador told the President that one of his missions was to find a greater understanding between our two countries.

The President brought up the idea of a Summit conference -- what kind of meeting they would have. The Ambassador pointed out the difficulties with Foreign Ministers' meetings, and the President told him that the Russian people think that Secretary Dulles is prejudiced against them and that this is not so; he reiterated that Secretary Dulles is a man the President trust completely. The Ambassador commented that this was the President's business, to which the President rejoined "I assure you it is."

The President then said that Secretary Dulles was going to be out of town for a few days, but asked that when, at the first opportunity, the Secretary would call the Ambassador, would the Ambassador go to see him and have a good talk. The President commented that the Secretary was a firm man - the serious type. He asked that the Ambassador see the Secretary again to get an actual understanding of how we propose to get closer to the Russian people.

At the conclusion the President pointed out the Ambassador's background -- he has been in the Foreign Office (of the Soviets) for four years, but he has spent most of his life in international trade.

The President urged that the Secretary ask the Ambassador to come in again for a personal chat. The Secretary had, he said, a good talk with him when he first came in.

The President said he was the first Russian other than Zhukov he had ever seen laugh.

Wiley Buchanan sat in on appointment and has given Jim Hagerty some not Jim will give me a copy as soon as he has a chance to dictate them.

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: February 11, 1958

SUBJECT: Berlin.

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Governing Mayor Willy Brandt of Berlin.
Mr. Albrecht von Kessel, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, German Embassy.
Mr. Raymond E. Lisle - GER

COPIES TO: S/S (2)
EUR
GER (3)
W
C
G
S/P
AmEmbassy Bonn
AmMissionBerlin

1—1402

In response to a question from the President, Mayor Brandt explained that he was in the United States as a guest of the Ford Foundation and that a primary purpose of his visit was to convey the gratitude of the Government and people of Berlin for the aid and other support and encouragement given to the City by the United States. He wished to assure the President that American aid had been well used.

The President expressed his confidence that that was the case. He commented on the glowing reports he had had of the Congress Hall. He regretted that he had not seen Berlin for many years and hoped that when any of his friends next visit Berlin they would send him pictures of the City as it is today.

The Mayor explained the great progress made by the City since the end of the blockade. He noted one hundred and ten thousand new buildings have been constructed since 1951. Some 20,000 additional buildings are being built each year. While industrial production has not increased in as spectacular a manner as in the Federal Republic, the increase has been substantial. Since the blockade, during which industrial production was only 17% of prewar figures, the index has risen to over 120%. At present the rate of increase is greater than in the Federal Republic.

The President inquired whether the people of Berlin experience difficulty with their travel and trade to and from West Germany. The Mayor stated there had never been trouble with air travel. At various times since the blockade there have been difficulties with the Soviets over use of the railroads, roads and canals. There was no present difficulty so far as German traffic was concerned. How long the present easy situation would continue he could not say. He understood that the Allies had had occasional difficulties over the military trains.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NR 76-49 #80
By DC NLE Date 12/21/77

The

The President agreed that one never knew what the Soviets were likely to do. It has always been clear that they would like to cut off access to Berlin. However, they realize how serious a step this would be. He, himself, had supported General Clay's idea in 1949 that force could appropriately be used to re-establish access to the City. The Soviets have broken so many pledges that it is very difficult to put any faith in them. He, himself, thinks that the Soviets now would like to make and keep a few pledges. However, we need some hostage, some general type of guarantee, that any pledges they might give will be kept. He recalled the thinking with regard to Berlin and the East Zone in 1945. Allied planners in Europe had thought that Thuringia should be included in the Western zones. Subsequently, they had thought in terms of building a new capital in Germany at the point where the various zones came together. It had been concluded, however, that Berlin must be re-established as the capital. It became apparent soon after the war had ended that the Soviets were not acting in good faith in Germany.

The President asked what goods were exported from Berlin, and was told by the Mayor that the main exports were electrical goods and women's clothing. Berlin has regained the leading position in Germany in the women's clothing industry. The President inquired about the use of new synthetic fibers and was assured by the Mayor that Berlin, after a late start in this field, was now using them extensively.

The President inquired about the Mayor's itinerary and expressed gratification that Mayor Brandt on a previous trip had seen not only the Eastern seaboard but the West as well.

The President reflected that most of his friends in Germany today were in the Government. He hoped that Mayor Brandt would convey to them his greetings and tell them again how strongly this Government and our people want Germany reunified and a strong and viable nation in Central Europe. However, strongly as we desire Germany to be reunified, this must be by free elections and not by the organization of a confederation of which one part would be controlled by the Soviets.

The Mayor expressed again the gratitude of the people of Berlin for the assistance and support of the United States. He wished to assure the President that the people of Berlin were still filled with the same spirit as during the blockade and that they remain convinced that Berlin is of importance not only because of its local problems but because of its influence upon the whole of Eastern Germany.

The President said he was convinced from the frequent oral and written reports he receives on Berlin that it has become a true show-window for the West. He asked Mayor Brandt when next he had occasion to address the people of Berlin to transmit his greetings and continuing interest in their problems.

EUR:GER:RELisle:al 2/12/58

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry // of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

February 10, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 10th, 1958, 10:30 AM

Others present: Secretary Dulles, Mr. Allen Dulles, Dr. Killian, General Cutler, Secretary Quarles, General Sanford, General Erskine, Mr. Sheldon, Deputy Under Secretary Murphy, Mr. Lay, Dr. Baker, Dr. Bode, Dr. Selfridge, Dr. Gleason, General Goodpaster

Dr. Baker reviewed the report of his group on a special intelligence activity, and presented their recommendations for its improvement and strengthening. Mr. Allen Dulles then reported on an analysis of these recommendations that had been made within the intelligence community, and offered proposals as to Presidential action on each of the recommendations. The President indicated general acceptance of these proposals, subject to clarification and greater precision developed in the discussion.

Dr. Killian suggested that it might be well to keep Dr. Baker's panel in being as a standing panel to the Science Advisory Committee, reporting again within something like six months to the President's Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities. The President strongly agreed.

GeneralCutler then suggested referring the report to the interested agencies (Defense and CIA) for use as appropriate, consistent with the President's action in this meeting on the recommendations. He pointed out that there were a great many other recommendations running through the report, and also some very valuable questioning of phases of existing procedures. The President said this was all right, but what he was really interested in was to know that Defense and CIA were going to carry the recommendations out thoroughly and effectively.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-201 #1
By DJH Date 11/4/80

THE DIVISION OF CLASSIFICATION, U.S. ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION, HAS DETERMINED THAT THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NO RESTRICTED DATA OR FORMERLY RESTRICTED DATA. ERDA HAS NO OBJECTION TO ITS DECLASSIFICATION.
John F. Hoover 10/8/7
REVIEWED BY DATE

In the course of the discussion, the President stressed strongly his feeling that these highly specialized activities should be closely centralized, and referred to the undesirability of split responsibility, as evidenced in certain recent leaks on intelligence activities in which both CIA and elements of Defense participate.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 13 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

February 10, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 7, 1958

Others present: Dr. Killian
Dr. Land
General Goodpaster

After discussing a special project in which Dr. Land is interested, the group reviewed briefly certain aspects of the "outer space" program. The President said that in developing this program it would be well to talk about "capabilities" rather than specific events. His thought seemed to be that we should aim at having the capability of doing certain types of things at certain times, rather than committing ourselves to specific actions. Under this philosophy, each action when it occurred would be merely an incident to a broad program of development.

Subsequently the President made this point again, indicating we should not "spell out" specific events for the objectives of the program, but rather state it in terms of capabilities. He reminded Dr. Killian that he wants a recommendation on organization from the scientists as well as one on the objectives.

[redacted]

I raised with the President certain recent problems relating to protection of intelligence sources and methods. He strongly approved a proposal that we should try to develop a system of procedures, assignment of responsibilities, and organization to make this effective.

Dr. Killian mentioned to the President that, inasmuch as he is now in the government, he should probably cease to be the Chairman of the President's Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities. The President agreed on the presumption that Dr. Killian has about all he can manage in his present duties. Dr. Killian suggested that General Hull might take this post, and the President indicated he found the suggestion a very good one.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-194 #15
By DJH Date 12/14/81

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)-(e)
CIA 4/3/80; NSC 9/16/81
NLE Date 12/14/81

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

February 7, 1958
9:00 A. M. -- 11:00 A. M.

The following were present:

Vice President Nixon

Sec. Dulles
Deputy Sec. Scribner
(for Sec. Anderson)
Sec. McElroy
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Summerfield
Under Sec. Chilson
(for Sec. Seaton)
Sec. Benson
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Folsom

Director Brundage
Mr. Gordon Gray
Dr. Saulnier

Deputy Sec. Quarles, Defense
Mr. Lee Hoegh, FCDA
Adm. Strauss, AEC
Mr. George V. Allen, USIA
Mr. Stans, Budget
Mr. Huntington Sheldon, CIA, in part
Amb. L. E. Thompson, in part

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Mr. Rabb
Gov. Stassen
Dr. Killian
Mr. Siciliano
Gen. Cutler
Mr. Larson
Dr. Hauge
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Martin
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

(The President did not attend this Cabinet Meeting.)

Scientific Satellite Program - Mr. Quarles indicated that the failure of the second Vanguard launching was still not accurately known but seemed to be only a minor problem and that two more test vehicles would probably be attempted before trying a 21-inch satellite late in March.

Mr. Quarles then outlined some of the differences in comparing the Vanguard and the Explorer and the types of fuels used. He stated that the Army has scheduled one additional Explorer and might be authorized by the Department of Defense to launch larger satellites later in the year. He said that the Vanguard project was being observed closely to determine whether it should be continued in light of the Explorer successes.

Dr. Killian sketched the kind of scientific data obtained from the satellites regarding cosmic rays, temperatures, erosion caused by space particles, and micrometeorites. Looking forward, he cited the need for determining what would be desirable legitimate objectives of further experiments, such as weather, astronomical observation from outside the atmosphere, and communications. Dr. Killian then outlined the possible phases of developments in respect to heavier earth satellites, then intermediate space projects such as hitting or circling the moon, manned space flight once the re-entry problem is conquered, and then going all the way to Mars. He pointed out that such things as these are now under consideration by the Scientific Advisory Committee from which recommendations would be forthcoming at a later time.

In response to queries, Dr. Killian told the Postmaster General that satellites had military significance now in connection with rocketry, later they might provide reconnaissance of value; to Mr. Stassen he replied that Russia has not yet reported much scientific information to the International Geophysical Committee in Belgium; to Mr. Rogers he stated that Russia might shoot the moon before we do but that there was opportunity for the United States to be first in other fields even though we must anticipate several spectacular Russian achievements before we get one; to Mr. Summerfield he replied that we can only guess as to whether Russia has had failures as well as successes.

In response to other questions, Mr. Quarles told Sec. Benson that the exact cost of our satellite efforts was difficult to determine because so many military facilities were being used; to the Postmaster General he indicated that the United States has plans for a propulsion system as powerful as the Russian single motor but that some question remains as to the greater desirability of a single chamber or a multi-chamber rocket; to Mr. Scribner he indicated that another launching site might be developed within the coming year on the West Coast.

The Vice President stressed the interest of the Legislative Leaders in all possible acceleration of our space programs. Mr. McElroy commented that such action was at the heart of the question of objectives and decision would soon be reached on the basis of advice from the most knowledgeable scientists in the country.

The Vice President noted the pending question as to establishing a non-military agency for a civilian outer space program so that military requirements would not result in a limiting of outer space programs for other purposes, and also to avoid any implication that peaceful projects are under control of military authorities.

Mr. McElroy told the Cabinet that his Department would announce later in the day the establishment of its new space agency, thus bringing specific responsibility into the Department of Defense, but that this directing agency would in many cases utilize service facilities.

Budget Review - Mr. Brundage went over the current expenditure rate, showing that for all departments expenditures are $2 1/4 billion above the first half of FY 1957. For personnel, the level stands at 70,000 less than it did in December 1956, a reduction of 90,000 having been accomplished by the military services.

Mr. Brundage indicated that receipts estimates had not changed at this point.

Labor Developments - Sec. Mitchell foresaw the coming year as a very difficult one because of the extensive negotiations that will occur, particularly in the aircraft and automobile industries. He believed these negotiations would be complicated by the atmosphere of lower take-home pay caused by a reduction of hours in the work week.

Sec. Mitchell focused especially on the aircraft negotiations and the need for the Government soon to determine how essential it considered continuity of aircraft production since a strike might be in the offing lacking governmental action. Mr. McElroy tentatively believed that a strike at Douglas, for instance, would not affect national security depending on possible duration. He indicated he would look into production schedules. The Vice President cited the public pressure that would be placed on the Government to terminate a strike in any plant engaged in missiles activity. Sec. Mitchell stated that the Administration was studying the possibility of invoking Taft-Hartley action for only that part of a company's operations that related to security.

Sec. Benson noted the strong public opinion against any wage increase and particularly the sensitivity of farmers to anything that would increase their costs. The Vice President noted the merit of the President's position with regard to "productivity" wage increases.

Mr. Siciliano stated that there was no basis on which could be established a justifiable equivalent increase of Government salaries because of the wide variations in salaries and raises in and out of Government in past years.

Moscow Report - Amb. Thompson, home briefly from Moscow, told the Cabinet that Soviet policy is often better interpreted from the internal developments than from easily changed foreign maneuvers. He believed a key factor to be uncertainty caused by the death of Stalin, who was regarded as infallible. He said Russia was now trying to operate the system without resorting to terror, a policy still of doubtful outcome. The recent economic decentralization was evidence of the difficulty of trying to run so vast an economy from one desk in Moscow, an effort that had caused some "magnified errors" in the past.

Amb. Thompson thought it striking that Khrushchev was relying on the Party whereas Malenkov had tried to use the bureaucracy, especially since the Party is composed at the top of fanatical Communists and has tended to go back to a very rigid position. He reported that Khrushchev had remarked to a correspondent that 'the new generation just doesn't think the way we do'. While there was no basis for expecting revolt, he did see some difficulty from the popular disinclination of the people to believe so strongly in the present regime as they did in Stalin personally.

He emphasized the longing of the Russian people for a world settlement so as to improve their standard of living, hence Khrushchev's anxiety to get any sort of an agreement with the United States.

Mr. Thompson felt that the greatest danger in our position came from the vast Russian effort to woo the uncommitted countries through extending aid, training large numbers of students for technical assistance abroad, less red tape, etc. Sec. Dulles and the Vice President added a comment on the importance of this.

Responding to Mr. McElroy and Mr. Folsom, Amb. Thompson characterized the Russian educational system as very good but perhaps less so than the exaggerated stories appearing in our press. He felt much time was wasted on memorizing things, ideology, and much talent wasted in using engineers for simple tasks.

Mr. Thompson stated that the standard of living is improving slowly but at a rate satisfactory to the Russians, and that there is increasing evidence of class distinctions particularly to the advantage of scientists.

Reverting to an earlier comment, Amb. Thompson believed it not inevitable that fanatics should get control and he took hope from the evidence that Khrushchev is successfully pulling them to a more rational position. Sec. Dulles added that the Soviet seems to be moving in two opposite directions at the same time, as witness Khrushchev's tirade of January 22 in the Lenin-Stalin violent tradition, even while moving toward less iron discipline in the imposition of Party views. The same doctrine prevails in the "inevitability of war with capitalism" along with approaches to the United States for negotiations. Amb. Thompson wondered how much of the fanatical was done by Khrushchev because of being under pressure internally.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Mr. Rabb
Mr. Minnich

Pre-press Conference Briefing
February 5, 1958.

INTERNATIONAL

Bulganin letter -- statement has been issued by White House asking for clarification. The Soviets apparently want to discuss all the problems they raise; they ignore the eight points raised by the President in his latest communication to Bulganin (partial list: strength of UN; unification of Germany, right of Eastern European countries to governments of their own choosing, outer space, etc -- see list). The Russians have taken a prejudicial position on Foreign Ministers, i.e., Dulles -- President can turn around and say "but I thought you were talking about Mr. Gromyko."

Arab Union of Egypt and Syria. US position not known at this time. Union is still in the projected state. Union has not been submitted to parliaments or to the peoples of the countries. We are of course for any union of Arab states that will represent a step toward peace and result in betterment of conditions for peoples of the countries. The question was brought up could the President use the fact that the union has not been approved by the people as a reason for not already recognizing it since we have formally recognized Venezuela; he pointed out there was some difference between a union of two states and a military junta taking over, as in Venezuela.

Cyprus. A report from a Turkish source said that the President was in favor of partition. The President said in an aside that the two conferences he had in Paris (with the Turkish Prime Minister and the Greek Prime Minister) were the most difficult -- impossible of producing any negotiation -- that he had ever had. Completely negative result. One side is for partition; the other says definitely, flatly, no partition.

Baghdad Pact meeting. The Secretary of State has reported to the President while there, and by phone since his return, and will see the President this afternoon. But the President will refer any question to the Secretary.

Macmillan visit. There has been a rumor that Macmillan would visit this country on the way back from his trip to the Commonwealth countries. Macmillan has denied it flatly.

Churchill. Rumor from Reuters about his visit here; Jim said it apparently emanated from putting two and two together -- the exhibition opening on April twenty-fifth.

Spanish Bases. The Comptroller General, Joe Campbell, testified on the Hill yesterday to wastefulness in building Spanish bases. Such a report has not reached the President's desk. A fact finding team has been abroad, with primary purpose to look at mutual aid spending.

Russian-American agreements. Jim's idea of filmed talks by the President to the Russian people is being studied; some disagreement in State about value -- think it might "scare " the Russians. It will be a subject to be discussed this afternoon when the Secretary and Ambassador Thompson are here.

President to speak before special session of UN. An Alsop story, no idea where it came from. The Russians would like it. No truth to it.

Stassen. It is true that a poll was conducted in Pennsylvania as to his chances for governorship; he has indicated some desire to get back into political field.

DOMESTIC

Chairman Doefer of FCC. President was briefed on the charge that Doefer had accepted money for speeches made (which is perfectly all right). He had, also, in error accepted some $150 representing a duplication of payment from the government and from some television company that had asked him to speak. President will simply say matter is being looked into by the Congress.

Economy -- in general there will be more bad news before there is good news. We are "bottoming off" to use Gabe Hauge's phrase.

Reuther -- his several proposals were reviewed for the President. The latest one he made by letter, but he released the letter on Monday and it did not reach the White House until today. The President never answers letters that have been released to the press and he assumes Mr. Reuther knows that. Latest a proposal to establish a governmental price monitoring agency.

Democratic Advisory Committee adopted a 9 page denouncement of Republican policies leading to depression.

Senator Gore's breadline. There is a special, localized ;situation near Memphis where because of natural disasters and migratory workers some

45,000 are out of work, which Memphis cannot assimilate.

Debt Limit. The increase of 5 million has been passed by the House; now before the Senate Finance Committee. If asked, the President should stick to the 5 million increase, not compromise on 3.

Again about the economy. The committee that meets regularly with The President is watching the situation very closely, and considering various things that may be done if thought necessary - unemployment is 4.5 million and increasing. Question of spending on highway program, etc.

Presidential disability. The Attorney General said yesterday that he did not think the proposal made by Sam Rayburn was constitutional. President will say he made his own recommendation last year.

Dr. Killian took over the briefing session:

Vanguard. Still in early test stages. We are disappointed of course that it did not go off well. Schedule has developed very "short." Jupiter C on the other hand made use of reasonably tested hardware. Von Braun has said that the Vanguard, when perfected, will be better for outer space exploration. President will congratulate all on Jupiter C success. Short range and long range plans. All information from Jupiter C Explorer will be made available to scientists of all nations.

Dr. Killian is studying the problems and opportunities in the field of space. We want the United States to be in the forefront of space exploration.

Dr. Killian stressed that there are two parts to space program -- one relating to defense of U.S. -- that program is going ahead by the military. The second part hs to do with our scientific objectives. If question is asked how is space work to be organized within the defense department, there is difficulty. McElroy has been put in charge by the House of the work for one year, while final plans are drawn up.

Feb 5, 195-

Staff Notes on appts

SPEAKING TRIP BY

REPRESENTATIVES CARNAHAN AND MERROW

Congressman Merrow and Congressman Carnahan returned on January 30 from an 18-day, twelve-city, bipartisan tour of the West and Mid-West during which they spoke before some 40 audiences and made 12 TV and 15 to 20 radio appearances about the Mutual Security Program. The tour was the first of two; they expect to leave shortly on another trip which will cover 13 cities in the Mid-West and South.

The self-stated purpose of their trips is to discuss United States foreign policy, particularly foreign aid and the technical assistance programs conducted both by the United States and the United Nations. Their purpose is to inform the American people on this program and to use their experience in connection with the forthcoming hearings before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the Mutual Security Program. Both Congressmen are well-informed on the program; both have served on United States delegations to the United Nations.

Their recent trip has been arranged by Mr. Boechenstein and Mr. Forrest Murdon of the Ford Motor Company, under the auspices of the American Association for the United Nations. Their next trip is scheduled to begin on February 10 and will take them to Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Des Moines, Burlington, Omaha, Oklahoma City, Dallas, New Oreleans, Little Rock, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

At 9:00 a.m., February 5, Congressmen Carnahan and Merrow visited the President to discuss their nationwide speaking tour in behalf of the Mutual Security Program. General Persons and the undersigned were also present.

The Congressmen showed the President the charts they have been using in their presentation around the country. The President complimented them highly on their efforts.

The President requested General Persons to get in touch with some of the President's friends in the various cities to be visited by the Congressmen and to request them to give the Congressmen as much help as possible in the way of local publicity and audience support.

The President also suggested that the Congressmen get the benefit of Eric Johnston's assistance in making this tour as successful as possible. The President also requested that copies of the charts be reproduced and furnished to the Congressmen so that they may distribute them in the various cities they visit.

The meeting closed at 9:20 a.m. Photographs were taken of the group.

Bryce Harlow

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Sectio
By bc NLE, Date 11/29/77

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

February 4, 1958

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Postal Rates and Pay - In a long discussion of the situation concerning postal legislation, Sen. Carlson cautioned against trying to couple in one bill both the rate increase and pay raise. If that were done, he said, the opposition might write in a much larger pay increase than was proper, and that could be very embarrassing to the President. The President said he would not be embarrassed. On the contrary, he would be most concerned with what this Republican Party would look like.

P.L. 480 - Sen. Dirksen pointed out the interest of a number of farm-State Senators in having budgets other than Agriculture's charged with the costs of certain things done under the P.L. 480 program. Secretary Benson was very anxious to have this done, and cited figures (which Mr. Merriam, Bureau of the Budget, immediately questioned) pretending to show that only 10% of the P.L. 480 proceeds went to Agriculture. Much of it should be charged, he said, to the Mutual Security program. The President asked for a quick report of accurate statistics, and also pointed out to Sec. Benson that where we sold products below the market price, a loss occurred which is directly chargeable to Agriculture.

Outer Space Program - A question was raised as to whether a new Space Agency should be set up within Department of Defense (as provided in the pending Defense appropriation bill), or be set up as an independent agency. The President's feeling was essentially a desire to avoid duplication, and priority for the present would seem to rest with Defense because of paramountcy of defense aspects. However, the President thought that in regard to non-military aspects, Defense could be the operational agent, taking orders from some non-military scientific group. The National Science Foundation, for instance, should not be restricted in any way in its peaceful research.

Dr. Killian had some reservations as to the relative interest and activity of military vs. peaceful aspects, as did the Vice President who thought our posture before the world would be better if non-military research in outer space were carried forward by an agency entirely separate from the military.

There was some discussion of the prospect of a lunar probe. Dr. Killian thought this might be next on the list of Russian efforts. He had some doubt as to whether the United States should at this late date attempt to press a lunar probe, but the question would be fully canvassed by the Science Advisory Committee in the broad survey it had underway. Dr. Killian thought the U.S. might do a lunar probe in 1960, or perhaps get to it on a crash program by 1959. Sen. Saltonstall had heard, however, that it might even be accomplished in 1958, if pressed hard enough.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dr. Killian outlined for the Leadership the various phases of future development (along the lines of the subsequent press release listing projects in the "soon", "later," and "much later" categories.)

Sen. Knowland complained about having to get his information about Space research from the Democratic Senator from Washington (Jackson) -- which was just as bad as having to learn from Mr. Symington anything there was to know about the Air Force.

The President was firmly of the opinion that a rule of reason had to be applied to these Space projects -- that we couldn't pour unlimited funds into these costly projects where there was nothing of early value to the Nation's security. He recalled the great effort he had made for the Atomic Peace Ship but Congress would not authorize it, even though in his opinion it would have been a very worthwhile project.

And in the present situation, the President mused, he would rather have a good Redstone than be able to hit the moon, for we didn't have any enemies on the moon!

Sen. Knowland pressed the question of hurrying along with a lunar probe, because of the psychological factor. He recalled the great impact of Sputnik, which seemed to negate the impact of our large mutual security program. If we are close enough to doing a probe, he said, we should press it. The President thought it might be OK to go ahead with it if it could be accomplished with some missile already developed or nearly ready, but he didn't want to just rush into an all-out effort on each one of these possible glamor performances without a full appreciation of their great cost. Also, there would have to be a clear determination of what agency would have the responsibility.

The Vice President reverted to the idea of setting up a separate agency for "peaceful" research projects, for the military would be deterred from things that had no military value in sight. The President thought Defense would inevitably be involved since it presently had all the hardware, and he did not want further duplication. He did not preclude having eventually a great Department of Space.

Presidential Disability Legislation - When Sen. Dirksen noted that a good many proposals were floating around the Senate, the President recalled that Mr. Rayburn had said that for his money there would never be a bill.

The President went on to say that he had been working with the Vice President on the matter. Of course, there would never be any reason for disagreement between them on this, but it seemed desirable to work it out in the best interests of the country -- on a personal basis. In addition, the President continued to want something on the statute book.

Mr. Rogers commented on one proposal on which he was consulted. It provided for an 8-man Commission, including the Vice President, Speaker, Majority and Minority Leaders. Mr. Rogers said he had had to comment

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

that this was clearly unconstitutional unless done as a Constitutional amendment. He didn't think it a desirable change since it would transfer power from the Executive to the Legislature.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

~~TOP SECRET~~

February 6, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 4, 1958 (following Legislative Leaders meeting)

Others present: Dr. Killian
Dr. Kistiakowsky
Dr. York
General Goodpaster

Dr. Killian opened by saying that real progress is being made in the missiles program. It has gone at a faster clip than was foreseen in 1953 and 1954. There are grounds for real confidence that both liquid and solid-propellant missiles will perform satisfactorily, from a technical point of view. He then asked Dr. Kistiakowsky to report in more detail.

Dr. Kistiakowsky said that technical progress has been all that was expected, and more. There are no scientific problems remaining with regard to the first generation of missiles. The problems are engineering problems -- specifically to build the elements so that they will perform reliably. There are certain problems which need attention. We can be sure that the Thor will function satisfactorily. The Jupiter missile is, production-wise, behind the Thor. To go forward with production on both requires the Air Force to set up two different systems for training and handling. Technically the missiles are almost identical. The Thor production model has been better tested, since the Jupiter must be redesigned for production by Chrysler. Dr. Kistiakowsky said that specifically, within the next few months, a decision ought to be made in this matter. Dr. Kistiakowsky said the major additional cost in the Jupiter program is that of putting Chrysler into production. The first missiles from Chrysler may be expected in January 1959. Dr. York added that the biggest cost in other than money terms -- i.e., in talent and decision energy -- is to the Air Force in preparing for the use of two missiles.

The President said that he has come to regret deeply that the missile program was not set up in OSD rather than in any of the services. Personal feelings are now so intense that changes are extremely difficult. Dr. Killian commented that the group was

Authority DDI ltr 6/12/75 ERMA-LTR
Date 6/20/75
By DLH, NARS Date 5/11/75

giving advice from the technical standpoint solely. The President asked that they give their advice to the Secretary of Defense and it will be up to him to make a decision, with the President giving him support.

Dr. York suggested that the Army Ballistic Missiles Agency is a highly competent organization, and is interested in satellites. The President quickly interjected a caution not to put the satellite job in any service.

Dr. Kistiakowsky went on to say that the Titan will be superior to the Atlas, but it is behind it by eighteen months to two years. The President stressed that what we must have is the earliest possible operational capability. Dr. Kistiakowsky went on to say that work is well under way on the Polaris missile. He thought it should be said, however, that we are not sure we can meet an operational date of 1963 for a 1500-mile missile -- we can meet an even earlier operational date for a 1000-mile missile, however.

Dr. Kistiakowsky said that a solid-propellant ICBM cannot be expected until 1965-66. Thus there will be a gap of about five years between quantity availability of liquid propellant ICBMs and solid propellant. There is reason in his mind to set up a systematic production-improvement program for liquid missiles, for example going to storable fuels that are ignitable on contact. Titan and Thor have many opportunities for substantial improvement. He suggested that we should terminate the Atlas program after eighty missiles are produced. He added that Titan seems to offer the best booster for space missions.

The President stressed the importance of picking out the phases of activity in which we should undertake to compete with the Soviets, and to beat them. We should not try to excel in everything. He added that psychological as well as technical considerations are important -- at times appearances are as significant as the reality, if not more so.

The President asked if there is some area in the United States where we could conduct missiles tests in secrecy -- keeping undesired visitors out. He was told that Camp Cook seems to meet

many of these requirements. He said he would like to see it called the Defense Testing Station -- and see it kept out of service politics.

Dr. Kistiakowsky went on to give a technical net evaluation of our relative position respecting the Soviets. As to the ICBM, he thought they were probably about one year ahead of us in propulsion, one year behind us in warhead development, and somewhat behind us in guidance, but with a much simpler operational concept based on a mobile rail-based system. He added that because of more powerful propulsion, they could have simply designed their weapon to carry the heavier, older-style warhead. In the medium range missile of 100-600 mile range, they are probably about three years ahead of us, having initiated troop training in 1953 and 1954. Their weapons are highly mobile, using track-laying and road vehicles. In guidance they are probably behind us, with a one-mile CEP for small weapons and a five-mile CEP for large. Their IRBM is a 1000-mile missile, which is probably a 600-mile missile with a lighter warhead.

The President said that in evaluating material of this kind it is necessary to consider relative probabilities. Until an enemy has enough operational capability to destroy most of our bases simultaneously and thus prevent retaliation by us our deterrent remains effective. We would make a mistake to credit him with total capabilities. Dr. York pointed out that an enemy who planned to make an attack could select a time for his attack and delay until he is ready.

Dr. Killian asked if the President thought all of this should be presented to Mr. McElroy, and the President said he thought it should, informally initially, but then put into document form. He thought it was very important to act in these matters in order to avoid wasting money and talent.

The group next discussed questions of outer space. Dr. Killian referred to discussions at the Leaders Meeting earlier thatmorning, and said there is great pressure in the Congress and elsewhere to have some space work done outside the Department of Defense. His thought was we should get down some objectives in our space program. He hoped to come in soon with this. It would cover scientific as well

as military objectives. The President said that space objectives relating to Defense are those to which the highest priority attaches, because they bear on our immediate safety. He recognized that the psychological factor is of importance to our security, for example to the attitude of our allies. He did not think that large operating activities should be put in another organization, because of the duplication, and did not feel that we should put talent etc. into crash programs outside the Defense establishment. He added one general proviso and condition to all of this -- that Defense gets its own organization correct, i.e., that there is a central organization to handle this in Defense. He said he wants to get the broad principles of organization right, not bowing to pressures. He did not want to concern himself with details, but felt that it is vitally important to get the relationship to Defense correct.

Dr. York pointed out that the Army and Air Force statements concerning satellite projects are in the talking stage -- none are approved projects. The President said that even the announcements and the discussion of these matters should come from Defense. The President asked for the organizational thoughts of the scientific group on space research and missiles, both in Defense and outside, now and for the future.

The President thought it would be a good thing for two or three people to meet with him every now and then just to talk over some of these questions and make sure that their thinking is correct. He named Dr. Killian and Mr. Hagerty in this respect.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

MEMORANDUM FOR FILES
February 4, 1958

Senator Knowland was in the President's office briefly after legislative leaders' meeting. He brought up two points:

1. He was unhappy that the leaders had not been notified of the agreements reached with the French government as reported in the newspapers last week. The President asked General Persons either himself, or to assign some one to the job, of checking with each department to ascertain what news might be expected to break in the newspapers and to give the Senators advance notice.

2. Knowland is in favor of Jack Martin's appointment to Patent Court. However, General Persons explained that Bill Rogers was a bit reluctant to make the recommendation, because he, Rogers, is new in the job. There will be a hue and cry that Martin does not know patent law. Jerry Morgan says he can learn all there is to know in six months.

The President asked history of those who had been appointed to the Patent Court. General Persons said the first man appointed, with any experience in that particular brand of law, had been appointed by the Eisenhower Administration, about in 1955.

Bill Rogers and Governor Adams will come in to talk to the President about this matter.

General Persons pointed out that if Jack delays much longer an appointment such as he wants, it will be awfully difficult to get through the Senate.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 3, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

10:11 a.m. - 10:49 a.m., Monday, February 3, 1958

I joined Secretary Benson and the President for the last thirty minutes of this appointment. When I came in the Secretary was pointing out to the President the many favorable letters he had received since his recent appearance before the Senate Committee on Agriculture where he was very shabbily treated. The letters were about eight to one in favor of Secretary Benson's position.

Considerable discussion was had concerning the Administration's request for permitting minimum price supports to be dropped to 60% rather than the 75% that now exists. I indicated that from my contacts on the Hill there was little possibility of either the House or Senate Committee reporting a bill containing a minimum of less than 70%.

The President reiterated his determination to continue to move toward a free agricultural economy. However, he indicated to the Secretary that he hoped political consideration would be given to any further decisions as far as the Midwest States are concerned. He reviewed his recent conference with Senator Thye but did not request a reconsideration of Benson's present determination to reduce price supports on milk and dairy products to 75% of parity on the first of April this year.

The Secretary then showed the President various news clippings and pictures taken during his recent appearance in Yakima, Washington at the Salute to Eisenhower Dinner. The President appeared pleased, and I am sure the Secretary left feeling that he had had a satisfactory conference.

J. Z. A.

Jack Z. Anderson

February 1958

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1958

8:11 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:31 - 8:33 am — Governor Adams

8:44 - 8:45 am — Hon. Gerald Morgan

8:47 - 9:00 am — Hon. William P. Rogers

8:48 - 9:00 am — Hon. Richard M. Nixon

9:00 - 9:50 am — **CABINET MEETING**

(Meeting actually lasted until 11:15 am, but the President remained only for time indicated):

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr.
Hon. Neil McElroy
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. O. Hatfield Chilsom
Hon. Walter Williams
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Marion Folsom
Hon. Percival Brundage
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Rocco Siciliano
Hon. Leo Hoegh
Hon. Arthur Larson
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Maxwell M. Rabb
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Robert Cutler
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Bryce Harlwo
Hon. Gabriel Hauge
Hon. I. Jack Martin
Hon. Edward McCabe
Hon. Arthur Minnich
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Mr. Bradley Patterson
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Gen. John Bragdon

9:50 - 10:00 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:56 - 9:58 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:03 am	The President, accompanied by General Snyder, Hon. James Hagerty, and Mr. Rowley, departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Hospital for dental surgery and complete neurological examination.
10:24 am	Arrived at Walter Reed Hospital where Major General Leonard Heaton met the President and escorted him to the Oral Surgery Rooms.
10:27 - 10:40 am	The President had an upper left molar extracted.
10:52 am	The President arrived in his suite on Ward 8, where he went to bed and read and rested.
	The following attended the President during his tooth extraction: Colonel Shire Colonel Fairchild Lt. Col. Steismeyer Major Youmans Mrs. Meyers, Registered Nurse
5:14 - 5:17 pm	General Leonard Heaton brought in his daughter, Sarah Mason, to meet the President.
8:24 - 8:26 pm	The President went to General Willard S. Paul's room for a short visit.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1958

8:15 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:17 - 8:23 am — Hon. Sherman Adams

8:23 - 8:26 am — Mr. William J. Hopkins

8:24 - 8:32 am — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

8:37 - 9:13 am — (Hon. Richard M. Nixon) OFF THE RECORD
(Hon. Meade Alcorn)
(Hon. Sherman Adams)
(Hon. Wilton B. Persons)

9:13 - 11:19 am — NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
The President
Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Neil McElroy
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr.
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. Walter Williams
Hon. Donald Quarles
General Nathan F. Twining
Hon. Allen Dulles
Hon. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. James H. Smith, Jr.
Hon. Arthur Larson
Hon. Robert Cutler
Hon. James R. Killian
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. William N. Holaday
Hon. Gerard C. Smith
Hon. Mansfield D. Sprague
Brig. General Austin W. Betts
Mr. A. G. Waggoner
Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.
Hon. S. Everett Gleason
Hon. J. Patrick Coyne

11:19 - 11:58 am	Hon. Neil McElroy Mr. Charles A. Coolidge Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:58 - 12:21 pm	Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. James P. Mitchell Mr. Robert Gray (out 12:00 Noon)
12:23 - 12:26 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
12:28 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:17 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:18 - 2:20 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Jack Anderson
2:19 - 2:20 pm	Mr. Robert Gray
2:20 - 2:44 pm	Congressman A. L. Miller, Nebraska Congressman Phil Weaver, Nebraska Hon. Jack Anderson
2:45 - 2:51 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Rocco Siciliano
2:51 - 2:52 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:52 - 3:08 pm	Hon. Maurice Stans
3:08 - 3:30 pm	(General Mark W. Clark, President, The Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina) (Commander John E. Gleason, Jr., The American Legion) (Hon. Earle Chesney) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. Robert Gray until 3:09 pm)
3:31 - 3:55 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

3:55 - 4:03 pm	Hon. Gabriel Hauge
4:13 pm	The President went to the swimming pool.
4:33 pm	To the shelter to practice golf.
5:00 pm	To the Mansion.
7:30 pm	The President gave a STAG DINNER - OFF THE RECORD:

Mr. Harlow H. Curtice,
President and Director, General Motors
Detroit, Michigan
Hon. Neil H. McElroy, The Secretary of Defense
Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
Hon. James H. Smith, Jr., Director, ICA
Mr. Roy W. Johnson
Executive Vice President, General Electric,
New York City
Mr. Robert Frost
Poet, South Miami, Florida
Mr. Walter Samuel Carpenter, Jr.
Chairman, Board of Directors, E. I. duPont
de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Delaware
Mr. Richard H. Amberg, Publisher
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. Charles S. Garland
Alexander Brown and Son, Baltimore, Md.
and Chairman of Board of Trustees of Johns
Hopkins University
Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower
President, Johns Hopkins University
Mr. Douglas M. Black
President, Doubleday and Company, New York
Mr. Samuel H. Daroff, Philadelphia, Pa.
General Walter Bedell Smith
Vice Chairman and Board of Directors,
American Machine and Foundry Company, Washingto
Lt. General Garrison H. Davidson
Superintendent, West Point Military Academy
Major John S. D. Eisenhower
Hon. Charles A. Coolidge
Special Assistant to Secretary of Defense
Hon. Sherman Adams

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1958

8:17 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:35 - 8:36 am	Mr. Robert Gray
8:37 - 8:50 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:37 - 8:44 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:40 - 8:45 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:44 - 8:50 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:50 - 8:52 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:52 - 8:54 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:52 - 8:58 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:06 - 9:26 am	(Mrs. Jacqueline Cochran) OFF THE RECORD
9:26 - 9:48 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Gabriel Hauge
9:48 - 10:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Gabriel Hauge Hon. James R. Killian Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Jack Anderson Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mrs. Anne Wheaton
10:30 am - 11:00	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:03 - 11:08 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:08 - 11:22 am	(Hon. Arthur Flemming) OFF THE RECORD
11:22 - 11:25 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:25 - 11:49 am	(Hon. Thomas E. Dewey) OFF THE RECORD
11:50 - 12:20 pm	Senator Arthur V. Watkins Senator Frank A. Barrett Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Jack Anderson

12:28 - 12:30 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:40 pm	(LUNCH)
3:52 pm	The President returned to the office.
4:16 - 4:19 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
4:40 - 4:41 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:44 - 4:46 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
5:12 pm	The President went to the Shelter to practice golf.
5:30 pm	To the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1958

8:00 am — The President gave a breakfast in honor of the President-elect of Guatemala, General Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes. The following attended:

H. E. The President-Elect of Guatemala, General Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes
The Hon. The Charge de'Affaires, a. i. of Guatemala, Senor Julio Ansensio-Wunderluch
Senor Carlos Garcia Bauer
Dr. Mariano Lopez Herrarte
Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Neil McElroy
Hon. George Allen
Hon. Roy Rubottom, Jr.
Hon. Edward Spraks
Ambassador to Guatemala
Hon. Samuel C. Waugh
President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of Washington
Dr. Milton Eisenhower

9:02 - 9:25 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Hon. Neil McElroy

9:23 - 9:30 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Fred Seaton
Hon. I. Jack Martin

9:32 - 11:23 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Sen. William F. Knowland
Sen. Styles Bridges
Sen. Leverett Saltonstall
Sen. Everett Dirksen
Cong. Charles Halleck
Cong. Joseph P. Martin
Cong. Leslie Arends
Hon. Charistian Herter
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Mr. Robert Merriam
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons

(continued)

9:32 - 11:23 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING (continued) Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Roemer McPhee Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Edward McCabe Mrs. Anne Wheaton, Hon. Homer Gruenther Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Arthur Summerfield
11:23 - 11:24 am	Mr. Robert Gray
11:24 - 11:57 am	(Hon. Lewis L. Strauss) (Hon. Donald Quarles) (Dr. James Killian) (General Herbert Loper) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Maurice Stans) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Dr. Robert Bacher, Member of the Science Advisory Committee representative to Congress on Nuclear-powered aircraft)
11:58 - 12:22 pm	Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Dr. James Killian Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:43 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:25 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:34 - 2:40 pm	Hon. Julian Baird, Under Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Charles Goble, Jr., incoming Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Paul Wren, outgoing Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury

2:40 - 2:42 pm	Mr. Robert Gray
3:20 - 3:25 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
3:36 - 4:15 pm	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
3:50 - 4:11 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:15 - 4:56 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
4:56 pm	Returned to the office.
5:20 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
7:35 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to the Statler Hotel to attend the dinner and address the Conference on the Foreign Aspects of United States National Security.
7:40 pm	The President arrived at the Statler Hotel, and was greeted by the following: Mr. and Mrs. Eric Johnston Mrs. J. Ramsey Harris Mr. Earle Cooke, Jr. The above escorted the President to the Continental Room.
8:00 pm	Departed the Continental Room and proceeded to the Presidential Room.
	Program for the evening:
8:00 pm	Invocation by Cardinal Stritch
8:03 - 9:15 pm	Dinner
9:15 - 9:30 pm	Mr. Eric Johnston introduced the head table guests, then introduced the President.
9:30 - 10:00 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.
10:00 pm	Benediction by Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill.
10:10 pm	The President returned to the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1958

6:50 am	The President, aboard the Columbine, landed at MATS Terminal on flight from Phoenix, Arizona.
6:56 am	The President, General Howard McC. Snyder, and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Terminal and motored to the White House.
7:07 am	Arrived at the White House.
7:43 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
7:45 - 8:02 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:14 - 8:19 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:32 - 8:37 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:39 - 9:40 am	Mr. Robert Gray
10:01 - 11:03 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
11:04 - 11:28 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:36 - 11:52 am	Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
11:52 am	The President, accompanied by Hon. Ezra Taft Benson and Hon. James Hagerty, departed the White House and motored to the Statler Hotel to address the National Food Conference.
11:56 am	Arrived at the Statler Hotel. The President was greeted by Mr. Charles B. Shuman, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Mr. Herbert Blunck, Manager of the Statler Hotel.. The aforementioned escorted the President to the Presidential Room.
12:00 - 12:20 pm	The President addressed the National Food Conference.
12:23 pm	The President, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty, departed the Statler Hotel and motored to the White House.
12:26 pm	Arrived at the White House.

1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:55 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:04 - 2:06 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
2:06 - 2:09 pm	Hon. Walter Williams
2:10 - 2:18 pm	The President went to the Conference Room to join the meeting of the President's Committee on Fund-Raising within the Federal Service. (This meeting began at 2 pm) The following were present: Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Walter Williams Hon. Harris Ellsworth Hon. Maurice H. Stans William Howard Francis, Jr. General Walter Bedell Smith Lt. Colonel Roger E. Sapp, USAF Mr. George Bang Dr. Leroy E. Burney Mr. Vaux Owen Mr. Ramone S. Eaton Dr. Lowell T. Coggeshall Mr. John S. Hayes Mr. Harold S. Miner Brig. General F. W. Coleman, III Mr. Joseph E. Winslow Mr. William H. Coulson Mr. Gilbert A. Robinson Lt. Colonel Roger E. Sapp Mr. Wilbur H. Ziehl Mr. Everett L. Butler Mr. W. Elliott Nefflen Mr. Paul McDonald Mr. William P. McCahill Mrs. Camille Hedges Mrs. Leona Benthall Miss Mary Selby
2:20 - 2:26 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
2:50 - 2:55 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

2:55 - 2:56 pm	Mr. Robert Gray
3:10 - 3:25 pm	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
3:25 - 4:18 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles
4:18 - 4:25 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:26 - 4:33 pm	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
4:33 pm	The President and Dr. Milton Eisenhower went to the South Grounds where the President practiced golf.
5:11 pm	Returned to the office.
5:12 - 5:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Captain Evan P. Aurand
5:33 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1958

MILESTONE PLANTATION
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA

7:00 am	The President had breakfast with Mr. George Humphrey and Mr. William Robinson.
7:50 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Milestone Plantation and motored to Spence Air Force Base, Moultrie, Georgia.
8:40 am	Arrived at Spence Air Force Base.
8:55 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and party were airborne for Phoenix, Arizona. Those accompanying were: Mrs. Ellis D. Slater Mrs. Gordon Moore Dr. Howard McC. Snyder Hon. James Hagerty Miss Rose Wood Sgt. and Mrs. John Moaney
3:20 pm	The Columbine landed at Sky Harbor Airport, Phoenix, Arizona.
	The President entered one car and Mrs. Eisenhower and Mrs. Gordon Moore entered another. Mrs. Eisenhower proceeded to the Elizabeth Arden Ranch while the President drove to Paradise Valley Country Club.
3:50 pm	Arrived at Paradise Valley Country Club.
4:15 -7:09 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Eldred Zimmerman, Pro of the Paradise Club Mr. Eugene Pulliam Hon. James Hagerty (The President's caddy was Donald Brehm of Phoenix, Ariz.)
7:37 pm	The President, General Howard McC. Snyder, and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Paradise Valley Country Club and motored to the Elizabeth Arden Ranch where the President remained until 10:56 pm.

PHOENIX ARIZONA

10:56 pm — The President was accompanied by the following on trip to the Sky Harbor Airport, Phoenix, Arizona:
Mrs. Eisenhower
General Howard McC. Snyder
Hon. James Hagerty
Sgt. and Mrs. John Moaney

11:35 pm — The Columbine was airborne for flight to Washington, D. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1958 (continued)

MILESTONE PLANTATION
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA

Guests during the evening at Milestone Plantation were (in addition to those already mentioned)
Mr. and Mrs. W. Alton Jones
Mrs. Edgerton (daughter)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1958

9:48 am	The President, Mr. George Humphrey, and General Howard McC. Snyder departed Milestone Plantation and motored to Swift Plantation, owned by Hon. John Hay Whitney, Ambassador to Great Britain.
	Upon arrival at Swift Plantation, the President was greeted by Spot Floyd, warden of the Plantation Eline Floyd, daughter
10:15 - 12:50 pm	The President and Mr. George Humphrey went hunting.
1:00 - 1:45 pm	Lunch was served in the field.
	Following lunch, the President waited in the wagon while Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Slater went hunting.
	Mr. Gordon Simmons and his nephew, Gene Simmons, Albert Joiner and Rufus Davis directed the hunting.
2:55 pm	The President and party returned to the main house at Milestone Plantation.

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief Baughman

February 20, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Thomasville, Ga., beginning February 18, 1958.

Tuesday, February 18, 1958

9:20 am — Secretary James Hagerty entered plantation.

10:10 am — Mr. William Robinson departed plantation.

10:20 am — Secretary James Hagerty and Doctor Snyder departed plantation.

12:25 pm — Doctor Snyder entered plantation.

2:33 pm — Mr. William Robinson entered plantation.

7:00 pm — Mr. Robert Woodruff entered plantation.

9:20 pm — Mr. Robert Woodruff departed plantation.

No Presidential activity this date.

Wednesday, February 19, 1958

8:30 am — Secretary Hagerty entered plantation.

10:10 am — Secretary Hagerty and Doctor Howard Snyder departed plantation.

12:45 pm — Doctor Snyder entered plantation.

1:52 pm — Mrs. Humphrey and Mrs. Ellis Slater departed plantation, returning at 3:07 pm.

2:05 pm — The President and Mr. George Humphrey motored around Milestone Plantation to Holly Hill Farm, arriving there at 2:45 pm. They departed Holly Hill Farm at 3:30 pm, arriving at Milestone Plantation at 3:40 pm. Messrs. William Robinson and Ellis Slater and Doctor Howard Snyder rode in a second car.

4:39 pm — Doctor Howard Snyder departed plantation.

10:07 pm — Doctor Snyder and Captain Olive Marsh entered plantation, Captain Marsh departing at 10:12 pm.

No further activity this date.

Thursday, February 20, 1958

8:00 am	Secretary James Hagerty and Colonel Thomas enter plantation.
10:20 am	Secretary Hagerty, Colonel Thomas and Doctor Snyder departed plantation.
12:32 pm	Messrs. Ellis Slater and William Robinson entered plantation.
1:40 pm	Doctor Snyder and Captain Olive Marsh entered plantation, Captain Marsh departing at 1:46 pm.
1:45 pm	The President, accompanied by Mr. Humphrey and Doctor Snyder went hunting, reaching the point where the wagons were located at 1:55 pm.
	The dog handlers were Rufus Davis, Rufus Sloan, the drivers were Albert Joiner and John Henry Sloan, employees of Milestone Plantation. They flushed 7 covies.
	The President got 4 birds, Mr. Humphrey got 3 birds.
	The President was wearing a light gray check cap, hunting jacket with a brown corduroy collar, canvas enforced hunting trousers over high top hunting boots. President used a 20 gauge shotgun, 7 shot. They spent most of the time hunting in Caesar's patch.
	The President, Mr. Humphrey and Doctor Snyder returned to the Milestone Plantation at 4:53 pm.
3:35 pm	Mrs. Eisenhower, Mrs. George Humphrey and Mrs. Ellis Slater departed the Milestone Plantation with SA Shipman driving and made a tour of the countryside and Greenwood Plantation, owned by Mr. John H. Whitney, returning to the Plantation at 4:50 pm.
4:00 pm	Chief U. S. Baughman and SAIC Wentz entered plantation, departing at 4:35 pm via the rear gate.
4:50 pm	Messrs. Ellis Slater and William Robinson entered plantation.
5:02 pm	Captain Marsh entered plantation, departing with Doctor Snyder at 5:10 pm.
9:00 pm	Mr. William Robinson departed plantation.
10:30 pm	Doctor Snyder and Captain Marsh entered plantation, Captain Marsh departing at 10:35 pm.
	No further activity this date.

Friday, February 21, 1958

8:10 am Secretary Hagerty entered plantation, departing at 8:35 am.

9:25 am Mrs. George Humphrey departed plantation, returning at 11:45 am.

10:00 am The President, accompanied by Messrs. George Humphrey, Ellis Slater, William Robinson and Doctor Howard Snyder departed the plantation enroute to and arriving at the spot where the wagons were located at 10:05 am, where newsreels and still photographs were taken of the hunting party, specifically of the President, Mr. George Humphrey and Rufus Davis, dog handler, and the dogs.

The President and party began hunting at 10:15 am, and completed same at 2:10 pm, returning to the house at 2:25 pm. Eleven covies were flushed. The President got 6 birds, Mr. Humphrey got 5 birds.

3:40 pm Mr. and Mrs. W. Alton Jones and daughter entered plantation.

4:15 pm Secretary Hagerty and Captain Patterson entered plantation, departing at 4:35 pm.

10:45 pm Mr. and Mrs. W. Alton Jones and daugher departed plantation.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, February 22, 1958

8:20 am Secretary James Hagerty entered plantation.

8:40 am Colonel Thomas entered plantation, departing at 9:35 am with Secretary Hagerty.

9:48 am The President, Mr. George Humphrey and Doctor Howard Snyder departed the house and motored to the Swift Plantation, where upon arrival they were greeted by "Spot" Floyd, the warden for the plantation and his daughter Eline Floyd.

The President and Mr. Humphrey started hunting at 10:15 am, discontinuing at 12:50 pm for luncheon, that was set up in the field. Mr. Ellis Slater joined the party at lunch time, having been picked up by SA Gies at the Milestone Plantation and taken to the field. Luncheon was served from 1:00 pm to 1:45 pm. After luncheon, Secretary Humphrey and Mr. Slater hunted while the President watched from the carriage. Mr. Slater got no birds. They continued hunting until 2:15 pm, having gotten their limit of 23 birds in 36 covies, represented by 12 for the President and 11 for Mr. George Humphrey.

Mr. Gordon Simmons and his nephew, Gene Simmons, in addition to Albert Joiner and Rufus Davis directed the hunting. (Mr. Simmons and nephew Gene Simmons are Ambassador Whitney's dog handlers).

The President and party returned to the mansion at 2:55 pm.

4:16 pm — Mrs. Gordon Moore and Miss Rose Wood driven by Corp. Jack Cliff entered the plantation.

4:35 pm — Rear Admiral (Retired) Gilchrist Baker Stockton stopped at main gate of plantation, left his calling card, and stated he had served with the President in the Phillipines years ago.

4:50 pm — Mr. William Robinson entered plantation, departing at 4:56 pm.

5:00 pm — Doctor Snyder departed plantation with Captain Marsh, who entered at 4:54 pm.

5:43 pm — Mr. William Robinson entered plantation.

10:05 pm — Doctor Snyder and Captain Marsh entered plantation, Captain Marsh departing at 10:20 pm.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, February 23, 1958

12:10 am — Mr. W. Robinson departed the plantation, returning at 7:00 am for breakfast with the President.

7:50 am — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Milestone Plantation and motored to Spence Air Force Base, Moultrie, Georgia, arriving there at 8:40 am.

8:55 am — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and party were airborne aboard the Columbine for Phoenix, Arizona. Complete details furnished in ON submitted by ASAIC Campion.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1958

MILESTONE
PLANTATION
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA

No activity this date.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1958

2:06 pm — The President and Mr. George Humphrey motored around Milestone Plantation to Holly Hill Farm.

2:45 pm — Arrived at Holly Hill Farm. Others accompanying were:
General Howard McC. Snyder
Mr. William Robinson
Mr. Ellis D. Slater

No further activity this date.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1958

1:45 pm — The President went hunting with Mr. George Humphrey.

The dog handlers were	The drivers were:
Rufus David	Albert Joiner
Rufus Sloan	John Henry Sloan

4:53 pm — Returned to Milestone Plantation after the President shot 4 birds and Mr. Humphrey 3.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1958

10:00 am — The President went hunting and got 6 birds. Others accompanying were
Mr. George Humphrey
Mr. Ellis Slater
Mr. William Robinson
General Howard McC. Snyder

(Pictures were taken just prior to the hunting)

2:25 pm — Returned to the main house on the Plantation.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1958

MILESTONE PLANTATION
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA

10:44 am — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Milestone Plantation and motored to Ichauway Plantation, owned by Mr. Robert Woodruff. This plantation is located outside Newton, Georgia, and is 71 miles from Milestone Plantation. The following accompanied the President:

General Howard McC. Snyder
Mr. and Mrs. George M. Humphrey
Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Slater
Mr. William Robinson

12:02 pm — Arrived at Ichauway Plantation where the above remained for lunch as guests of Mr. Robert Woodruff.

2:59 pm — Departed Ichauway Plantation and motored to Blue Springs Plantation, owned by W. Alton Jones. This plantation is located 30 miles from Ichauway Plantation.

4:31 pm — Departed Blue Springs Plantation and motored to Milestone Plantation.

6:01 pm — Arrived at Milestone Plantation.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1958

MILESTONE PLANTATION
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA

The President stayed indoors all day due to inclement weather.

Other guests at the Plantation were
Mr. William Robinson
Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Slater

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1958

No presidential activity this date.
Mr. William Robinson
Mr. Ellis Slater and Mr. Robert Woodruff
were guests at the Plantation.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1958

No activity this date.

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

February 17, 1958

SAIC Rowley - White House Detail

Activities of the President, Thomasville, Georgia, beginning February 13, 1958.

Thursday, February 13, 1958

2:16 pm — The Columbine with the President, Mrs. Eisenhower and party aboard landed at Spence Air Force Base, Moultrie, Georgia, having departed MATS Terminal, Washington, D.C. at 11:23 am.

For complete details, see Protective Survey Report submitted by ASAIC Campion.

2:25 pm — The Presidential motorcade departed Spence Air Force Base enroute to and arriving at Milestone Plantation, Thomasville, Georgia, at 3:11 pm, where the President and First Lady were greeted by Mr. William Robinson.

5:15 pm — Secretary and Mrs. Hagerty entered plantation via the main gate, departing at 5:27 pm.

No further activities this date.

Friday, February 14, 1958

8:20 am — Secretary James Hagerty entered plantation.

9:20 am — Captain Olive Marsh entered plantation.

9:30 am — Secretary James Hagerty departed plantation.

9:35 am — Doctor Snyder and Captain Marsh departed plantation.

11:20 am — Mr. William Robinson departed plantation, driven by SA Shipman.

11:40 am — Messrs. George Humphrey and Ellis Slater departed plantation, returning at 12:47 pm.

4:15 pm — Secretary Hagerty entered plantation.

4:32 pm — Doctor Snyder and Captain Marsh entered plantation, Captain Marsh departing at 4:40 pm.

5:41 pm — Secretary Hagerty departed plantation.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, February 15, 1958

8:50 am — Secretary James Hagerty entered plantation, departing at 9:40 am.

4:08 pm — Doctor Snyder departed plantation, returning at 4:31 pm.

5:15 pm — Mr. Robert Woodruff entered plantation.

9:15 pm — Mr. Robert Woodruff departed plantation.

No Presidential activity this date.

Sunday, February 16, 1958

9:47 am — Mr. William Robinson departed plantation.

9:50 am — Secretary James Hagerty entered plantation.

10:35 am — Secretary James Hagerty and Doctor Snyder departed plantation.

10:55 am — Colonel Thomas and wife entered plantation, departing at 11:50 am.

11:12 am — Mr. William Robinson entered plantation.

12:45 pm — Doctor Snyder entered plantation.

3:25 pm — Doctor Snyder departed plantation.

3:30 pm — Doctor Snyder and Captain Marsh enter plantation, departing at 3:40 pm.

7:10 pm — Doctor Snyder and Captain Marsh enter plantation, Captain Marsh departing at 7:17 pm.

No Presidential activity this date.

Monday, February 17, 1958

8:15 am — Secretary Hagerty entered plantation, departing at 9:00 am.

10:44 am — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Doctor Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. George Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Slater and Mr. William Robinson departed Milestone Plantation and motored to Ichauway Plantation for lunch, arriving there at 12:02 pm.

The Presidential Party departed Ichauway Plantation at 2:59 pm and motored to Blue Springs Plantation, arriving there at 3:44 pm.

The President and party departed Blue Springs Plantation at 4:31 pm and motored back to Milestone Plantation, arriving there at 5:01 pm.

For complete details see report submitted by SAIC Rowley.

5:32 pm Secretary Hagerty entered the plantation.

6:25 pm Secretary Hagerty and Doctor Snyder departed the plantation.

11:50 pm Doctor Snyder and Captain Marsh entered plantation, Captain Marsh departing at 11:56 pm.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

Thursday, February 13, 1958

7:37 - The Pres. arrived at office with Capt. Cittenberger

8:20 - 8:34 - Gen. Goodpaster, Capt. Amand & Mr. McPhee

8:34 - 8:42 - Gen. Goodpaster

8:42 - 8:45 - Mr. Hopkins

8:45 - 8:50 - Mr. Hagerty

8:50 - 9:00 - (Hon. Christian Herter) Off
(Hon. Allen Dulles) Record
(Gen. Cutler)

9:00 - 9:03 - Dr. James Killian

9:00 - National Security Council (Pres. List not attached)

9:03 - 9:09 - Secy McElroy

9:09 - 9:10 - Mr. Robert Gray

9:15 - To mansion

~~10:40~~ - The President and Mrs Eisenhower will depart the White House for MATS Terminal for trip to Georgia

11:00 -

11:22 - Airborne for Georgia

2:10 - Landed Dobbins Air Force Base

Mrs Coller

ATTENDANCE LIST 2/12/58

355th Meeting of the National Security Council
Thursday, February 13, 1958 from 9:00 to 11:00 a.m. in the Cabinet Room

MEMBERS

The President of the United States, Presiding
The Vice President of the United States
Christian A. Herter, Acting Secretary of State
Neil H. McElroy, Secretary of Defense
Gordon Gray, Director, Office of Defense Mobilization

OTHERS

~~Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the Treasury~~ Julian Sourd, acting Sec
William P. Rogers, the Attorney General
Maurice H. Stans, Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget
Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission
Leo A. Hoegh, Federal Civil Defense Administrator
J. Edgar Hoover, Chairman, Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference
J. Walter Yeagley, Chairman, Interdepartmental Committee on Internal Security

General Nathan F. Twining, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
Allen W. Dulles, Director of Central Intelligence

Sherman Adams, The Assistant to the President
Maj. General Wilton B. Persons, Deputy Assistant to the President
George V. Allen, Director, U.S. Information Agency
Robert Cutler, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
James R. Killian, Jr., Special Assistant to the President for Science & Technology
Frederick M. Dearborn, Jr., Special Assistant to the President for Security Operations Coordination
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster, White House Staff Secretary
J. Patrick Coyne, NSC Representative on Internal Security

Gerard C. Smith, Assistant Secretary of State
Mansfield D. Sprague, Assistant Secretary of Defense

SECRETARIAT

James S. Lay, Jr., Executive Secretary
S. Everett Gleason, Deputy Executive Secretary

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1958

7:39 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
8:20 - 8:34 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Captain Evan P. Aurand Mr. Roemer McPhee
8:34 - 8:42 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:42 - 8:45 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:50 - 9:00 am	(Hon. Christian Herter) (Hon Allen Dulles) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Robert Cutler)
9:00 - 9:03 am	Hon. James R. Killian
	(National Security Council met at 9:00 a.m., but the President did not attend)
9:03 - 9:09 am	Hon. Neil McElroy
9:09 - 9:10 am	Mr. Robert Gray
9:15 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
11:00 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal for flight to Georgia.
11:22 am	The Columbine was airborne for Thomasville, Georgia.
2:10 pm	Landed at Spence Air Force Base, Moultrie, Georgia.
2:25 pm	The President and his party departed Spence Air Force Base and motored to Milestone Plantation, Thomasville, Georgia, owned by Hon. George M. Humphrey.
3:11 pm	Arrived at Milestone Plantation. Here the President and Mrs. Eisenhower were greeted by Mr. William Robinson.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1958

8:00 am	(Hon. Nelson Rockefeller has breakfast with the President) OFF THE RECORD
8:36 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Hon. Nelson Rockfeller
8:36 - 8:38 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:38 - 8:55 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:02 - 9:07 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:05 - 9:51 am	Hon. Neil McElroy
9:52 - 9:55 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
10:32 - 11:25 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:42 - 11:20 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
11:32 am	The President went to the Broadcast Room to record Economic Message.
11:51 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:43 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:20 - 2:33 pm	Captain Evan P. Aurand
2:34 - 2:37 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
2:34 - 2:38 pm	Mr. Robert Gray
2:34 - 2:39 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:38 - 2:44 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
3:09 - 3:14 pm	Governor Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia Hon. Sherman Adams

3:24 - 3:32 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:30 - 3:47 pm	Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. James Lay (out 3:37 pm)
3:50 - 3:52 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
4:22 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1958

8:00 am — The President had breakfast with the following in the White House Mess:
- Hon. Richard M. Nixon
- Hon. Sinclair Weeks
- Hon. James P. Mitchell
- Hon. Arthur Summerfield
- Hon. Maurice Stans
- Hon. Gabriel Hauge
- Hon. James Hagerty
- Hon. Wilton B. Persons
- Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier

9:11 - 9:24 am — Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Sinclair Weeks

9:30 am — The President went to the Broadcast Room to make tape recording for Red Cross.

9:45 am — The President returned to the office.

9:45 - 9:49 am — Hon. James Hagerty

10:00 - 10:36 am — H. E. Mikhail Alekseevich Menshikov
Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - came to present credentials
Hon. Wiley Buchanan

10:35 - 10:36 am — Mr. Robert Gray

10:36 - 10:58 am — Hon. Gerald Morgan
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

10:40 - 10:45 am — Hon. James Hagerty

10:59 - 11:15 am — The Honorable Willy Brandt
Governing Mayor of Berlin and President of the West German Bundesrat (Upper House of the German Federal Parliament).
Hon. Albrecht von Kessel, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim, The German Embassy
Mr. Raymond E. Lisle, Acting Director, Office of German Affairs
Mr. Robert Gray

11:15 - 11:17 am — Mr. Robert Gray

11:32 - 11:41 am — Hon. James W. Riddleberger
U. S. Ambassador to Greece
(Called on the President before proceeding to his new post)

11:41 - 11:44 am — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

12:04 pm — The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm — (LUNCH)

8:00 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a Dinner for the second half of the Diplomatic Corps:

H. E. The Ambassador of Belgium and Baroness Silvercruys
H. E. The Ambassador of Denmark and Mrs. de Kauffmann
H. E. The Ambassador of Peru and Senora de Berckemeyer
H. E. The Ambassador of Portugal and Senhora de Esteves Fernandes
H. E. The Ambassador of Israel and Mrs. Eban
H. E. The Ambassador of Cambodia (Kimny)
H. E. The Ambassador of the Czechoslovak Republic and Madame Petrzelka
H. E. The Ambassador of Mexico and Senora de Tello
H. E. The Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia and Madame Notowidigdo
H. E. The Ambassador of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and Madame Mates
H. E. The Ambassador of Spain (Count of Motrico)
H. E. The Ambassador of Finland and Madame Nykopp
H. E. The Ambassador of Cuba (Campa)
H. E. The Ambassador of Laos and Madame Souvannavong
H. E. The Ambassador of Luxembourg and Madame Le Gallais
H. E. The Ambassador of the Philippines and Mrs. Romulo

(continued)

8:00 pm Dinner for the 2nd half of the Diplomatic Corps.
(List continued from previous page):

H. E. The Ambassador of Iran and Madame Amini
H. E. The Chinese Ambassador and Mrs. Tong
H. E. The Ambassador of Costa Rica and Senora de Facio
H. E. The Ambassador of Morocco and Mrs. Ben Aboud
H. E. The Ambassador of the Union of South Africa and Mrs. du Plessis
H. E. The Ambassador of Uruguay and Senora de Lacarte
H. E. The Ambassador of Ecuador (Chiriboga V.)
H. E. The Ambassador of Afganistan and Mrs. Najib-Ullah
H. E. The Ambassador of Switzerland and Madame de Torrente
H. E. The Ambassador of the Dominican Republic and Senora de Moya
H. E. The Ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Madame Haikal
H. E. The Ambassador of the Turkish Republic and Madame Urguplu
H. E. The Ambassador of Thailand and Madame Khoman
H. E. The Ambassador of the Federation of Malaya and Mrs. Ismail
H. E. The Ambassador of the U. S. S. R. and Madame Menshikov
Madame Brucan of Rumania
The Charge d'Affaires of Yemen (Zabarah)
The Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Syria (Hamui)
The Hon. The Charge d"Affaires a. i. of Guatemala (Asensio)
The Charge d"Affaires a.i. of Austria and Mrs. Zedtwitz
The Charge d"Affaires a.i. of Ethiopia (Abebbe)
The Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Australia and Mrs. Booker
The Hon. The Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Germany (von Kessel)
The Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Lithuania and Mrs. Kajeckas
Honorable and Mrs. Robert D. Murphy
The Hon. Baron and Baroness S. G. M. van Voorst tot Voorst (Netherlands)
Mr. and Mrs. Clement E. Conger

10:00 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a musicale to which additional guests were invited.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1958

8:07 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.

8:29 - 8:30 am — Mr. Robert Gray

8:30 - 8:35 am — Hon. James Hagerty

8:58 - 9:03 am — His Excellency Luc Fouche
Newly appointed Ambassador of Haiti
Hon. Wiley T. Buchanan

9:32 - 9:36 am — Hon. James Hagerty

10:03 - 10:32 am — Hon. John Foster Dulles

10:32 - 11:28 am — The following met with the President to present the Baker Report:
(Hon. John Foster Dulles) OFF THE RECORD
(Hon. Donald A. Quarles)
(Hon. Allen Dulles)
(Dr. James R. Killian, Jr.)
(Hon. Robert Cutler)
(Dr. William O. Baker)
(Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, N. J.)
(Hon. Robert Murphy)
(Hon. James Lay)
(Mr. Patrick J. Coyne)
(Dr. A. W. Gleason, Harvard University)
(Dr. Oliver G. Selfridge, MIT)
(Dr. H. W. Bode, Bell Laboratories)
(General John A. Sanford, NSA, Fort Meade)
(General Graves B. Erskine, Defense)
(Mr. Huntington Sheldon, CIA)
(Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)

11:28 - 11:33 am — His Excellency Nadim Dimechkie
Newly appointed Ambassador of Lebanon
Hon. Wiley Buchanan

12:12 pm — The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm (LUNCH)

2:25 pm The President returned to the office.

3:00 - 3:03 pm Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

3:03 - 3:06 pm Hon. Parker T. Hart
U. S. Ambassador to Jordan

3:06 - 3:08 pm Mr. William J. Hopkins

3:28 - 3:54 pm Hon. Arthur Larson

4:04 pm The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

5:00 pm The following met with the President at the Mansion:
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. William McC. Martin
Hon. Gabriel Hauge
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier

8:00 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a Dinner for the first half of the Diplomatic Corps. The following attended:

H. E. The Ambassador of Nicaragua and Senora de Sevilla-Sacasa
H. E. The Ambassador of El Salvador and Senora de Castro
H. E. The Ambassador of Sweden and Madame Boheman
H. E. The Ambassador of Korea and Madame Yang
H. E. The Ambassador of Bolivia and Senora de Andrade
H. E. The Ambassador of India (Mehta)
H. E. The Ambassador of Iraq and Madame Shabandar
H. E. The Ambassador of Ceylon and Mrs. Gunewardene
Madame Tran van Chuong (Viet Nam)
H. E. The Ambassador of Greece and Madame Melas
H. E. The Ambassador of Italy and Signora Brosio
H. E. The Ambassador of the Polish People's Republic and Mrs. Spasowski
H. E. The Ambassador of Saudi Arabia (Al-Khayyal)
H. E. The Ambassador of Pakistan and Begum Ali
H. E. The Ambassador of Iceland and Mrs. Thors

(continued)

8:00 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a Dinner for the first half of the Diplomatic Corps. The following attended (list continued from previous page):

H. E. The Ambassador of Burma and Mrs. Win
H. E. The Ambassador of Liberia and Mrs. Padmore
H. E. The Ambassador of Tunisia (Slim)
H. E. The Ambassador of the French Republic (Alphand)
H. E. The British Ambassador and Lady Caccia
H. E. The Ambassador of Panama and Senora de Arias
H. E. The Ambassador of Paraguay and Senora de Chaves
H. E. The Ambassador of Chile and Senora de Puga
H. E. The Ambassador of Canada and Mrs. Robertson
H. E. The Ambassador of Japan and Mrs. Asakai
H. E. The Ambassador of the Argentine Republic and Senora de Yadarola
H. E. The Ambassador of Colombia and Senora de Guiterrez
H. E. The Ambassador of Ghana and Mrs. Chapman
H. E. The Ambassador of Lebanon and Mrs. Dimechkie
Hon. and Mrs. Christian Herter
The Hon. The Charge d'Affaires of Latvia and Madame Spekke
The Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Hungarian People's Republic and Madame Zador
The Hon. The Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Egypt and Madame Niazi
The Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Norway and Mrs. Oftedal
The Hon. The Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Venezuela and Senora de Perez de la Cova
The Hon. The Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Brazil and Mrs. Rodriguez Valle
Hon. and Mrs. Wiley Buchanan, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. G. D. L. White (Counselor, New Zealand)
The Acting Consul General of Estonia and Madame Kaiv
Mr. Mohamed Abdel Maged Ahmed (First Secretary, Sudan)

10:00 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a musicale to which additional guests were invited.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1958

8:41 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
8:57 - 9:27 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:28 - 10:00 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. William P. Rogers
10:02 - 10:08 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
10:20 - 10:32 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:43 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1958

8:25 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
8:28 - 8:31 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:31 - 8:40 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:42 - 8:47 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:47 - 8:58 am	Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. James P. Mitchell
8:59 - 9:00 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:02 - 9:03 am	Hon. William P. Rogers
9:50 - 9:54 am	Mr. John K. Dole Plain Dealing, Louisiana
	(CABINET MEETING was held from 9:00 until 11:00 am, but the President did not attend - the Vice President presided)
10:28 - 10:54 am	Dr. James R. Killian, Jr.
	The following accompanied Dr. Killian - OFF THE RECORD: (Dr. E. N. Land, President, Polaroid Land Corporation, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Member of the President's Science Advisory Committee) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
10:55 - 11:04 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:05 - 11:09 am	The President received the following Boy Scouts (Explorer) and Scouting Officials: Douglas M. Briggs, San Francisco, California Gareth Eaton, Lockport, New York W. Kenneth Grahn, Chicago, Illinois Mac Hanna, Aiken, South Carolina James C. Irvine, Collegeville, Pennsylvania Peter A. Kelly, West Warwick, Rhode Island Kenneth A. Larimore, Granada, Minnesota

(continued)

11:05 - 11:09 am — Explorer Scouts and Scouting Officials
(Continued from previous page):

Brent R. Morgan, North English, Iowa
John F. Rankin, Kingsport, Tenn.
Conrad True, Bishop, Texas
Robert A. Vetter, Silverton, Oregon
Thomas W. Williams, Louisville, Kentucky

Scouting Officials:
Kenneth K. Bechtel, President, Boy Scouts,
San Francisco, California
Arthur A. Schuck
Chief Scout Executive, Short Hills, New Jersey
George E. Allen
Member of the Board, Washington, D. C.
Daniel Bell
Member of the Board, Washington, D. C.
James E. Gelwicks
Director of Activities, New Brunswick, New York
(In charge of boys on this tour)
Rebel Robertson, Director of Public Relations,
New Brunswick, N. J.
(Pictures were taken of the President with
the 12 Explorer Scouts)

11:13 - 11:58 am — Hon. Harold Stassen

11:57 - 11:59 am — Hon. James Hagerty

11:59 - 12:01 pm — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

12:00 - 12:04 pm — Hon. Sherman Adams

12:25 pm — The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm — (LUNCH)

CABINET MEETING
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1956
9:00 - 11:00 A. M.

(The President did not attend Cabinet Meeting. He was in his office).

The Vice President, Presiding
Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr., Under Secretary of the Treasury
Hon. Neil McElroy
Hon. Donald Quarles
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Hatfield C. Chilson, Department of the Interior
Hon. Sinclair Weeks
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Marion Folsom
Hon. Percival Brundage
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Harold Stassen
Hon. Lee Hoegh
Hon. George V. Allen
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Maxwell M. Rabb
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Robert Cutler
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. James Hagerty (in part)
Hon. Bryce Harlow (in part)
Hon. Gabriel Hauge
Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
Hon. Arthur Larson
Hon. L. Jack Martin
Mr. Arthur Minnich
Mr. Bradley Patterson
Hon. Rocco Siciliano
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Mr. Sheldon of CIA, for item 2 only

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1958

8:16 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.

8:35 - 8:55 am — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

9:00 - 10:39 am — NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Neil H. McElroy
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Percival Brundage
Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. Donald A. Quarles
General Thomas D. White
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. George V. Allen
Hon. James H. Smith, Jr.
Hon. Clarence B. Randall
Hon. Arthur Larson
Hon. Robert Cutler
Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
Hon. Frederick M. Dearborn, Jr.
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Gerard C. Smith
Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.
Hon. S. Everett Gleason

10:46 - 11:04 am — Hon. Richard M. Nixon

11:04 - 11:05 am — Hon. Sherman Adams

11:06 - 11:29 am — (Hon. Paul Hoffman) OFF THE RECORD

11:40 am — The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm — (LUNCH)

4:48 pm	The President returned to the office.
4:53 - 4:55 pm	Mr. Roemer McPhee
5:00 - 5:18 pm	The following group representing the American College of Surgeons presented a cap and gown to the President in connection with the Honorary Fellowship conferred upon him at its Convocation last Fall: Dr. Frank Berry Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health and Medical Affairs Dr. Brian Blades George Washington University Hospital, Washington, D. C. Major Leonard D. Heaton Commanding General Walter Reed Army Medical Center Dr. John H. Lyons, Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C. Dr. I. S. Ravdin, Professor of Surgery, Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. General Howard McC. Snyder Hon. Robert Cutler
5:18 - 5:21 pm	Hon. Robert Cutler
5:21 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1958

8:21 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
9:02 - 9:05 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:05 - 9:07 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:07 - 9:26 am	Congressman A. S. J. Carnahan, Missouri Congressman Chester E. Merrow, New Hampshire (The above have been touring the country as a team on behalf of the Mutual Security Program. They have just completed the first half of this tour.)
9:38 - 9:41 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
9:45 - 10:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
	Hon. James Hagerty
9:45 - 10:28 am	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Gabriel Hauge Hon. I. Jack Martin Mrs. Anne Wheaton
9:55 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (Joined the above meeting)
10:00 - 10:28 am	Hon. Sherman Adams (Joined the above meeting)
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:04 - 11:09 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:09 - 11:38 am	(Mr. Robert Biggers) OFF THE RECORD
11:38 - 11:40 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
11:48 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

2:01 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:25 - 2:28 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:32 - 3:38 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr. U. S. Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
3:38 - 4:20 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles
4:08 - 4:10 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:14 - 4:16 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:20 - 4:34 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Robert Gray
5:13 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1958

8:17 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.

8:24 - 8:35 am — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

8:34 - 9:00 am — Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. I. Jack Martin
Hon. Jack Anderson

9:00 - 11:12 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Senator William F. Knowland
Senator Styles Bridges
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Everett Dirksen
Senator Frank Carlson
Congressman Joseph P. Martin
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman Lee Allen
Congressman Edward H. Rees
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Percival Brundage
Mr. Robert Merriam
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Mr. Percy Rappaport, Budget
Hon. Hatfield O. Chilson
Mr. Elmer Bennett, Department of the Interior
Hon. Robert Dechert, General Counsel, Department of Defense
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Mr. Clyde Wheeler
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. I. Jack Martin
Hon. Earle Chesney

(continued)

9:00 - 11:12 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING (continued): Hon. Homer Greenther Hon. Edward McCabe Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gabriel Hauge Hon. Bryce Haflow Hon. Jack Anderson Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. James Hagerty Mr. Malcolm Moos Mr. Roemer McPhee Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Mr. Arthur Minnich
11:12 - 11:20 am	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Professor of Physical Chemistry, Harvard University and Member of the President's Science Advisory Committee Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Dr. Herbert York Director of Livermore Laboratory University of California
12:12 - 12:15 pm	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
12:15 - 12:17 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:33 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:27 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:29 - 2:33 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
2:35 - 2:40 pm	Mr. Roemer McPhee
3:00 - 3:12 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:03 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

8:00 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a dinner for Military and Scientific Officials. The following attended:

Hon. and Mrs. Donald A. Quarles
Deputy Secretary of Defense
Hon. and Mrs. Wilber M. Brucker
Secretary of the Army
Hon. and Mrs. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
Secretary of the Navy
Hon. and Mrs. James H. Douglas
Secretary of the Air Force
General and Mrs. Nathan F. Twining
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
General and Mrs. Maxwell D. Taylor
Chief of Staff, Army
Admiral and Mrs. Arleigh A. Burke
Chief of Naval Operations
General and Mrs. Thomas D. White
Chief of Staff - Air Force
Hon. and Mrs. William McC. Martin, Jr.
Chairman, Federal Reserve Board
Hon. and Mrs. Elwood R. Quesada
Special Assistant to the President
Hon. and Mrs. James R. Killian, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President
General and Mrs. Lyman L. Lemnitzer
Vice Chief of Staff, Army
General and Mrs. Curtis E. LeMay
Vice Chief of Staff, Air Force
General and Mrs. Randolph McC. Pate
Commandant, U. S. M. C.
General and Mrs. Gerald C. Thomas
National Security Council
Admiral and Mrs. Harry D. Felt
Vice Chief of Naval Operations
General and Mrs. Leon W. Johnson
U. S. Rep., Military Committee of NATO
General and Mrs. Alfred M. Gruenther
President, American Red Cross
Lt. General and Mrs. James H. Doolittle
Chairman, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics
Hon. and Mrs. Alan T. Waterman
Director, National Science Foundation
Dr. and Mrs. Roger Adams
Chemistry, University of Illinois

(continued)

8:00 pm Dinner for Military and Scientific Officials (continued):

Dr. and Mrs. George W. Beadle
Biology, California Institute of Technology
Dr. Alfred Blalock
Surgery, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine
Mrs. William Sadtler, Dr. Blalock's daughter
Dr. and Mrs. Detlev W. Bronk
Biophysics, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Sciences
Dr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Cleland
Botany, University of Indiana
Dr. and Mrs. Farrington Daniels
Chemistry, University of Wisconsin
Dr. and Mrs. Lee A. Dubridge
Physics, California Institute of Technology
Dr. and Mrs. John F. Enders
Medicine and Virology, Harvard University
Dr. and Mrs. James B. Fisk
Physics, Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City
Dr. and Mrs. John P. Hagan
U. S. Naval Research Laboratory
Dr. and Mrs. George B. Kistiakowsky
Chemistry, Harvard University
Mr. and Mrs. William M. Holaday
Director of Guided Missiles
Dr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Land
Physics, Polaroid Corporation
Dr. and Mrs. Robert F. Loeb
Medicine, Columbia University
Dr. and Mrs. Marston Morse
Mathematics, Princeton University Institute for Advanced Study
Dr. and Mrs. W. Albert Noyes, Jr.
Chemistry, University of Rochester
Dr. and Mrs. William H. Pickering
Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technolog
Dr. and Mrs. Edward M. Purcell
Physics, Harvard University
Dr. and Mrs. Isidor I. Rabi
Physics, Columbia University
Dr. and Mrs. Roger Revelle
Oceanography, University of California
Dr. and Mrs. Alfred N. Richards
Pharmacology, University of Pennsylvania

(continued)

8:00 pm Dinner for Military and Scientific Officials (continued):

Miss Anna Russell
Dr. and Mrs. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chemistry, Univ. of Cal.
Dr. S. S. Stevens, Psychology, Harvard University
Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Stratton, Engr., MIT
Dr. and Mrs. James A. Van Allen
Physics, Iowa State University
Dr. and Mrs. Wernher Von Braun
Army Ballistic Missile Agency
Dr. and Mrs. E. Bright Wilson, Jr.
Chemistry, Harvard University
Dr. and Mrs. Herbert York
Physics, Livermore Laboratory, Livermore, Cal.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1958

8:19 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty and Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:24 - 8:25 am	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:25 - 8:29 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:40 - 8:41 am	Mr. Robert Gray
9:27 - 9:28 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:54 - 9:56 am	Mr. Robert Gray
10:03 - 10:11 am	The President went to the Conference Room to hear the Augsburg College Choir of Minneapolis, Minnesota. This appointment was arranged by Hon. Gabriel Hauge. Also attending were Hon. Sherman Adams and Hon. Ezra Taft Benson.
10:11 - 10:49 am	Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
10:17 - 10:49 am	Hon. Jack Anderson (joined Secretary Benson)
10:49 - 10:56 am	Hon. William P. Rogers
11:40 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1958

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

1:07 - 1:47 pm — The President played 4 holes of golf with
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Mr. Jay Gould
Mr. Frank Willard
(Game was discontinued because of adverse weather conditions)

1:57 pm — The President returned to his cottage.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1958

12:52 - 2:25 pm — The President practiced golf with
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Mr. Barry Leithead

2:58 pm — The President, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Butler, departed the Augusta National Golf Club and motored to Bush Field.

3:23 pm — Arrived at Bush Field.

3:32 pm — The President was airborne aboard the Columbine for Washington, D. C. The following were also aboard:
Mr. Thomas Butler
Mr. Henry A. Hearst
Mr. William D. Kerr
Hon. and Mrs. James Hagerty
Mr. Bruce Hagerty
General Howard McC. Snyder
Miss Betty Allen
Captain Olive Marsh
Sgt. John Meaney
Agents Behn, Shields, Roth, Steele, Dixon, Taylor and Flehr
Captain Robert Patterson

5:25 pm — Departed MATS Terminal and motored to the White House, arriving there at 5:33 pm.

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

February 4, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, January 31 to February 2, 1958.

Friday, January 31, 1958

11:23 am — The President, accompanied by Mr. Barry Leithead and Secretary James Hagerty, departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal, arriving there at 11:33 am.

11:43 am — The President, Mr. Barry Leithead, Secretary and Mrs. James Hagerty and son Bruce, Doctor Howard Snyder, Captain Olive Marsh, Miss Betty Allen, Captain Robert Patterson, Sgt. John Moaney, ASAIC Shields, SA's Flohr, Short, Phillips, Rampel and Nadonley were airborne aboard the Columbine for Bush Field, Augusta, Ga., arriving there at 1:45 pm.

Upon arrival the President was greeted by Colonel Paul T. Snowden, CO, Fort Gordon; Brig. Gen. David P. Schorr, CO, Provost Marshal General Center, and Col. Dewey McKeown, Chief of Staff, Fort Gordon.

At this point Explorer Scout Mac Hanna, 16-year-old son of Police Chief Hanna presented to the President a copy of the Boy Scout handbook and a 1957 annual report of the Georgia-Carolina Scout Council.

1:50 pm — The Presidential motorcade departed Bush Field and arrived at the Augusta National Golf Club at 2:15 pm, and was greeted by Mr. Cliff Roberts.

2:25 pm — Secretary Hagerty departed the Club.

2:41 pm — The President, Messrs. Cliff Roberts and Barry Leithead teed off from the 1st tee, playing from holes 1 thru 9, then holes 11, 15, 16, 17 & 18, a total of 15 holes, completing same at 4:35 pm.

4:45 pm — The President entered the Club House.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, February 1, 1958

8:55 am — Secretary Hagerty entered Club house, departing at 9:55 am.

1:07 pm — The President, Messrs. Cliff Roberts, Jay Gould and Frank Willard teed off from the 11th hole, playing holes 11, 12, 13 and 14, completing their game at 1:47 pm because of adverse weather conditions. The President returned to his cottage at 1:57 pm.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, February 2, 1958

9:07 am — Secretary Hagerty entered the club, departing at 10:04 am.

12:52 pm — The President practiced golf with Messrs. Clifford Roberts and Barry Leithead until 2:25 pm, at which time he returned to his cottage.

2:58 pm — The President, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Butler, departed the Augusta National Golf Club and motored to Bush Field, arriving there at 3:23 pm.

3:32 pm — The President, Mr. Thomas Butler, Mr. Henry A. Hearst, Mr. William D. Kerr, Secretary and Mrs. James Hagerty and son Bruce, Doctor Howard Snyder, Miss Betty Allen, Capt. Olive Marsh, Sgt. John Mosney, Captain Robert Patterson, ASAIC's Behn and Shields, SA's Roth, Steele, Dixon, Taylor and Flohr departed Bush Field aboard the Columbine enroute to and arriving Washington, D.C., MATS Terminal, at 5:21 pm.

5:25 pm — The President, accompanied by Doctor Snyder, departed MATS Terminal and motored to the White House, arriving at 5:33 pm.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

January 1958

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1.	Staff Notes No. 314 (3 pgs)	2/28/58	A
2.	Staff Notes No. 313 (2 pgs)	2/27/58	A
3.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	2/27/58	A
4.	Staff Notes No. 312 (2 pgs)	2/26/58	A
5.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	2/24/58	A
6.	Staff Notes No. 311 (2 pgs)	2/24/58	A
7.	Staff Notes No. 310 (2 pgs)	2/22/58	A
8.	Staff Notes No. 309 (2 pgs)	2/21/58	A
9.	Staff Notes No. 308 (2 pgs)	2/20/58	A
10.	Staff Notes No. 307 (2 pgs)	2/19/58	A
11.	Staff Notes No. 306 (2 pgs)	2/17/58	A
12.	Staff Notes No. 305 (2 pgs)	2/15/58	A
13.	Staff Notes No. 304 (2 pgs)	2/14/58	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 30
Folder: Toner Notes February 1958

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
14.	Staff Notes No. 303 (3 pgs)	2/14/58	A
15.	Paper re Soviet Medical Developments (2 pgs)	undated	A
16.	Staff Notes No. 302 (3 pgs)	2/12/58	A
17.	Staff Notes No. 301 (2 pgs)	2/11/58	A
18.	Staff Notes No. 300 (1 pg)	2/10/58	A
19.	Staff Notes No. 299 (2 pgs)	2/8/58	A
20.	Staff Notes No. 298 (2 pgs)	2/7/58	A
21.	Staff Notes No. 297 (2 pgs)	2/6/58	A
22.	Staff Notes No. 296 (2 pgs) portions exempted, NR 81-183 #1	2/5/58	A-RD
23.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	2/5/58	A
24.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	2/5/58	A
25.	~~Staff Notes No. 295 (2 pgs)~~ portions exempted, NR 81-179 #4	~~2/4/58~~ 2/2/84 NR	~~A~~
26.	Staff Notes No. 294 (2 pgs)	2/3/58	A
27.	Staff Notes No. 293 (2 pgs)	2/1/58	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

Box 30
Folder: Toner Notes February 1958

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

Carbon No. 4 - Our Cpy.

~~SECRET~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 314

February 28, 1958

1. United Kingdom

State

(C)

2. Nuclear Information. -- Following British acceptance of the new classification guide on the Controlled Thermonuclear Program, which was effective January 31, all experimental work now in progress is eligible for declassification. Related design and theoretical studies also will be declassified. Actual work in this field will continue to be classified, but reports of the work will be subject to declassification.
(b) Unclassified information on the conduct of US nuclear

AEC

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

~~SECRET~~

tests was made available to a French delegation which visited the Nevada Test Site on February 19 to 21, to obtain help in planning the proposed French nuclear weapons test program. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Yugoslavia

State

... (C)

4. Germany

Defense

... (C)

5. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

6. Missiles

Defense

...(S)

7. Nuclear Merchant Ship. -- Commerce may announce shortly that Maritime and AEC have invited 47 American shipping firms to indicate their interest in operating the world's first nuclear ship, the NS Savannah. The invitations cover three phases: trials and tests, modified commercial, and full commercial operation. The keel laying is planned for Maritime Day, May 22, 1958, at the N. Y. Shipbuilding Company's Camden yard, and operation is scheduled for 1960. The invitation notes that the operating contract must be executed by June 1, 1958 in order to carry out the special crew training program which has been developed. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Note: Carbon No. 3 retd by Bradshaw & destroyed 4/7/58.

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/31/60

(Carbon No. 4 - Our copy)

~~SECRET~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 313

February 27, 1958

1. Germany ; NATO

Defense

... (C)

AEC

2. US and EURATOM. -- AEC reports that the EURATOM Commission, at its first meeting in Paris on February 17 and 18, discussed with AEC and State representatives a program of cooperation between the US and the EURATOM Organization. A communique announcing the joint program is expected to be issued by EURATOM February 28; it will also announce an April visit to the US by Louis Armand President of EURATOM. (Admin. Conf.)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

3. Macmillan

State

~~SECRET~~

Declassified per Executive Order 13526, Section 3.3
NARA Date 12/22/2010

(3. cont.)

... (S)

4. Cuba

State

... (S)

5. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

Note: Carbon No. 3 retd by Goodpaster + destroyed 4/7/58.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/22/60

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry #3 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

February 27, 1958

From: ODM

Watch Imports. -- ODM plans to announce at noon Friday, February 28, its conclusion that imports of jeweled and pin-lever watches and clocks are not threatening to impair the national security. A press release will be issued announcing Mr. Gray's decision on the petition filed under Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act, as stated in his letter to the two trade associations concerned. The letter (a copy of which will be attached to the press release) notes that the action is based on an exhaustive investigation of the relationship of the domestic horological industry to military and essential civilian requirements in a future emergency. It also points out that since ODM's last official report on the subject in 1954, there has been a marked reduction in mobilization requirements, and a substantial expansion of precision skills and plant capabilities has become incorporated in our industrial economy. ODM has fully coordinated its intended action with the executive agencies concerned, and plans to notify interested members of Congress.

Administratively
Confidential

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 312

February 26, 1958

ODM

1. Action on Zinc. -- Yesterday ODM Director Gray authorized GSA to procure 8,152 short tons of zinc in February. He plans to announce after the contracts are signed, in about a week, that the long-term stockpile objective for zinc has been met. On past occasions Mr. Gray has publicly forecast the end of zinc procurement, and he has informed Secretary Seaton of his present intention, with a request for comments. (Admin. Conf.)

ODM

2. Nicaro. -- Gordon Gray is holding a meeting of interested agencies next Monday morning (March 3) at Mr. Floete's request, concerning the future of the Nicaro, Cuba nickel plant in the light of current developments. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

3. Military Aircraft

... (C)

4. Egypt - Libya

FCA

... (S)

~~SECRET~~

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

SECRET

5. Sudan

State

6. French North Africa ...(C)

State

7. Muscat ...(C)

ICA

...(S)

Note: Carbon No. 3 retd by Readquarters + destroyed 7/7/58.

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/22/60

SECRET

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

February 24, 1958

Population Growth and Foreign Aid. -- (a) A State Department Research and Intelligence study indicates that by 1978 the population of South Asia will increase from the present 512 million to over 700 million. Although the pressures from the growth will not be uniform throughout the area, national incomes must increase at a substantially greater rate than population in order to satisfy the awakened aspirations of these peoples for improvement in their very low standards of living. As shown by the following table, only India seems likely to attain an annual increase in national income which significantly exceeds the expected population growth. The amount of external assistance received will affect the growth in national income, particularly in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

	Estimated 1958 Population (millions)	Estimated 1978 Population (millions)	Estimated Annual Population Growth	Estimated Approx. Annual Increase In National Income
India	406	558-603	1.6 - 2%	3 - 5%
Pakistan	85	117-126	1.6 - 2%	2.2% or less
Afghanistan	12	15	1.25%	1% or less
Ceylon	9	16	3.0%	1.6 - 2%
	512	706-760		

(b) In response to a query suggested by this and other studies, ICA explains that population growth is one of the factors taken into consideration in the planning of programs for the economic development of underdeveloped countries. Estimated increases are studied from the standpoint of demands on the country's resources in the next several years; and increased productivity or growth of population as a result of aid programs undertaken is also considered. Population growth however is not regarded as of sufficient importance to justify all-out promotion of birth control in the underdeveloped areas. In addition to the cultural, religious, and political objections to such a program, there is some doubt as to its merits as a solution to the world's ills which are attributed to over-population. There are valid pro and con arguments on the question of whether economic development and higher health standards aggravate over-population by reducing mortality rates or whether economic development holds population growth in check through increased social consciousness.

Administratively
Confidential

1. Governor Adams

2. General Persons

3. General Goodpaster

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

February 24, 1958

b

From: Labor:

Consumer Price Index -- Labor will announce tomorrow that the Consumer Price Index rose .6% from 121.6 in December 1957 to 122.3 for January 1958. A main factor in this increase was the 2% rise in the food components -- principally fruits and vegetables, due to the crop failures caused by the freeze. There was also a rise in all other categories except transportation and clothing. The January 1958 figure of 122.3 is 3½% above January 1957, when the Index stood at 118.2; this latter figure in turn was 3.8% above the Index for January 1953.

Eisenhower Library

Administratively
Confidential

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 54 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

(Carbon No. 4 - Our Copy

~~SECRET~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 311

February 24, 1958

1. Missiles

Defense

...(C)

State 2. Germany

...(C)

USIA 3. US-Soviet Magazine Exchange. -- USIA learns that the latest number of America is receiving the most extensive and open distribution in Moscow since the first issue. The present display reverses the usual under-the-counter handling, and in contrast to the past the public appears uninhibited about buying

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

~~SECRET~~

Declassified per State Department letter, dated 1/28/76

~~SECRET~~

and reading it openly. The Embassy is checking distribution in other cities, and will be watching subsequent issues to determine whether the Soviets appear to be changing their distribution policy. Sales in the US of the Soviet magazine USSR have also increased since the signing of the exchange agreement. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Trade Controls & USSR

State.

5. Overseas Film on US Satellite. -- USIA produced a film on "Explorer" for world-wide release within a week of the launching, which describes the satellite as part of America's contribution to the IGY and stresses that the scientific data it develops will be available to all participating nations. The film is being translated into 24 language versions for showing in 83 countries. USIS posts in 46 countries have reported theatrical distribution; and bookings are anticipated in over 1,000 theaters in Japan. (Admin. Conf.)

USIA

... (S)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Note: Carbon No. 2 retd by Bonfiste & destroyed 4/7/58.

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/27/60

(Carbon No. 4 - Our Copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 310

February 22, 1958

1. Germany & Yemen

State

...(C)

2. Turkish Development Loan. -- Treasury reports that the NAC has concurred in a $10 million loan by the Development Loan Fund to the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey, repayable in Turkish liras, to assist in providing long-term credit for private industrial enterprises in Turkey. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Natural Disaster Conferences. -- Governor Hoegh reports that on February 13 and 14, FCDA held the first in a series of national conferences attended by representatives of ten Federal agencies who have a part in disaster relief under Public Law 875, and the American Red Cross. Sessions with the Federal Field Offices will be held in each of the seven FCDA Regions in advance of the disaster season each year as a rehearsal and a review of the actions required. (U)

FCDA

4. Veterans and Medical Insurance. -- Budget notes that non-service-connected patients (who are admitted to VA hospitals on the theory that they are needy) are required to designate the VA as payee if they have medical insurance contracts. Recent court rulings have held that where a beneficiary is entitled to medical care without charge, the insurance carrier cannot be compelled to reimburse costs. Last week the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company notified

BoB

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/31/60

Note: Carbon No. 3 retd Cig Coordinator & destroyed 1/7/58.

the VA that it will no longer recognize VA claims for reimbursement. Budget is considering legislation to deny admission to VA hospitals in cases where the non-service-connected veteran patient has a prepaid medical insurance contract in force. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Shipping Slump. -- Commerce reports that the dry cargo chartering market continued at its dull pace, with no improvement either as to volume of ocean-going shipments or level of transportation rates. However, the situation of American-flag operators may be somewhat alleviated in the next several months as a result of shipments under the Government's foreign aid programs, including movement of $313 million worth of agricultural products to Poland, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Spain and Korea. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Air Force

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

(Carbon No. 4 - Our Copy)

~~SECRET~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 309

February 21, 1958

1. Japan-China

State

...(C)

Defense 2. Japan

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

...(C)

~~SECRET~~

3. Hiroshima Exhibit. -- As a result of negotiations between USIS Japan and Hiroshima officials, a permanent atoms-for-peace exhibit has been installed in the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum. It counters the effect of the grim collection of photographs and relics of the 1945 atomic explosion by presenting the advantages to be gained in using the power of the atom for the benefit of mankind rather than for destruction. The display is part of the USIS exhibit that attracted 120,000 visitors to this museum during its showing in 1956. (U)

USIA

4. Indonesia

Defense

... (S)

5. Operation STRONGBACK. -- This large scale training exercise, to be held February 19 - March 8, features an amphibious landing on Luzon by US Third Marine Division troops and Philippine amphibious units. The Philippine Navy and Air Force will participate with US Seventh Fleet and First Marine Air Wing units. Diplomatic and military officials from neighboring nations will view the exercise, which has as a primary purpose the demonstration of the readiness with which the US can come to the assistance of a sister nation. (U)

Defense

6. Resistance to Economy Proposals. -- The Budget Bureau comments that the increasing public and congressional concern over economic conditions is creating an atmosphere which threatens Administration proposals for reducing or eliminating Federal Government responsibility for construction of schools in federally affected areas, hospital construction, waste treatment facility construction, pension benefits for veterans, and public assistance benefits. Other program proposals likely to be similarly affected are those growing out of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee, including gradual elimination of Federal aid to vocational education. (Admin. Conf.)

Budget

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/7/60

Note: Carbon No. 3 rtd by Bonfanti & destroyed 11/15/60

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

February 21, 1958

From: Agriculture:

1958 Acreage Reserve Program. -- Requests for participation under the 1958 Acreage Reserve Program will probably amount to approximately $700 million. This is about $200 million more than was authorized by the Congress for this year. The Administration originally asked for $750 million for the 1958 program. The opposition first killed the program entirely in the House of Representatives and then, after the Senate had restored the program, a compromise was reached providing $500 million. We have seen to it that the blame for the lack of funds has been made a part of the record. It is probable that an additional amount of approximately $200 million will be appropriated to take care of all applicants under the Acreage Reserve Program.

Administratively
Confidential

(Carbon No. 4 - Our copy)

~~SECRET~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 308

February 20, 1958

Commerce

1. Maritime Study. -- Commerce reports that the National Academy of Sciences has agreed to furnish the Maritime Administrator with scientific advisory services designed to determine Maritime's short and long-range objectives and translate them into research and development programs in order of priority. Maritime will reimburse the Academy for some of the expenses. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

2. TACAN. -- The tactical air navigation (TACAN) system presently being installed throughout the USAF (which is scheduled to be completely TACAN equipped by January 1, 1963) has been expanded to include NATO and other MAP Air Forces. TACAN will provide improved navigation en route, improved recovery techniques for operational missions and increased safety of flight in the air traffic control system. (U)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Defense

3. Audit of Military Assistance Program. -- Pursuant to recommendations by the General Accounting Office and others, Defense has started to develop a master plan for the first comprehensive internal audit of the whole Military Assistance Program. Elements of OSD, the military departments, the unified commands, and the MAAGs will participate. (U)

4. Trade Controls

(W. H. Randall)

... (S)

~~SECRET~~

5. Missiles

... (S)

Note: Carbon No. 3 retd Cy DA destroyed 4/7/5-8.

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/7/61 /60

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Administratively
Confidential

File

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

February 20, 1958

From: Treasury

Bond Offering. -- Treasury will probably make a preliminary announcement late today of a cash offering amounting to approximately one and one quarter billion dollars, probably in ten-year bonds. Terms will be announced next Tuesday. The purpose is to provide Treasury with needed cash. The matter is currently pending Presidential approval, which is required on offerings of over $1 billion.

Administratively
Confidential

carbon #4

~~SECRET~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 307

February 19, 1958

1. France

State

... (S)

2. NATO

Defense

... (S)

Defense

3. Taviani Visit to US. -- Contrary to hopes he expressed to Secretary McElroy, Defense Minister Taviani has cancelled his plans to visit the US and Canada this spring because of the press of business. (U)

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

~~SECRET~~

Declassified 10 JUN 2010
STATE NOTICE NO. 201

~~SECRET~~

4. NATO

Defense

... (C)

5. French & Dutch

Defense

... (C)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

~~SECRET~~

Note: Carbon No. 2 ret'd by Goodpaster & destroyed. 3/20-5-8

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/21/60

Administratively Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

February 19, 1958

From HEW:

School Bond Elections. -- While the value of school construction put in place has continued to increase in comparison with previous years, and while school bond sales were setting new record highs during 1957, and thereby providing capital for 1957-58 school construction, there is cause for concern in the results of school bond elections held during the last half of 1957. There was a significant decrease in the total value of public school bonds submitted to the voters for their approval, and a significant increase in the number, value, and percent of rejections. The result has been a considerable reduction in the value of public school bonds approved by the voters. Unless the coming school bond elections increase the volume of approvals, funds for school construction will be reduced.

VALUE OF SCHOOL BONDS[1]/

Category	1956 Last Half	1957 Last Half	Change Amount	Change %
Submitted to the Voters	$1,055,571,000	$787,285,000[2]/	-$268,286,000	-25%
Rejected by the Voters	75,719,000	162,611,000	+ 86,892,000	+115%
Approved by the Voters	979,852,000	624,674,000[2]/	- 255,178,000	- 36%

1/ Higher education as well as elementary and secondary public school bonds are included in these figures.

2/ $250,000,000 of this is for one bond issue for higher education in New York State. This issue is unusually large for higher education. Thus, the amount of money available for elementary and secondary school financing is even less than the above table would indicate. If this one issue is excluded from the table, the total value of school bonds approved by the voters is 62 percent lower than last year at this same time.

Administratively Confidential

carbon 3/4 - file

~~SECRET~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 306

February 17, 1958

1. Nuclear Weapons

Defense

... (S)

2. Food and Drug Notes. -- (a) The Food and Drug Administration has been working with the dairy industry and the Agriculture Department to keep undesirable chemicals (such as antibiotics and pesticide residues) out of the nation's milk supply. However, the campaign has caused some State authorities to be reluctant about participating in Agriculture's insect (gypsy moth) eradication program, which involves spraying of pesticides from airplanes. HEW and Agriculture are seeking a method of eliminating the gypsy moth without harming the milk supply. (b) Since the creation in 1950 of a House Select Committee to Investigate the Use of Chemicals in Foods, there has been growing public concern with the food additive problem. In addition to congressional activity and press items, FDA disapproval of some food coloring matter and State and local regulatory activities have stimulated public interest. (Admin. Conf.)

HEW

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

(cont'd page 2)

~~SECRET~~

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/21/60

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
NLE-74-72-#2

X

~~SECRET~~

3. Japan

Stale

... (c)

Note: Carbon No. 3 retd by Goodpaster + destroyed 3/25/58.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 305

February 15, 1958

1. Suez Canal

State

...(C)

2. Turkey

TCP

...(S)

3. AEC Exhibit. -- The AEC has advised the Italians through State channels that it will provide an exhibit for the fifth International Electronic and Nuclear Energy Congress and Exposition to be held in Rome June 16 - 30 1958 and will send ten representatives from the AEC and its contractor organizations. (Admin. Conf.)

AEC

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

~~SECRET~~

4. Lease Purchase. -- The Budget Bureau reports that during GSA's testimony on February 12 before the House Appropriations Sub-Committee on Independent Offices, the Chairman of the Committee, Congressman Albert Thomas, requested Mr. Floete to make no more contracts under the lease purchase program until the Committee has an opportunity to talk to him about the program. The inference is clear that the Committee favors direct appropriations for the construction of Government buildings and intends to stop further progress under lease purchase. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Aviation Planning. -- On February 11 Budget forwarded to Justice an Executive Order proposed by the Special Assistant to the President (Aviation) which would provide for a tenth member of the Air Coordinating Committee, to be designated by the President and to serve as chairman of the Committee. The proposed order carries out a recommendation of the Curtis Report on aviation facilities planning, and it is contemplated that General Quesada will be the President's representative and Chairman of the Committee. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Pennsylvania Milk. -- On February 10 Agriculture conferred with Pennsylvania State Milk Marketing Commission members regarding pricing policies in the Philadelphia market. Both sides showed a desire to reach some degree of agreement and the Department is hopeful that the talks will lead to a real solution. A fact-finding committee will be appointed to examine the economics of the pricing provisions with a view to developing the best program possible. (Admin. Conf.)

7. Pay Hearings. -- The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee plans to conduct hearings beginning February 17 on proposed classified and postal pay-increase legislation. The Committee will hear testimony from representatives of the Post Office Department, Civil Service Commission, Bureau of the Budget and various Government employee unions. Budget expects that the Committee will go into executive session on the following Monday, February 24, presumably to report on a bill. (U)

SECRET

STAFF NOTES NO. 304

February 14, 1958

1. Germany

State

... (S)

2. Germany - Turkey

State

... (C)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Declassified per Executive Order 12958
STATE DEPT. REVIEW(S) COMPLETED

3. Spandau

State

4. Israel Requests Economic Ties With Europe. -- There has been circulated among OEEC delegates an Israeli statement requesting gradual integration of Israel into existing or emerging European organizations for economic cooperation. The Israelis point out that 60 percent of their visible trade is with OEEC countries and associated monetary areas. They note that their trade balance is financed to an important degree by capital imports from the dollar area and that they can be expected to use a larger proportion of this capital within the EPU area in the future, thereby alleviating the dollar balance of Europe to some extent. The Israeli statement also argues that the country's technological experience in developing economically backward areas, coupled with Western European material resources, could contribute to the development of other similar areas. No action has as yet been taken on the request. (Admin. Conf.)

State

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

5. Agricultural Legislation. -- Agriculture reports indications that there probably will be a move by dairy state Senators to attach an amendment to the wool bill to require the Secretary to support dairy products in 1958 at the same level as for 1957. (Admin. Conf.)

Agric

6. AEC Testimony. -- Chairman Strauss, accompanied by fellow Commissioners, is scheduled to continue testimony on Tuesday, February 18, before the Subcommittee on Agreements for Cooperation of the JCAE in support of the Administration's proposed legislation amending the Atomic Energy Act in order to enable exchanges of atomic energy information with NATO countries. As of this date there appears to be considerable opposition on the part of the Committee to that part of Section 55 permitting up to 15-year contracts for purchase of plutonium. (Admin. Conf.)

AEC

SECRET

Copy #2 destroyed
12/22/60

Note: Carbon marked No. 2 retd by Goodpaster & destroyed 3/25/58.

(Carbon No. 3
our copy)

Carbon #4 - file

STAFF NOTES NO. 303

February 14, 1958

1. Korea

...(C)

2. Kerala

State

...(C).

3. Grain Barter with India. -- Clarence Randall reports that the CFEP agreed on December 20, 1957 that it would be necessary for the US to provide India with an additional one million tons of grain by June 30, 1958 as the result of drought and other circumstances. To supply part of this, CFEP authorized

WH Randall

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Orig.
Carbon #1
Carbon #2 - Gen. Goodpaster
Carbon #3 - our copy
Final carbon saved

Note: Carbon No. 2 retd by Goodpaster & destroyed 3/25/58.

Agriculture to barter 450,000 tons to India for beryl, manganese, and ferro-manganese processed in India. Since Agriculture was unable to barter this amount of grain for these materials, the CFEP on February 12, extended the barter authority to include ferro-manganese processed outside of India, including the US. It is expected that Agriculture will be able to reach its barter goal under this new arrangement. The Bureau of the Budget opposed this action, as well as the first barter authority. (Reference: Staff Notes #273) (Admin. Conf.)

4. Hungary

State

... (C)

5. Kenya

State

... (S)

6. Submarines

DoD

SECRET

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

(6. cont.)

7. Farm Income. -- According to latest revised data available to Agriculture, it appears that per capita income of the farm population from all sources in 1957 was $993. This is an all-time high, about 2 percent over the 1951 previous high of $977... The revisions also show realized net farm income in 1957 at $11.5 billion, compared with $12.1 billion in 1956. The tentative estimate for 1957 in the President's Economic Report was $11.9 billion. The drop from expectations resulted primarily from a wet fall and delayed harvest which reduced marketings sharply, particularly in feed grain and cotton, and greatly increased stocks on farms January 1. Thus, some income which would normally have been realized in 1957 has been postponed to 1958... In contrast to the drop-off in realized net farm income, net income including inventory change, rose sharply from $11.6 billion in 1956 to $12.1 billion in 1957. This series is used in determining the per capita income of farm people and is comparable with the way the income of non-farm people is computed. Prior to the report of January 1 stocks, Agriculture had expected net income, including the value of inventory changes, to hold steady. (Admin. Conf.)

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Copy # 1 destroyed
12/ 21/60

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

February 13, 1958

From HEW:

School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas. -- The House Education and Labor Sub-Committee's hearings on the Administration's proposals for the extension of Public Laws 874 and 815 have now been concluded. It is significant that neither the U.S. Chamber of Commerce nor taxpayers associations asked to be heard. The San Diego, California, Chamber of Commerce submitted a statement opposing the Administration's program as involving payment of a Federal debt rather than Federal aid to education. An HEW representative was the only witness for the bill.

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

February 13, 1958

From HEW:

Faculty Salaries. -- HEW reports that the salaries of college and university faculty members increased about 20 percent between 1954-55 and 1957-58. Dollarwise this increase is about the same as the gain in the preceding seven-year period. The average faculty salary: in 1957-58, $6,120; in 1954-55, $5,070; and in 1947-48, $4,150. But the increase has still been slower than that in professional salaries generally and has made only a slight gain on the loss in purchasing power during the past 25-year period. An Office of Education study, coming out in February, shows the average 1957-58 salaries of full-time professors and instructors in colleges and universities enrolling 81.3 percent of the fall 1956 student body by specialized schools and colleges. Salary data are presented below:

MEAN ACADEMIC YEAR (2 semesters or 3 quarters) SALARIES OF FULL-TIME PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS IN UNDERGRADUATE AND IN GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

	Professors	Instructors
Undergraduate		
Engineering	$9,250	$4,780
Universities	8,910	4,700
Land-Grant (White)	8,750	4,720
Pharmacy	8,430	4,750
Teachers colleges	7,430	4,870
Liberal arts	7,060	4,420
Land-Grant (Negro)	6,380	3,890
Graduate and Professional		
Medicine	$12,240	$6,030
Graduate business	12,100	5,490
Law	10,860	5,130
Graduate education	10,760	4,400
Dentistry	9,960	4,240
Social Work	9,800	6,880
Graduate school	9,190	4,480
Veterinary medicine	8,950	4,810
Nursing	7,670	4,340
Theology	7,090	3,520

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 15- of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

SECRET

Carbon No. 3 -
(our copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 302

February 12, 1958

1. Syria - Egypt

State

... (C)

2. Africa

State

... (C)

SECRET

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

SECRET

3. US-Japan

USIA

...(S)

4. Trade Controls

State

...(S)

Defense

5. Requests for Navy Icebreaker Aid. -- Navy is responding to requests for aid in freeing 1 Japanese and 2 Belgian ships trapped in Antarctic ice during scientific exploration activities. (U)

6. Military Matters

Defense

...(S)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

SECRET

7. Bond Sales Up. -- Treasury reports that sales of Series E and H Savings Bonds in January were the best for any month of the last two years. The sales total for the month of $510 million was 10 percent above the figure for January 1957. Redemptions amounted to $518 million, down 5 percent from January 1957. There has been a steady decline for several months now in the excess of redemptions over sales. (U)

SECRET

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 301

February 11, 1958

ICA

1. ICA Emergency Aid to Tunisian Attack Victims. -- Within hours after news of the French air attack on Sakiet Sidi Youssef, ICA Director Smith authorized ICA's Operations Mission in Tunis to extend emergency relief to the Tunisian Government, International Red Cross and Tunisian Red Crescent. Estimates from the Mission on February 10 indicated a need for food, shelter, clothing and transportation assistance in the possible magnitude of $75,000 for one month, and ICA immediately gave its concurrence on this basis. (Adm. Conf.).

2. Berlin

State

...(C)

Labor

3. Hawaii Strike. -- Labor reports that the strike which began on February 1 (mainly over wages) between the sugar plantation owners and Harry Bridges' agricultural workers union, has shut down almost all the plantations in Hawaii. Although the parties have been meeting with mediation officials, there is only slight hope for an early settlement. Secretary Mitchell is keeping in close touch with developments. The last serious sugar plantations strike, in 1946, spread to the pineapple and longshore industries and threatened to cripple the economy of the Islands. (Adm. Conf.)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Labor

4. Wholesale Prices. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that wholesale prices advanced 0.2 percent between mid-December, 1957 and mid-January, 1958 bringing the All Commodity Index to a new high of 118.7 (1947-49 = 100). Prices of farm products increased 1.1 percent and prices of processed foods advanced

SECRET

Declassified per State Dept. Ltr. 11/7/78

X

SECRET

1.3 percent. The index for all commodities other than farm products and foods declined 0.1 percent. (Adm. Conf.)

5. Anderson Speech. -- Tomorrow night Secretary Anderson will tell Philadelphia's Union League Club that, while the Government must keep alert to changing economic conditions and has certain standby powers for influencing the economy, too much should not be expected from governmental mechanisms. He will say that public confidence in the basic soundness of the economy has remained strong and is rising. (Adm. Conf.)

Treasury

6. Rockets

Defense

... (S)

7. Nuclear Weapons

Defense

... (C)

Note: Carbon No. 2 rtd by Goodpaster + destroyed 3/25/58.

Copy # 2 destroyed 12/22/60

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

SECRET

SECRET

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 300

February 10, 1958

1. Aircraft

Defense

...(S)

2. Release of BOMARC Information. -- On January 16, 1958, performance and capability information on the BOMARC Interceptor Missile Weapon System was released to SHAPE for use in NATO air defense system planning and programming. Similar information on BOMARC was released to Swedish Air Force officers during their visit to the US in January. (U)

Defense

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

3. Switzerland

State

...(S)

Note: Carbon No. 3 ret'd by Grandpastu + destroyed 3/26/58

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/22/60
SECRET

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 299

February 8, 1958

1. Afro-Asian Conference

State

...(C)

2. Afro-Asian Conference

State

...(C)

State 3. Liberia

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

~~SECRET~~



STATE DEPT. NOTE 299
Sept. 18, 1958

~~SECRET~~

(3. Cont.)

... (S.)

4. Military Matters

Defense

... (S)

5. Air Force Radio. -- Air Force's recently announced decision to convert from the AM (amplitude modulation) system to SSB (single side band) modulation for high frequency air-ground voice communications will provide increased range, greater reliability and less interference between channels. It will also make more high frequency channels available. Two types of sets are now being tested for operational suitability, with favorable results thus far. (U)

Defense

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Note: Carbon No. 1 rec'd Cy V. P. & destroyed 2/12/58.
Note: Carbon No. 3 rec'd Cy Broadpaster & destroyed 3/26/58.

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/31/60

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 298

February 7, 1958

1. Missiles

Defense

...(C)

2. Dairy Self-Help Bills. -- Agriculture s analysis of the many so-called self-help dairy bills introduced in Congress thus far shows that they are not really self-help programs. They involve individual marketing quotas and a secondary tax on producers who market more than their quota, as well as an initial tax paid by all producers. Most of these proposals call for dairy price supports above present levels, and the cost to the Federal Government would be substantial (although probably less than under present programs). In addition, consumers would pay more for milk, butter, and cheese. There is also a question as to the legality of a board with broad taxing powers over dairy products. Agriculture will continue to analyze each of the proposals. (Adm. Conf.)

Agri

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

3. International Financial Actions. -- The National Advisory Council has recently approved: (a) a $400,000 IFC investment loan to finance expansion and diversification of D. L. R. Plasticos do Brazil; (b) a 12-month standby arrangement to permit drawings by Peru from the IMF of up to $25 million (instead of the present $12.5 million); and (c) a 12-month Exchange Agreement between Treasury and Peru of $17.5 million (superseding an existing $12.5 million agreement). (Adm. Conf.)

Treasury

4. Navy to Resume Visits to Cuba. -- Restrictions on visits by Navy ships to Cuban ports, in effect since last August because

Defense

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

of Cuban revolutionary troubles, have been lifted. Only Santiago, near the Guantanamo base, remains off limits as a Navy liberty port, since Oriente Province is a center of revolutionary activity. (U)

5. Disarmament

State

...(S)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Note: Carbon No. 1 retd by V. P. & destroyed
Note: Carbon No. 3 retd by Goodpaster & destroyed 3/26/58 2/12/58

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/21/60
SECRET

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SA has seen

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

February 7, 1958

From Agriculture:

Cotton Price Support. -- Agriculture held a special meeting today to consider the level of price support for upland cotton in 1958, and the Secretary's views are being awaited. If agreement is reached, the announcement will be released later today.

Administratively
Confidential

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

b

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

February 7, 1958

From Agriculture:

Conference with Pennsylvania Milk Marketing Commission. -- On Monday, February 10, Agriculture will confer with the Pennsylvania State Milk Marketing Commission regarding the situation in the Philadelphia market. We have made an announcement that the federal milk order would not be suspended. We believe it desirable to discuss the problems resulting from the fact that prices fixed by the State of Pennsylvania are 91 cents per hundredweight higher than those under the federal milk order.

Administratively
Confidential

~~TOP SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 297

February 6, 1958

Defense 1. Atomic Weapons

... (TS)

Defense 2. Missiles

...(S)

Defense 3. US Military Strength. -- Preliminary Defense reports indicate that US military strength as of December 31, 1957 was 2,616,931 (42,444 less than on November 30) with the following breakdown by service: Army, 918,111; Navy, 629,476; Marines, 190,687; and Air Force, 878,657. (U)

Labor 4. 1957 Employment. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that nonfarm employment averaged a record 52.5 million in 1957 despite a downturn during the last quarter of the year. The 1957 average was 665,000 above the 1956 record. Hourly earnings of factory workers climbed 9 cents to an average of $2.07 for the year. The factory workweek averaged 39.8 hours in 1957, 0.6 hours below the average for 1956. (Adm. Conf.)

Justice 5. Record Fraud Convictions. -- Justice reports that the number of convictions in the first six months of the current fiscal year indicates that last year's all time high in convictions for Fraud Against the Government will be substantially exceeded. Fines, savings, and recoveries under this classification have also increased over the comparable period last year. (Adm. Conf.)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

~~TOP SECRET~~

This document consists of 2 pages
Copy # 5 of 5 copies.
Page # 1 of 2 pages.

STATE DEPT. REVIEW COMPLETED
February 9, 1978

TOP SECRET

6. Algeria

State

... (C)

7. Summit Talks

State

... (S)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)
DOE 4/27/81; NSC 11/6/81
NLE Date 3/15/82

SECRET

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 296

February 5, 1958

1. US-Dominican Relations. -- We are opening talks with Trujillo aimed at resuming normal cooperative relations with the Dominicans, provided that they agree to cease their improper or illegal activities in the US, their meddling in Guatemala, and their interference in Puerto Rico, including propaganda against Governor Munoz Marin. Given cooperation on these points, we shall consider technical cooperation, military, and other such programs on their own merits as being essentially non-political. (S)

2. Concern Over Future of Sterling Area. -- [redacted] He believes that, if sterling collapses, creditors holding balances in the UK are bound to suffer severely. Our Embassy comments that Australians have been dismayed at the degree to which Australia's interests have been harmed by UK action on which Australia was not consulted. Embassy London suggests that Australian doubts on sterling are probably stimulated not only by successive runs on London's sterling balances but also by recent British press discussion of the hazards which the sterling area banker function imposes on Britain. The official UK position however, remains solidly for holding the sterling area together and achieving an adequate surplus to continue capital exports and to add to resources, since Britain claims that sterling's collapse would bring the collapse of world trade. (C)

3. [redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-153 #1
By DJH Date 3/15/82

SECRET

RESTRICTED DATA
This document contains restricted data as defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. Its transmittal or the disclosure of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited

[redacted]

4. Army Food Radiation. -- A one-dollar token contract has been awarded to Irradiated Products Co., formed by four major companies, for production planning at Army's Ionizing Radiation Center in California, the first pilot-production food irradiation facility in the world. The companies will absorb costs of $210,000. Army field research thus far has established feasibility of the irradiation process. Its ultimate advantages include reduction in refrigeration requirements, lowered food losses, improved disease control and wider availability of fresh foods to field forces. (U)

5. Post Office Organization. -- Post Office expects that the streamlining of its regional field organization will improve the mail service and reduce administrative costs. District Operations and Transportation Offices will be eliminated and postmasters and other installation heads made responsible to Regional Operations Directors; the present District Managers, to be known as Field Services Officers, will concentrate on expediting mail deliveries. In accomplishing these changes the Civil Service rights of the postal employees involved will be fully protected and their continued employment assured. (Adm. Conf.)

6. Lease-Purchase Program. -- GSA reports that the lease-purchase program is advancing into the construction stage as a result of the successful round of financial bids since lifting of the 4 percent interest ceiling. Financing bids have been accepted on 16 of the more than 90 authorized lease-purchase projects at interest ranging from 5 percent to a low of 4.574 on one project last week. The changing money market is being watched closely to assure borrowings at the lowest possible cost to the government. In addition to those projects previously approved by Congress, some 165 others are under study by GSA to determine their degree of need. Early passage of the pending legislation to renew the lease-purchase program is desired because of this backlog of badly needed Federal construction. (Adm. Conf.)

RESTRICTED DATA

This document contains restricted data as defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. Its transmittal or the disclosure of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 23/24 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 295

February 4, 1958

1. US-French Air Relations. -- In response to the French Embassy's query on the status of the US-French aviation problem, we said that the CAB intends to review the matter this week and that a new US proposal which might resolve the present impasse is possible by the coming weekend. The French Embassy accordingly agreed to recommend that its government delay a final decision denouncing the US-French air agreement. (C)

2. Trade with Russia. -- In view of reports of Soviet interest in normalizing trade with the US, we have reviewed the major aspects of US-USSR trade relations. We find that, while US export and import restrictions and business attitudes are partly responsible, Soviet export restrictions, centralized trade methods, and unwillingness to purchase nonstrategic goods in the US are also significant in depressing the level of trade. Although it is too early to conclude that Soviet trade overtures are more than propaganda, we believe there are indications of deeper Soviet interest, stemming from resentment of cold-war legislation, a desire for direct access to American technology, and a realization that increased trade is essential to any over-all improvement in relations. (C)

3. Brazil Seeks Additional Military Equipment. -- The Brazilians feel that they have undertaken increased responsibilities by permitting us to use the island of Fernándo de Noronha as a missile tracking site for the Patrick AFB range; and they are seeking additional military assistance to meet this alleged increase in responsibility. Any such aid will be based upon recommendations from our delegation to the Joint Brazil-US Defense Commission, which is currently discussing the matter, and subject to approval by Secretary McElroy. (S)

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 81-179 #4
BY DJH DATE 1/26/84

~~SECRET~~

4. Tax Incentive for Investment Abroad. -- Clarence Randall reports that the CFEP again considered the question of providing tax incentives to stimulate US investment in the underdeveloped areas, and decided that the following 3 measures offered the best basis for legislation in this field: (a) Permit deferral of US tax on the income of a foreign branch of a domestic corporation until such income is withdrawn from the country where earned. (b) Permit a domestic subsidiary, which derives substantially all of its income from abroad, to be taxed as a foreign subsidiary. (c) Permit 14 percentage point tax credit as follows: (1) Limit to underdeveloped countries defined geographically or by State Department certification. (2) Apply to existing as well as new investment. (3) Exclude trading income except where principal activity is manufacturing. (4) Exclude extractive industries which elect to use depletion allowances. A subcommittee will develop specific recommendations by February 28 for legislation in this field embodying these proposals. ~~(C)~~

5. Freeport Sulphur. -- GSA has received confidential reports that the Brooks Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee will conduct an inquiry into the contract with the Freeport Sulphur Company to supply nickel for stockpiling needs. The contract, running through June 30, 1965, commits the government to buy up to 271 million pounds of nickel at 74 cents a pound from Cuban American Nickel Company, a Freeport subsidiary. (Adm. Conf.)

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

February 4, 1958

From ODM:

Survival Items List. -- At a Defense Mobilization Board meeting on February 5 ODM will propose the issuance of the attached press release covering the so-called "survival items list". This list has been developed over a period of several months by an inter-agency group chaired by ODM. The work has now reached a point where publication of at least a tentative list seems desirable. It should be clearly understood that the list is tentative. No item should be considered "frozen" on such a list. Neither should it be concluded that this list is ipso facto a "stockpiling list". Publication will give status and stature to supply requirements surveys which Commerce and other agencies are anxious to get under way. It should be noted that the Moss Committee and certain elements of the press have been urging publication of this information for some time. It has been alleged that failure to release the list could result in "leaks" which might prove advantageous for market speculators. Such a conclusion is, of course, mischievous and should be dispelled by the language of the press release.

Administratively
Confidential

Copy 1

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 4, 1958

DRAFT PRESS RELEASE FOR DMB DISCUSSION

The Office of Defense Mobilization made public today a list of the various types of items which might be required to sustain the civilian population and military personnel after a nuclear attack.

The tentative list identifies categories of items in six major areas: medical and health, food, body protection, housing, sanitation, and power and fuels. It may be revised as more information is obtained.

The list was developed from a study made by a special interagency committee composed of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Health, Education and Welfare, Interior, Bureau of the Budget, Federal Civil Defense Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, and the Office of Defense Mobilization.

"Survival" items are defined by the committee as those which would be required, following nuclear attack, to sustain life at a productive level and without which over a period of time great numbers of people might die or have their health so seriously impaired as to imperil the national survival effort.

Items in some groups are interchangeable. For example, in the meat group each item contains certain necessary protein, minerals, and vitamins and any one item can be substituted for all of the others.

2/4

(more)

In releasing the list, ODM officials pointed out that many of the items might not be required in the first few days following an attack but might be necessary to withstand severe hardship during the first few months and to maintain the productivity and health of the population. Certain medical supplies, for example, might not be required immediately but probably would be needed during this period to prevent additional illness and mortality through weakened resistance to disease. Similarly, people could exist for some time on limited diets but prolonged diet deficiency could very seriously impair their health.

The list is now serving as a basis for supply-requirements studies. These studies involve taking an inventory of the nation's supplies and production capacity for the listed items and developing our post-attack requirements for them. When this information is available, a determination will be made of post-attack deficiencies after allowing for potential attack damage to supplies and production facilities.

The supply studies are being undertaken with the cooperation and assistance of industry and private organizations. A survey of hospital inventories of medical survival items by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is nearing completion. The Department of Agriculture is studying food supplies and those facilities which are essential for the production, processing, and storage of food. The Business and Defense Services Administration, Department of Commerce, is about to make an

initial survey of manufacturers' inventories and capabilities to produce 90 of the listed items. The Department of Interior is preparing for a review of the nation's power and fuels resources.

Meanwhile, post-attack requirements estimates are being developed by Federal Civil Defense Administration for the civilian economy and by the Department of Defense for applicable military needs.

As supply-requirements studies are completed, the government will have enough basic information to determine the types of actions which might be taken to meet post-attack deficiencies in these items. Special efforts by industry and the government probably would be required to assure adequate post-attack supplies for some items. These special efforts may include such actions by industry as dispersing existing inventories, maintaining above normal inventories, or dispersing production facilities where feasible, and by government as establishing stockpiles located strategically.

The list of items follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

TENTATIVE LIST OF ITEMS ESSENTIAL FOR SURVIVAL"
JANUARY 1958

Some of the items included in this list may be substituted for other items. For instance, no single food item or group of food items is "essential" to all people; however, over a period of time a reasonably adequate diet is essential for survival. Daily diets should include one or more foods from each of the six groups contained in the list. Similarly, no single construction material can be considered as "essential". Many construction materials and supplies are interchangeable. In meeting post-attack demands, alternate materials must be considered in terms of suitability and probable availability.

I. HEALTH SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

A. Pharmaceuticals

Acetylsalicylic Acid
Atrophine Sulfate Tablets & Injections
Synthetic Plasma Volume Expanders
Digitalis & derivatives
Oxygen
Surgical detergents
Lubricant, Surgical
Insulin
Blood Derivatives for shock therapy
Water for injections
Surgical Antiseptics
Antibiotics
Barbiturates
Sulfa drugs
Cardiac & Respiratory stimulants
Oral Electrolytes
Local Anesthetics
Intravenous Solutions for replacement therapy
Morphine and substitutes
General Anesthetics
Alcohol

21

B. Blood Collecting & Dispensing Supplies

Blood Donor Set, disposable, field
Blood Recipient Set, disposable, field
Blood Collecting & Dispensing Containers
Tube, blood collecting, vacuum
Intravenous Injection Sets
Blood Grouping & Typing Sera

C. Biologicals

Tetanus Antitoxin
Smallpox Vaccine
Gas Gangrene Antitoxin
Yellow Fever Vaccine
Diphtheria Antitoxin
Diphtheria & Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis Vaccine
Cholera Vaccine
Plague Vaccine
Rabies Vaccine
Antirabies Serum
Botulism Antitoxin, Type A & B
Tetanus & Diphtheria Toxoid
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Vaccine
Tetanus Toxoid, A.P.
Typhus Vaccine, Epidemic

24

2/4

D. Surgical Textiles

Bandage, gauze and muslin
Cotton, U.S.P.
Compresses (burn dressings inc.)
Bandage, plaster of paris
Cellulose, absorbent
Dressings, first aid
Gauze, absorbent
Mask and Cap, surgical
Gauze, packing abdominal
Sanitary pads
Abdominal pads
Adhesive plaster
Gauze pads
Stockinette, surgical
Wadding, cotton sheet
Gloves, cotton, white for burns

E. Emergency Surgical Instruments & Supplies

Tracheostomy Set
Needles, hypodermic
Forceps, hemostat
Forceps, tissue
Forceps, dressing
Holder, needle
Blades, surgical knife
Handles, surgical knife
Probe, general operating
Scissors, bandage
Scissors, general surgical
Sutures, absorbable
Sutures, non-absorbable
Retractor set, general operating
Syringes, hypodermic Luer
Splint, leg, Thomas
Saw, bone
Rongeur, bone
Razor & Blades (for surgical preparations)
Drape, surgical, plastic
Apron, surgical, plastic
Knife, cast cutting
Airway, rubber or plastic
Drain, penrose
Tube, duodenal
Splint, wire, ladder
Webbing, textile
Tray, instrument
Tourniquet, nonpneumatic
Catheters, urethral
Gloves, surgical rubber
Needles, surgical
Ether mask - Inhaler Yankauer
Stethoscope
Forceps, obstetrical
Clinical thermometers
Tubing, rubber or plastic and connections

F. Common Use Items

Brush, scrub, surgical
Buckle, textile webbing splint
Litter
Light Source, portable, surgical

II. FOOD GROUPS

A. Milk Group

Milk in all forms, milk products. Important for calcium, riboflavin, protein and other nutrients.

B. Meat Group

Meat, poultry, fish, eggs; also dry beans, peas, nuts. Important for protein, iron and B-vitamins.

C. Vegetable-fruit Group including

1. Dark green and yellow vegetables. Important for Vitamin A.
2. Citrus fruit or other fruit or vegetables. Important for Vitamin C.
3. Other fruits and vegetables including potatoes.

D. Grain Products

Particularly enriched and restored whole grain cereals, bread, flours, and meals.
Important for energy, protein, iron and B-Vitamins.

E. Fats and oils

Including butter, lard and margarine. Important for food energy; some for Vitamin-A and essential fatty acids.

F. Sugars and syrups

Important for food energy.

III. BODY PROTECTION AND HOUSEHOLD OPERATIONS

A. Body Protection

Gloves and Mittens
Shoes and other Footwear
Underwear
Outerwear
Waterproof Outer Garments

B. Personal Hygiene

Diaper Cloth
Soaps, Detergents, and Disinfectants
First Aid Items
Nursing Bottles
Nipples
Pins, Safety

C. Household Operations

Matches
Heating and cooking stoves
Kitchen, Cooking, and Eating Utensils
Bedding
Sleeping Bags
Cots

IV. LIGHT, POWER AND FUELS

Incandescent Hand Portable Lighting Equipment (including Flashlights, Lamps and Batteries)

Non-electric Lighting Equipment

Prime Mover Generator Sets, (up to 501 kilowatts and 2,400 volts).

Conductors (copper and/or aluminum), including insulated wire for lighting circuits serving dwellings, medical and dental equipment, water supply systems, and sanitation plants.

Pole Line Hardware
Insulators
Transformers (distribution)
Cutouts (fused switches)
Tools for live circuit operations, including rubber protective equipment, and lineman's tools
Utility repair trucks, fully equipped and repair parts for same.
Lamps (incandescent, medium base)
Lamp holders
Electric fuses
Fuse blocks or cutouts
Distillates
Lubricating oils
Residual Fuel Oils
Liquefied Petroleum Gas
Gasolines
Kerosene
Natural and manufactured gas
Coal
Canned Heat

V. SANITATION & WATER SUPPLY ITEMS

A. General Items

Heavy Equipment

Trucks, up to 5 tons, (25% to be equipped with power takeoffs). Truck tractors and trailers--including low bed.
Bulldozers

Light Equipment & Tools

Rigging tools — cable, rope, tackle, hoists, etc.

Protective Items

Protective masks, clothing, helmets.
Self-reading Dosimeters, with chargers.
Low-range survey meter (Geiger counter).
High-range survey meter (Medium Range Gamma Meter).
Dose rate and total dose calculators.
Warning Signs - chemical, biological, and radiological contamination.
High sensitivity -- alpha, beta, and gamma - Laboratory type equipment for counting.
Chemical agent detection kits; air, food, and water.

B. Water Supply Material

Coagulation Aids

Filter Alum
Ferric Chloride, Ferrous Sulfate, Chlorinated Copperas
Soda ash
Hydrated lime
Pulverized Limestone

Disinfection Chemicals

Liquid chlorine, including containers
High-test hypochlorites (70%) (in drums, cans, ampules)
Chlorinated lime
Iodine tablets (for individuals)

Miscellaneous Chemicals

Diatomaceous earth
Activated carbon

C. General Supplies & Equipment

Pumps (hand, electric, gasoline, diesel), with appurtenances
Chlorinators (gas and hypochlorite)
Mobile and portable pressure filters
Welding equipment and supplies (electric and acetylene)
Well drilling equipment, including well tubing and well points
Chemical Feeders

D. Storage & Transport Equipment

Tank trucks and trailers
Tank RR cars
Storage tanks, rigid, transportable
Storage tanks, collapsible, portable
Lyster bags

E. Laboratory Equipment and Supplies

Ortho-Tolodine-Arsenite chlorine comparators with pH disc and reagents
Membrane filter kits with filters and media

F. Insect and Rodent Control

Insecticides

DDT Technical grade powder and emulsifiable concentrate (for spraying operations)
DDT - 10% dust (delousing powder)
Malathion
Solvents and emulsifying agents

Rodenticides

Anti-coagulant type

Equipment

Hand dusters, plunger type
Hand sprayers
Sprayers, compression
Outfit, delousing
Aircraft spraying equipment
(See also items under Housing and Lodging)

VI. EMERGENCY HOUSING AND LODGING

Lumber and allied products: Lumber principally 1" and 2", minor quantities of small and large timbers; siding and flooring; plywood; millwork, doors and windows; utility poles, including cross arms.

Asphalt and tar roofing and siding products.

Building boards, including insulating board, hardpressed fiber board, laminated fiber board, gypsum board, and asbestos cement (flat sheets and wallboard).

Building papers

Builders hardware - hinges, locks, handles, etc.

Rough hardware -- nails, bolts, screws, etc.

Translucent window coverings

Masonry products

Plumbing fixtures and fittings

Water pipe and hose plus fittings - all types, including fire hose

Sewer pipe and fittings

Plastic patching, couplings, clamps, etc. for emergency repairs

Tents and canvas products, including tarpaulins

Light equipment, hand tools

Fire protection equipment

Prefabricated emergency shelters

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 3, 1958

General Goodpaster:

Re: Overseas Reaction to Explorer

These representative highlights of overseas reactions, to mid-afternoon today, come via the OCB staff. We shall report further details as they come in.

A. P. T.

Attachment:
SSN to # 294

OFFICIAL USE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE (No. #294)

February 3, 1958

From OCB:

Reaction to US Earth Satellite. -- Moscow's TASS reported the launching of the US satellite less than three hours after it took place, but subsequent Soviet coverage was largely in the form of quotations from the foreign press. The only Moscow radio comment came from Soviet scientists who congratulated their US counterparts, expressed the hope that this will be the beginning of peaceful competition, and compared the size of the US vehicle unfavorably with that of the sputniks. East European comment stressed that the Explorer was launched four months after the first sputnik, that it was technically inferior to the Soviet satellites, and that it was designed by a former Nazi. Non-Communist reaction, however, was almost unanimously favorable. The launching was hailed as re-establishing US prestige, improving the prospects for East-West negotiations, and beginning a new era of peaceful scientific work. (Selected FBIS Reports - OUO).

OFFICIAL USE

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 294

February 3, 1958

W. H. — Saulnier

1. January Unemployment. -- Dr. Saulnier expects that unemployment for January will be reported (probably next Monday) at just under 4.5 million persons, which is 6.7 percent of the civilian labor force. After seasonal adjustment the ratio will be lower--around 5.8 percent. January unemployment will exceed by more than one million the number reported for December. (Adm. Conf.)

2. Intelligence

Defense

State 2. Finland & OEEC ...(S).

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

State 4. US-USSR ...(C).

...(C)

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.4
NARA, Date 7/29/05

X

~~SECRET~~

5. Sea Law Conference

State

... (C)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Note: Carbon No. 1 retd by V. P. & destroyed 2/10/58
Note: Carbon No. 3 retd by Goodpaster & destroyed 3/26/58.

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/20/60

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 293

February 1, 1958

USIA

1. Publicity on President's Letter to Bulganin. -- USIA follow-up reports from the field indicate that the letter was widely disseminated to key government officials and to legislative, religious, labor, intellectual, and press leaders. USIS pamphlets and special news bulletins were used to inform large segments of the general public about the President's message. (Adm. Conf.)

Treasury

2. National Advisory Council Actions. -- Treasury reports the following recent approvals by the NAC: (a) an $8 million International Bank loan to finance blast furnaces for a Japanese steel plant, (b) a $5 million Eximbank credit for purchase of US machinery by small Italian firms; (c) a $1.2 million Eximbank credit for Brazilian automotive electrical production. (Adm. Conf.)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

3. Berlin

State

...(c)

4. USSR-Berlin

State

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

X

CONFIDENTIAL

Staff Notes # 293

(4. cont.)

... (c)

Note; Carbon No. 1 ret'd Lig V. P. & destroyed 2/6/58
Note: Carbon No. 3 ret'd Lig Goodpaster & destroyed 3/26/58

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/2/60

CONFIDENTIAL

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

SIGNATURES
February 27, 1958

1. For MSP Eugene A. Eaby with appreciation of efficient service in the White House garage, and with best wishes, DDE (8x10Begley

2. For Cloduardo Sola, SDC, USN, with appreciation of fine service at the White House and best wishes, DDE (x10Begley)

3. Hon George D. Clyde, re possibility of accelerating rate of construction of Colorado River Storage Project to help alleviate current economic situation.

4. Hon Clarence Francis, thanks for comments re Vice President's talk before National Food Conference

5. Hon Milward L. Simpson, re accelerating Colorado River Storage Project

6. Hon Stephen McNichols, ditto

7. Colonel O. W. Hoop, re appointment for his son to West Point or Annapolis

8. Robert Woodruff, re portrait of Mr. Woodruff done by TES

9. Jacqueline Cochran, re Honorary Presidency or Chairman of 51st General Conference of Federation Aeronautique Internationale

10. Mrs. Edward O. O'Neal, III, condolences on death of husband

11. Dr. Billy Graham, thanks for inscribed copy of " God in the Gard

12. Hon John Davis Lodge, thanks for copy of talk at American Bar Assn meeting in Atlanta

13. Hon Ellsworth Bunker, re Cabot Lodge's visit in India

14. Henry Luce, glad to hear getting well - re visit to Phoenix

15. Samuel Goldwyn, re mutual security speech

16. General John E. Hull, re termination of Dr. Killian's appt as Chairman of Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activitie

17. For Lloyd D. Miller with best wishes, DDE (photo of Mr. Miller taking photo of Dr. Purday and President looking at cattle)

SIGNATURES (cont)
February 28, 1958

18. Hon Philip Young, personal note; comments re Eric Johnston meeting on mutual security program and thanks for note fm Italian Ambassador to The Hague re President's letter to Bulganin.

SIGNATURES
February 27, 1958

1. Dwight Eisenhower Lee (godchild) birthday

2. Mrs. S. A. Mendenhall, thanks for copy of "The Columbia Class Book"

3. Mr. L. B. Harvard, thanks for hams

4. Rufus Davis, thanks for care and training of Art and George (dogs)

5. Mr. C. A. MacDonald, re present economic status of the country and project he has started to alert people re same.

6. Signature only for Robert T. Griebling (photo fm Griebling)

7. Frank Francis - signature only on promotion orders, Camp Colt

8. ~~Congressman E. L. Bartlett~~ - signature only on First Issue Stamps for constituent of Alaskan Delegate E. L. Bartlett

9. Charles H. Armour - signature only on Certificate of Appreciation for services during 1956 election campaign

10. For Richard Harkness with best wishes fm DDE

11. Signature only on photo during President's visit to Panama for Lt Col Leslie C. Wood

12. Signatures only, MDE and DDE for Maj James H. Skinner

13. For M. Rene Dijoud with best wishes fm DDE

14. Signature only for Walter H. Windsor, International Monetary Fund (5 pictures for officials who attended Finance Conference last Nov 57.

15. For Major General Earle Standlee with best wishes to a comrade of the E. T. O., World War II, DDE (8x10 Begley)

16. Signature only on photo of President with General Parks for Ray Bell

17. To Senator Karl Mundt with best wishes fm DDE (photo taken during special ceremonies in Cabinet Rm commemorating 10th anniversary of Smith-Mundt Act)

18. For Jim Warner with best wishes fm DDE (rqstd by Jim Hagerty)

SIGNATURES (cont)
February 27, 1958

19. For William E. Amos with appreciation of services on the White House Detail and with best wishes, DDE (8x10 Begley)

20. For SP1 Herny S. Hatfield with appreciation of services in the White House Garage, and with best wishes, DDE (8x10 Begley)

21. For Marcel Bleustein-Blanchet with appreciation of his devotion to those principles that today - as in the past, unite the French and American peoples. DDE (requested thru Bobby Cutler)

22. Signature only on photo for MacHanna. (Scout Hanna presenting handbooks to the President at airport in Augusta)

23. Signature only on block of WHouse Stamps for Arlington Post Office (Requested by Lloyd Tubbs Supt of Post Office)

24. For Martha Jean Gidney with best wishes fm DDE (granddaughter of the Comptroller of the Currency)

25. For Major General W. C. Sweeney, Jr., with the warm regard of his friend, DDE (8x10 Begley)

26. For Judge Ross Rizley with best wishes and personal regard for a distinguished American, DDE (11x14 Begley - rqstd thru B. Harlow)

27. For John McShain with best wishes DDE, 8 Nov 57 (photo laying of cornerstone at new AEC Building)

28. For The Stapleton Family - especially "Becky" with best wishes from DDE (Rqstd thru Jim Hagerty by Bill Stapleton of Eastman Kodak)

29. Signature only for CAP Cadet Major Robert N. Barger (photo, Maj Barger presenting to the President a memento fm South Pole)

30. For Willard Volz with best wishes fm DDE (rqstd thru Jim Hagerty)

31. For Fred V. Spadoni with warm greetings to a comrade of WW II, DDE (Rqstd by Congressman Cretella thru Gen Persons)

32. Signatures only on two photos for Earl Eisenhower (thru Col Schulz)

33. Congressman Walter Judd re decision in Trans-Pacific case.

SIGNATURES (cont)
February 27, 1958

34. Honorable Barry Goldwater, suggests President vacation in Arizona because of its perfect climate

35. Honorable Robet Hale, re stepping up programs on contracts and facilities for labor surplus programs

36. Honorable Joel T. Broyhill, re annual versus administrative leave problem created by recent snowfall

37. Honorable Edgar W. Hiestand, supports Secretary Benson in view of recent attacks upon the Secretary by Republican Congressm

38. Dr. Paul Dudley White, thanks for recent publications of his re heart disease.

39. Bernard F. Kamins, thanks for book "Basic Propaganda" and inscription therein, brought in by Max Rabb

40. Dr. Eric A. Walker, thanks for invitation to address American Institute of Cooperation at Penn State Univ Aug 24-26, 1958. regret

41. Senator Margaret Chase Smith, thanks for book "The 20th Maine" inscribed by the author Mr. Pullen.

42. Dr. Frederick G. S. Clow, thanks for two photographs he took during inauguration ceremonies of last year. (fwdd by Dr. Ravdin)

43. Charles G. Tennent, regret invitation to attend Rotary Internat'l Convention in Dallas in early June 58

44. Mrs. Lamar Cecil, condolences on death of Judge Cecil

SIGNATURES
February 26, 1958

1. Mrs. Elizabeth Dill, thanks for colorful baskets made fm greeting cards.

2. Del Webb, offers assistance of Mr. Jerry McCLain to the President on visit to Phoenix

3. Admiral Arthur W. Radford, birthday

4. Finis E. Engleman, re invitation to address meeting of American Assn of School Administrators in San Francisco on Mar 10th

5. Signature only on color photo for Al Emery. Requested thru Rocco Siciliano

6. Hon Robert F. Wagner, re invitation to attend opening of US World Trade Fair and Ambassadors' Dinner, May 6th and 7th

7. For Roy Wise with best wishes fm DDE (8x10 DDE and MDE)

8. For Ernest L. Morse fm his long time friend with best wishes, DDE (11 x 14 Begley)

9. Mrs. Frederick M. Dearborn, Jr., condolences on death of husband

10. Hon George A. Dondero re endorsement of Arthur M. Smith for appt to US Court of Customs and Patent Appeals

11. Sister Mary Lauretta, commendation - school teacher in Marshfield, Wisc. (Placed 4 consecutive winners in Natl Science Talent Search)

12. Hon Frederick G. Payne, re endorsement of Judge Luman N. Nevels, Jr., for elevation to US District Court of the Hawaii

13. Hon Edward J. Thye, re program to encourage high school participation in rocketry with safety measures

14. Hon Barry Goldwater, re approval of bill to reimburse fumigation expenses incurred in controlling Khapra Beetle

15. Hon J. Glenn Beall, thanks for membership card for Lonaconning Republican Club, Inc.

SIGNA TURES (cont)
February 26, 1958

16. Hon William S. Broomfield, re Arthur M. Smith for appt to US Court of Customs and Patent Appeals

17. Hon Patrick J. Hillings, re Max Rabb's recent visit to California

18. Prime Minister Macmillan - secret letter - see file

SIGNATURES
February 25, 1958

1. Hon Henry McQuade, message of greetings to 23d session of the Youth Legislation of Idaho

2. Major General Martin E. Griffin, letter on retirement

3. Dr. William E. Stevenson, pro comments on DDE's letter of Feb 17th to Bulganin.

SIGNATURES
February 24, 1958

1. Hon L. W. Douglas, re visit to Institute of Atmospheric Physics and re weather control

2. Miss Sangmie Choi, thanks for Korean costume left at the WH when delegates of 1958 New York Herald Tribune Forum visited WH.

3. Chancellor Adenauer, thanks for message of congratulations re President's most recent letter to Bulganin.

4. Mr. Siegfried J. E. Elfinger, thanks for history he prepared on picture he also painted for the President depicting scene in Germany where Eisenhower family may have lived.

5. Mrs. P. W. Thompson, personal note re Arthur Eisenhower's death; Mrs. Eisenhower's trip to Phoenix, etc

6. Doctor Godfrey L. Cabot, birthday greetings on 97th anniversary

7. Miss Ruth Loeb, member of 1958 NY Herald Tribune Forum - thanks for bringing cigarette box and ash trays especially designed for the President by Miss Fahara Schatz of Jerusalem

8. Miss Fahara Schatz, thanks for ashtrays and cigarette box she disigned. (See entry #7)

9. Miss Naila Ahmed, thanks for silver pitcher brought fm Pakistan. (member NY Herald Tribune Forum)

10. Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj, thanks for bringing fm Thailand doll representing the Demon King of Lonka. (member NY Herald Tribune Forum)

11. Mr. Omar Boury, thanks for book cover of Morocco leather (mem NYHTF

12. Mr. Mogens Poulsen, thanks for plastic doll dressed in Danish native costume (member NY Herald Tribune Forum)

13. Miss Suzana I. Rigoleth, thanks for "Cuia" (tea gourd fm Brazil) (member NY Herald Tribune Forum)

14. Mr. Ben Kofi, thanks for handsome pair of elephant bookends fm Ghana (member NY Herald Tribune Forum)

15. Mr. Onder Guler, thanks for chess set carvedfm Meerschaum with President's initials and thanks to boyand girls of vocational school in Eskisehir for carved chest for set. (member of NY Herald Tribune Forum

SIGNATURES (cont)
February 24, 1958

16. Mr. Michael Karan, thanks for copy of Holy Bible as gift fm Jordanian students and citizens. (member of NY Herald Tribune Forum)

17. Hon Edward Martin, endorses Walter R. Schreiber for reappt to Tariff Com

18. Hon John Marshall Butler, endorses Thomas E. Stakem for reappt to Federal Martime Board

19. Hon Dennis J. Roberts, expresses concern about Nat'l Guard strength

20. Hon Harold W. Handley, ditto

21. Hon Cecil H. Underwood, ditto

22. Hon Goodwin J. Knight, ditto

23. Maj Gen Mark W. Lance, ditto (Adjutants General Assn of USA)

24. Maj Gen Wm. H. Harrison, Jr. ditto (Natl Guard Assn of USA)

25. Donald Brahm, thanks for caddying at visit to Paradise Valley Golf Club in Phoenix

26. Gov Ernest W. McFarland, thanks for sending TAG, BGen Fraser, to geet at arrival in Phoenix

27. Mr. Edward Kamerek, thanks for arrangements made for Saturday shoot at Greenwood with George Humphrey

28. Thos Kelland, thanks for guest privileges at Paradise Valley Golf Club in Phoenix

29. Eugene C. Pullian thanks for arranging golf game in Phoenix

30. Hon J. R. Williams, thanks for welcome on arrival in Phoenix

31. James C. Wood, thanks for welcome on arrival in Phoenix

32. John Foster Dulles, birthday greetings and copp of Crusade in Europe -- blue binding, especially inscribed.

SIGNATURES (cont)
February 24, 1958

33. George Humphrey - breat and butter letter

34. Pam Humphrey - bread and butter letter

35. George Allen - another birthday letter

36. Robert Fleming re Mrs. Fleming's death

37. Pete Jones re shooting - paid $5.

38. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hasty - thanks for Milestone

39. Tom Dreyer, re prize winning poster

40. Eldred P. Zimmerman, pro Paradise Valley Country Club

41. kArthur Burns re letter to Time magazine or something

42. Madame de Maublanc - Maine Chance Farm for greeting First Lady

43. Mrs. Ames, with silver dollar

Signatures
February 22, 1958

1. Mrs. Richard D. Fox, Jr. - thanks for cookbook

2. Board of Directors, California Federation of Republican Women
   thanks for Resolution of support

3. Mr. L. R. Sanderson, re his heart attack

4. Norman Cousins, thanks for Thesaurus

5. Dr. Godfrey L. Cabot, re 97th birthday anniversary

6. Letter to Harry Darby and Governor Docking re
   establishment of Presidential Library

7. Letter to Ben Fairless re chairmanship of campaign for
   Presidential Library

Thomasville
Signatures
February 21, 1958

1. Message of "get well" character to Sir Winston Churchill

2. Birthday message on Foster Dulles 70th anniversary signed

3. Letter to Miss Addie Over

4. Freeman Gosden re visit to Palm Springs area

SIGNATURES
February 20

1. Jim Murphy re meeting Mr. and Mrs. Stanwood Murphy

2. Ezra Taft Benson re book "Ben Snipes"

3. Dr. A. Allan Gardner, thanks for welcome from members of the Session of the First Presbyterian Church

4. George E. Allen - thanks for dates

5. Robert F. Delaney, thanks for approval of Administration actions

6. Telegram to Governor Harriman -- in response to one from 10 other Governors on economic situation

Thomasville
Signatures
February 19, 1958

1. Ralph McGill re column of shooting stories

2. Arthur Schuck re Eagle Scout meeting

3. Henry Hurst re sweaters

4. Jay Gould re lamb

5. Allan B. Klein re statistics on farm policies effect on congressional race

6. John Ames re USGA plan for amateur team golf championship among nations

7. Gene Pulliam re editorial in defense of Secretary Dulles

Photographs signed at Thomasville, Feb. 19, 1958, at request of Bob Woodruff, for his servants

For: Bill Etchells and family, with pleasant memories of Ichauway Plantation, and best wishes
(he is dog trainer)

For: Gene Wilborn, with best wishes to an important member of the Ichauway family (chauffeur)

For: James Roseberry, with best wishes to one who typifies the hospitality of Ichauway (Moaney's friend - probably houseman)

For: Carrie Smith, with best wishes to a fixture at Ichauway Plantation

For Mattie Heard, with best wishes to one who does so much to make Ichauway Plantation a wonderful recreation spot.

acw

Thomasville
February 17, 1958

1. Birthday note Fred Gurley

2. Birthday note Herbert Brownell

3. Mrs. Hazel Manning re grapefruit

4. Frank A. Barret re recommendation of Mr. Frank Long for Walter Pollution Control Advisory Board

5. Lt. Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver, thanks for official welcome to Georgia.

THOMASVILLE
Signatures
Feb. 15, 1958.

1. Designation of Certain Officers of the Department of the Interior to Act as Secretary of the Interior.

2. Informal approval of Arthur H. Dean as U.S. Representative and Chairman of U. S. Delegation to Conference of UN on the Law of the Sea,

3. Marion C. Matthes, to be Circuit Judge for Eighth Circuit in place of Judge Whittaker.

4. George A. Colbath of New Hampshire as U. S. Marshal for District of New Hampshire.

5. Mrs. Stephen E. Rice, re death of husband, he was Judge of Tax Court.

6. Manny Goldman, re two gray suits - thanks

7. Harold Stassen, resignation. DDE prepared letter himself

8. Price Daniel re extradiction case of Alfredo Cervantes Martines

THOMASVILLE
Signatures
February 14, 1958

1. Mrs. Pearson Menoher, re death of husband, classmate of the President

2. Senator Harry F. Byrd, re decision not to run again.

SIGNATURES
February 13, 1958

1. Signature only in autograph album for Robert Whittemore (See corres, Gov Adams and Mr. Whittemore, Jan 1958)

2. For Ambassador James W. Riddleberger with best wishes and personal regard for a distinguihed American, DDE (11x14 Begley) (US Amb to Greece - requested by State)

3. For Ambassador Lester D. Mallory with best wishes and personal regard for a distinguished citizen of the U.S.A., Dwight D. Eisenhower (11x14 Begly - US Amb to Guatemala, requested by State)

4. For Col Charles J. Jeffus with best wishes fm DDE (photo of Gen Eisenhower, Col Jeffus and a colonel Reeve inspecting Tripler Hospital in Hawaii - requested by General Goodpaster)

5. For SP1 Shelton E. Rodgers with appreciation of efficient service in the White House garage, and with best wishes, DDE (8x10 Begley)

6. Burton F. Peek, distressed to hear of Mrs. Peek's accident - suffered a broken hip

7. Maj Gen Leland S. Hobbs, re notification of US Ambassadors of Gen Hobbs visit to Far East by State Dept

8. Hon Sinclair Weeks, re Trans-Pacific Renewal Case

9. Hon Clarence Kilburn, - supports renaming the Grasse River lock for Bertrand Snell

10. Hon Charles A. Halleck, ditto

11. Hon Sam Rayburn, ditto

12. Hon John F. Baldwin, re ltr fm a Mr. Olsen on effect of Presidential directive in raising funds for United Crusade in California - referred to President's Committee on Fund Raising

13. Hon Wm E. Minshall, sends 3 pictures taken when President visited Linz, Germany in 1945

14. Hon Walt Horan, re umemployment conditions in Wash state.

15. Hon Wm R. Williams re relief for stainless steel flatware industry in pending tariff case.

SIGNATURES
February 12, 1958

1. For Senator Lyndon B. Johnson with best wishes and warm regard to a distinguished American from his friend, DDE (colored Begley)

2. Louis S. Stanton, re newly established relationship to DDE (descendant thru John Jacob Link - distant cousins)

3. Edward H. Stanton, ditto

4. Mr. Bela Kornitzer, thank you for expression of sympathy

5. Hon Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., re economy

6. His Excellency Alfredo Stroessner (Paraguay) re President's letter of January 12th to Bulganin

7. Douglas M. Black, re new edition of Crusade in Europe and thanks for books sent - read while in bed recuperating from cold

8. Frank A. Willard, thanks for steaks known as Puritan brand "New York Cut Strip Steaks'

9. Hon Alvan T. Fuller (Gov - Boston) thanks for grapefruit and dates

10. Hon Ernest W. McFarland (Gov of Arizona) thanks for expression of sympathy

11. Hon Robt D. Holmes (Gov of Oregon) thanks for advance invitation to attend exposition planned as part of celebration of Oregon Centenn: ial in 1959

12. Hon Thomas S. Gates, Jr., efficiency report on Capt Aurand

13. Don J. Wickham, thanks for telegramre farm program

14. Charles Tucker, thanks for expression of sympathy and for report on status of his business in 1957

15. Mr. Alfonso Daldes, thanks for honorary membership in Dorado Beach Golf Club

16. James M. Kemper, thanks for resolution of sentiments expressing sympathy in death of Arthur Eisenhower

SIGNATURES (cont)
February 12, 1958

18. William R. Archer, re Republican party propects in forthcoming Congressional election -- cites labor issue as vote getter

19. His Majesty King Olav V (Norway) personal greetings and also birthday felicitations to Crown Prince Harald on his coming of age. (Letter carried by Clifford Carver)

20. Lewis T. Breuninger, thanks for report on United Republican Dinner held in Washington on January 20th.

21. For Dick Watson, with the warm regard of his good friend, DDE (11x14 Begley) Requested by Watson, letter Feb 7, 1958.

22. For Governor Cecil H. Underwood, with best wishes and warm regard to a distinguished young American, Dwight D. Eisenhower (11x14 Begley)

23. Signature only on copy of Budget Document (at end of President's message) for W. L. Johnson, Jr., retiring fm BurofBudget.

24. Jonathan Wilson, thank you and members of "The Carolers" for entertaining dinner guests

25. Capt Samuel Loboda and members of US Army Chorus, thanks for entertaining dinner guests

26. Henry R. Luce, get well (hospitalized with pneumonia)

27. His Exc Lt Col Jose Maria Lemus (Pres, El Salvador) comments on Presidents message to Bulganin of Jan 12th

28. Dr. E. L. Schaaf, expression of sympathy in Arthur Eisenhower's death.

29. Hon Leo E. Allen, Presidential greeting for 90th anniversary of Elkdom when Galena Ill will honr Judge Heer, Mr. Allen's law partner.

30. Hon Arthur F. Burns, re Post office modernization program

31. Signature only on 8x10 Begley for Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hadenfeldt (see acw corres 12 Feb)

SIGNATURES (cont)
February 12, 1958.

32. Harlow Curtice, invite to stag dinner, Feb 27th.

33. Hon Ernesto Ramos Antonini, re launching of Explorer

34. Hon Julio C. Torres, ditto

35. H. Park Arnold, ditto

36. Senor Barroeta Ochoa, thanks for 3 large portraits of DDE by Sr. Ochoa

37. Assorted valentine cards to members of families -- See valentine card list

SIGNATURES
February 11, 1958.

1. Joel Carlson, thanks for expression of sympathy

2. J. Edgar Hoover, thanks for book "Masters of Deceit."

3. Grace Earle, condolences on death of father

4. Mrs. Muriel Voelz, thank you for doll dressed in gown embroidered with Mocking Bird - to represent State of Texas

5. E. A. Blackmore, thanks for engraved miniature of American Legion Distinguished Service Medal.

6. Honorable Robert B. Chiperfield, re invitation to go to Knox College on October 7 on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas Debate, to receive honorary degree.

7. Mr. Walter D. Fuller, re Chairmanship of Employer Committee of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped

8. Mrs. Jesse A. Ladd, thanks for note of sympathy

9. Hon Randolph Burgess, thanks for photograph fm Paris Match

10. Hon Homer E. Capehart, re disposal of vested assets acquired fm former enemies

11. For Ambassador Parker T. Hart with best wishes and personal regard for a distinguished American DDE (11x14Beg)

12. For The Honorable Howard S. Cullman with the warm regard of his friend, DDE (11x14 colored Begley)

SIGNATURES
February 10, 1958

1. Leo P. McShane, thank you for expression of sympathy

2. Mrs. Pearl Engle & Abilene Prayer Group - ditto

3. Mr. George O. Strecker, ditto

4. Ivy Baker Priest, thank you for new "In God We Trust" bill bearing serial number corresponding to the President's birthdate and countersigned by Secy Anderson and Mrs. Priest.

5. Rev John P. Markoe, get well note

6. Hon A. L. Mills, Jr., thanks for note regarding reappointment as member of Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System

7. Hon Frederick G. Payne, re proposals for veterans' programs -- in agreement with Department Commander of American Legion in Maine

8. Philip M. Talbott, Pres, Chamber of Commerce US, thanks for statement on defense reorganization prepared by Chamer's Comm on National Defense and approval by Board of Directors of Chamber/

9. Hon David Dennison, thanks for endorsement of D. T. Hardin for appt to Federal Farm Credit Board.

10.

SIGNATURES
February 8, 1958.

1. John G. Jackson, birthday greetings - mailed 10th

2. Walter Tkach, Brithday greetings

3. Gen Goodpaster, Birthday greetings - general to home - 11th

4. Dr. Milton Eisenhower, vacationing in Wisconsin at Larry Fisher's

5. Dr. Francis P. Gaines, thanks for photos of Robert E. Lee

6. Kenneth E. Larimore, re visit with Explorer Scouts to launch Safety Good Turn Project of Boy Scouts of America - thanks for gifts brought in during appt

7. Ditto, Robert A. Vetter

8. Ditto Douglas M. Briggs

9. Hon Ellis O. Briggs, thank you for expression of sympathy

10. General C. V. R. Schuyler, re extension of tour at SHAPE

11. Dr. Michael L. Mason, thanks for Honorary Fellowship in American College of Surgeons (formally presented Feb 6, 58) Conveyed by College at Oct '57 meeting.

12. Ditto Ditto Dr. Frank Berry

13. Dr. Paul R. Hawley, Ditto

14. Ditto Dr. Daniel C. Elkin

15. Ditto Dr. John H. Lyons

16. Dr. I. S. Ravdin

17. Ditto Dr. Brian B. Blades

18. Herscell F. Snuggs, City Manager Thomasville, thanks for offer of city facilities on forthcoming visit

19 Maj Gen Leonard Heaton, re presentation of Honorary Fellowship by American College of Surgeons

20. Dr. Arthur F. Burns, re launching of Explorer

21. Mrs. Robert French Archibold, Jr., thanks for expression of sympath

22. Mrs. Katherine A. Byrnes, Thanks for pillow top she made.

SIGNATURES
February 8, 1958.

23. Honorable Heeth Varnedoe, Mayor of Thomasville, thanks for note of welcome and offer of city facilities on forthcoming visit.

24. Conrad True, re visit with Explorer Scouts

25. Mr. and Mrs. Milton Berg, thanks for sea shell found on beach at Sarasota

26. Representative Errett P. Scrivner, re requirement that successor to Judge Mellott be resident of Kansas City or its environs

27. Brent R. Morgan, re visit with Explorer Scouts

28. James C. Irvine, ditto

29. Peter A. Kelly, ditto

30. Gareth Eaton, ditto

31. Thomas W. Williams, ditto

32. John I. Rankin, ditto

33. Mac Hanna, ditto

34. W. Kenneth Grahn, ditto

SIGNATURES
February 7, 1958.

1. Kenneth C. Spengler, thank you note for work done on Advisory Committee on Weather Control.

2. Ditto Joseph J. George

3. Ditto Dean A. M. Eberle

4. Ditto Hon Lewis W. Douglas

5. Ditto Captain Howard T. Orville

6. Gov Albert D. Rossellini, Washington, re Exposition in Seattle in 196]

7. Frank J. Wetzel, thanks for expression of sympathy

8. Frank T. Priest, thanks for confidence and support of Secy Dulles and Secy Benson

9. Hon Edith Nourse Rogers, re public sale of Ellis Island - urges preservation

10. Hon Walter H. Judd, re decision in the Trans-Pacific CAB case

11. Hon John Sherman Cooper, re tobacco price support - maintain at 90% of parity

12. Mrs. Oswald Bates Lord, thanks for expression of sympathy

13. Hon William C. Cramer, endorsement of Dr. Miachael A. DiCosola as recipient of "The Physician's Award"

14. Miss Anna Russell, thanks for entertaining at White House dinner

15. Ditto Eugene Rankin

16. Mr. D. G. Gordon, thanks for report about trip around the world

17. Spyros P. Skouras, thanks for telegram of congratulations re launching of Explorer

SIGNATURES
February 6, 1958.

1. For Victor Emerson with our best wishes, Mamie Doud Eisenhower Dwight D. Eisenhower (8x10 MDE and DDE)

2. For Ed Fisher with best wshes from Dwight D. Eisenhower (11x14 DDE and Jim Hagerty at Newport)

3. For Lloyd Norman with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower (photo taken by Larry Burd (requested by same thru Mr. Hagerty) of MDE and DDE leaving church Thanksgiving Day 1957)

4. Maj Gen Wm F. Draper, Jr., thanks for message of congratulations re "Explorer."

5. Charles Evans, Jr., thanks for special long driver.

6. Col Logan W. Serles, thanks for notes and article fm "Journal de Geneve."

also,

For Logan Serles with best wishes and warm regard from his classmate, Dwight D. Eisenhower (8x10 Begley)

7. Mr. Stanley Brock, thanks for sending special long driver (Brock made at request of Charles Evans - see entry 5)

8. Maj Gen Howard Snyder - birthday greetings and book "300 Years of American Painting with inscription inside flap "With birthday felicitations to Howard Snyder and the affectionate regard of his friend Dwight D. Eisenhower, 7 February 1958"

9. Memo for Secy State re ltr fm Percy Thompson concerning "limited reciprocal citizenship" between US and Canada.

10. John M. Olin, thanks for quail

11. Percy Thompson re "limited reciprocal citizenship" bet Canada & US

12. Hon Edward N. Gadsby, thanks for copy of "Report of the US Securities and Exchange Commission for 1957"

13. Inscribed on inside flap, Crusdae in Europe, "For Kathy Cope with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower"

SIGNATURES
February 5, 1958

1. Sir Winston Churchill, re proposed visit to US for exhibition of paintings and stay at WH

2. James Cunard Black, thanks for expression of sympathy and donation to Heart Fund in memory of Arthur Eisenhower

3. Ellis I. Levitt, thanks for expression of sympathy

4. Ditto Ambassador of Liberia, George Padmore

5. Miss Maybelle Conger, thanks for ash tray

6. Mrs. Sam White, thanks for expression of sympathy

7. Slats Slater, thanks for expression of Sympathy and re trip to Augusta.

8. Hon Frank W. Boykin, congratulates the President on successful launching of satellite - Explorer

9. Hon Wm G. Stratton, thanks for expression of sympathy

10. Dr. James M. O'Donnell, thanks for bags of Blue-Chip Nitroform

11. Mr. Fred V. Grau, ditto O'Donnell

12. Mrs. Meta S. Walter, thanks for copy of book issued by Pennsylvania Commonwealth on occasion of 50th Anniversary Battle of Gettysburg

13. Stillman D. Knight, thanks for writing - young child - letter thru Congressman Boykin

14. Mother M. Theophila, thanks for expression of sympathy

15. Dr. Elmer Hess, thanks for essay fm Memory Book and re excessive criticism in press, etc.

16. Mrs. George Anthony Horkan, re promotion of Colonel Shaller and condensation of book by Melvin J. Gordon

SIGNATURES (cont)
February 5, 1958

17. Hon J. Ernest Wilkins, thanks for expression of sympathy

18. Ditto Mrs. Robert McGowan Littlejohn

19. Ditto Mrs. Reuben Glenn Hale

20. Ditto Hon Walter Williams

21. Ditto Edward F. Daly and members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of the District of Columbia

22. Ditto Federico Llaverias, Alternate Delegate of the Dominican Republic to the UN and Consul General

23. Mrs. Margaret Martin Brock, thanks for addresse to Republican National Committee at breakfast and commendation of Cabinet officers who addressed different meetings.

24. Rev Archbishop Mampre Calfayan, thanks for expression of sympathy

25. Hon H. J. Porter, personal note re Augusta visit

26. Miss Iona Wise, thanks for expression of sympathy and also members of Republican Women's Club of Astoria

27. Ditto Hon and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss

28. Ditto Robert C. Miller

29 Secy Seaton, thanks for report on West Point Conference on Fitness of American Youth

SIGNATURES
February 4, 1958

1. Ronald McDonald, thanks for part in making new Limited Edition of CRUSADE IN EUROPE

2. Dr. Chas W. Mayo, re invitation to address 11th World Health Asembly in late May 1958

3. Mr. Courtland H. Barr, thanks for walking stick made of 78 separate piecex of hardwood from 7 different species

4. Maj Arthur C. Osborn, thanks for personalized clip to be worn in place of a tie (sent thru Sen Dirksen)

5. Oleg Yadoff, thank you and members of Assn Nationale des Croix de Guerre for expression of sympathy

6. Rev Donald O'Conner, thanks you for conducting services at Arthur Eisenhower's funeral

7. Douglas M. Black, thanks for expression of sympathy. Thanks also for "The Brand Rider."

8. Douglas M. Black, thanks for 54 copies of Crusade in Europe - new Limited Edition, beautifully bound in white

9. Louis S. Kelly, thanks for expression of sympathy

10. Leland B. Sateren, thanks for album of sacred choracl music by Augsburg College Choir and for concert this morning (Feb 2)

11. Mrs. Helen Harris, thanks for note relaying bmessage fm Dick Garlington while at Augusta over the weekend of Jan 31st, 1958

12. Mrs. G. Philip Morgan, Jr., thanks for expression of sympathy

13. T. Richard Garlington, get well message and thanks for message to Augusta while there for Jan 31st weekend

14. Hon John G. Diefenbaker, PMin of Canada, thanks for expression of sympathy

15. Dr. Louis Finkelstein, thanks for expression of sympathy

16. Brig Gen Joeseph F. Battley, thanks for expression of sympathy

17. Roger W. Jones, thanks for letter re President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service.

SIGNATURES (cont)
February 4, 1958

18. Mac Hanna, thanks for present to me (DDE) the Report for 1958 of the Georgia-Carolina Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and for copy of "Handbook for Boys"

19. Signature only on photograph with Gov Adams for FRANK KENNETT

20. Mrs. Frank Golemba and Cranston Republican Women's Club - thanks for expression of sympathy

21. Ditto Mrs. C. W. Douthat and members of 20th Century Republican Club

22. Ditto Ambassador Francis White, Sweden

23. Ditto Hon George D. Clyde, Gov of Utah

24. Ditto Associate Justice Tom C. Clark

25. Ditto Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth

26 Ditto Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr.

27. Ditto Hon Kenneth C. Royall

28. Ditto Hon Chapman Revercomb

29. Ditto Rev E. J. O'Donnell, and faculty and administration and student body of Marquette University

30. Ditto Senator Irving M. Ives

31. Ditto Gen A. J. Drexel Biddle

32. Ditto Albert M. Hinters, a

33. Ditto Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Lewis Orde, a

34. Right Rev John L. Sheridan, invitation to attend commencement exercixes Mount St. Mary's College in Emmitsburg, Md. - regret

35. Hon Henry J. Taylor, thanks for inscribed copies of "An American Speaks His Mind"

36. Mrs. Anna Cleave Tower, re military pay raise bill -- emphasis on increase for retired military personnel.

SIGNATURES (cont)
February 4, 1958

37. Mr. Frank Kent, get well message.

38. kon Julio C. Torres, Puerto Rican Senat Secy, thanks for expression of sympathy fm members of Senate of Commonwealth PR

39. Hon Frank T. Bow, re unemployment conditions in his District

40. Wm J. Speers, Jr., re appearance of Bob Gray at recent meeting of The Republican Club of Massachusetts.

41. To Lucien with good wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower (8x10 of DDE, Norstad and Lucien) zhru Col Schulz

42. Herbert Bayard Swope, congratulations re Explorer's launching.

SIGNATURES
February 3, 1958.

1. Irving Geist, thanks for expression of sympathy in Arthur Eisenhower's death.

2. Mr. and Mrs. Bob Cummings, belated thanks fr Christmas card

3. Rev Edward O. Clark, D.D., thanks for copy of "Faith Fulfilled"

4. His Exc Moussa Shabandar, Iraqi Ambassador, thanks for sympathy

5. J. E. Schaefer thanks for expression of sympathy

6. Mrs. G. Ellsworth Gale, Jr., -- members of RI Federation of Republican Women -- thanks for expression of sympathy

7. Ralph D. Pittman, thanks for copy of book by Dr. Clark setting forth the history of the Chevy Chase Baptist Church.

8. William T. Faricy, thanks for expression of sympathy

9. Ambassador Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa, thanks for expression of sympathy and on behalf of members of Diplomatic Corps

10. Joyce C. Hall, ditto

11. Ditto Emanuel Goldman

12. Ditto Mrs. Albert A. Kaplan

13. Ditto Hon and Mrs. Louis S. Rothschild

14. Hon Frank J. Becker, ditto

15. Ditto Hon Roland V. Libonati

16. Ditto Minister Anwar Niazi, Egypt

17. Ditto Rev Laurence J. McGinley and faculty and students, Fordham U

18. Ditto Hon and Mrs. Geo Humphrey and re trip to Thomasville

19. Ditto Franklin D. Murphy and re success of Chruchill exhibition in Kansas City

20. David R. Calhoun, re Chicago speech

SIGNATURES (cont)
February 3, 1958

21. Brig Gen J. Leslie Kincaid, re book "Yankee G-Man"

22. Hon Julio C. Torres, thanks for telegram re recovery fm illness suffered last November

23. Vernon B. Stouffer, thanks for new supply of Stouffer frozen products

24. Hon T. A. Thompson, thanks for carton of Louisiana Yams

25. Arthur F. Burns, thanks for expression of sympathy and re John Jewkes article "The Sources of Invention"

March 1958

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1958

GETTYSBURG, PA.

9:03 am — The President departed the Farm and motored to the residence of Major John Eisenhower where he participated in the birthday celebration of David Eisenhower, who celebrated his 10th birthday.

9:32 am — Departed the residence of Major John Eisenhower and motored to the Farm, arriving there at 9:34 am.

10:18 am — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

12:10 pm — Arrived at the White House.

1:00 pm — (LUNCH)

1:45 pm — The President returned to the office.

1:46 - 1:52 pm — Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

1:49 - 1:57 pm — Hon. Wilton E. Persons

1:59 - 2:29 pm — Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Gabriel Hauge (in at 2:03 pm)

2:30 - 2:41 pm — The President went to the Broadcast Room for Agriculture Message.

2:50 - 2:55 pm — The President received the Winners of the 15th Annual White House Press Photographers Association Contest:
Arnold Sachs, International News Photo
(Grand Prize Winner)
Mr. Thomas E. Shields, United Press
Mr. Bill Allen (William C.) Associated Press
Mr. Wallace McNamee, Washington Post
Mr. George Tames, New York Times
Mr. William C. Beall, Washington Daily News
Hon. James Hagerty accompanied the above group.

2:55 - 2:57 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins	
2:57 - 3:24 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
4:00 - 5:08 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles	
5:14 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	
5:15 pm	The following met with the President in the Mansion: (Sen. Richard Russell, Georgia) (Sen. Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts) (Hon. Neil McElroy) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Bryce Harlow)	OFF THE RECORD

mrs. Shuman

16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

March 31, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President - March 28 - 31, 1958

Friday, March 28, 1958

3:45 p.m. The President, accompanied by David and Susan Eisenhower and SAIC Rowley, departed the White House at 3:45 p.m. and motored to his farm, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, arriving at 5:40 p.m.

5:02 p.m. Mr. Ivan Feaster entered rear gate of farm and departed at 6:00 p.m.

5:40 p.m. Dr. Howard Snyder departed main gate of farm (having driven to farm in WH Car No. 108).

8:45 p.m. Mrs. Barbara Eisenhower and entourage entered main gate of farm and departed at 8:53 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, March 29, 1958

9:01 a.m. Susan Eisenhower, with agent, entered main gate of farm and departed at 11:05 a.m.

9:05 a.m. Mrs. Barbara Eisenhower, Barbara Anne, and Mary Jean entered main gate of farm and departed at 9:21 a.m.

9:10 a.m. General Nevins entered rear gate of farm.

9:40 a.m. The President and Gen. Nevins left the residence and toured the farm, returning to the residence at 11:35 a.m.

10:46 a.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm and departed at 11:43 a.m.

11:42 a.m. Gen. Nevins departed main gate of farm.

1:48 p.m. David Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

1:50 p.m. The President and David Eisenhower left the house for the Skeet Range. They returned to the residence at 3:30 p.m. and walked to the duck pond, returning to the house at 4:00 p.m.

2:35 p.m. Barbara Anne, with agent, entered main gate of farm and departed at 2:46 p.m.

4:55 p.m. David, with agent, departed main gate of farm.

5:35 p.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed their residence in WH Car No. 101 and motored to Major John Eisenhower's residence, arriving at 5:37 p.m. They departed at 6:57 p.m. and returned to their residence at 7:00 p.m.

8:19 p.m. Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower entered main gate of farm and departed at 10:45 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, March 30, 1958

10:32 a.m. The President and First Lady departed the farm enroute to The Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, arriving at 10:39 a.m. (See SA Kellerman's report for details.)

11:53 a.m. They departed the Church and arrived at the farm at 12 O'Clock noon.

12:25 p.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm and departed at 2:07 p.m.

4:00 p.m. Gen. and Mrs. Nevins entered main gate of farm and departed at 5:35 p.m.

4:52 p.m. Major John Eisenhower and family entered main gate of farm and departed at 5:17 p.m.

6:15 p.m. Gen. Snyder entered main gate of farm and departed at 8:35 p.m.

6:17 p.m. Major John Eisenhower and family entered main gate of farm and departed at 8:15 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Monday, March 31, 1958

9:03 a.m. The President departed his farm at 9:03 a.m., in his station wagon, and arrived at Major John Eisenhower's residence at 9:05 a.m. He departed there at 9:32 a.m. and arrived back at his farm at 9:34 a.m.

10:18 a.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed their farm, in WH Car No. 102 with SAIC Rowley in front seat, and arrived at the White House at 12:10 p.m.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1958

GETTYSBURG, PA.

10:32 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the Presbyterian Church of Gettysburg.
10:39 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Presbyerian Church and remained for 11:00 A. M. Services. *
11:53 am	Departed the Church and motored to the Farm.

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower spent the afternoon with Major John Eisenhower and family and General and Mrs. Arthur Nevins.

*Note: Services were conducted by Reverend Robert A. MacAskill, who escorted the President and Mrs. Eisenhower to their car following services.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1958

GETTYSBURG, PA.

9:40 am	The President and General Arthur Nevins made a tour of the farm, returning to the residence at 11:35 am.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:50 pm	The President and David Eisenhower went to the Skeet Range.
3:30 pm	Returned to the residence, then walked to the duck pond.
4:00 pm	Entered the residence.
5:35 - 7:00 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower motored to Major John Eisenhower's residence for a visit.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1958

7:45 am — The following had breakfast with the President in the Mansion:
(Hon. Neil McElroy) OFF THE RECORD
(Congressman Leslie C. Arends)
(Congressman Paul J. Kilday)
(Congressman Carl Vinson)
(Hon. Bryce Harlow)

8:59 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by
Hon. Neil McElroy
Hon. Bryce Harlow

9:01 - 9:05 am — Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

9:05 - 10:29 am — CABINET MEETING
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Laurence Robbins
Hon. Neil McElroy
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Fred Seaton
Hon. Sinclair Weeks
Hon. Louis Rothschild
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Marion Folsom
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. John S. Patterson
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Maxwell M. Rabb
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Gabriel Hauge
Hon. Arthur Larson
Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.

(continued)

9:05 - 10:29 am — CABINET MEETING (continued):
Hon. I. Jack Martin
Mr. Arthur Minnich
Hon. Edward McCabe
Mr. Bradley Patterson
Hon. Howard Pyle
Hon. Rocco Siciliano
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Hon. Lewis L. Strauss

10:29 - 10:32 am — Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Gabriel Hauge

10:32 - 10:50 am — The following met with the President re the Agricultural situation:
Senator George D. Aiken
Vermont
Senator Gordon Allott
Colorado
Senator Frank Carlson
Kansas
Senator Karl Mundt
South Dakota
Senator Milton Young
North Dakota
Hon. Jack Anderson

10:50 - 12:06 pm — Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Gabriel Hauge
Hon. Sherman Adams (until 10:55 am)
Hon. James Hagerty (until 11:45 am)
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson (joined at 11:50 am)

12:16 - 12:28 pm — Hon. Charles S. Thomas
Chairman of the Republican National Finance Committee brought the following Vice Chairmen of the Finance Committee and their Area Divisions to call on the President:
Lewis T. Breuninger, Washington, D. C.
District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands
William A. Burden, New York
(New York)

(continued)

12:16 - 12:28 pm — The following Vice Chairmen of the Finance Committee and their Area Divisions called on the President (list continued from previous page):

Courtney Burton, Cleveland, Ohio
(Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia)
Harry C. Carbaugh, Chattanooga, Tennessee
(Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia)
F. Peavey Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, Minnesota
(Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota)
Crus J. Matthews, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
(Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania)
Spencer T. Olin, East Alton, Illinois
(Indiana, Missouri)
Thomas A. Pappas, Boston, Massachusetts
(Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)
Charles H. Percy, Chicago, Illinois
(Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin)
W. Harold Brenton, Treasurer of The National Committee, Des Moines, Iowa
(Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska)
Ed Bacher, Executive Secretary, National Finance Committee

12:29 - 12:35 pm — Hon. John M. Allison
Ambassador to Czechoslovakia
(Called on the President before departing for his post in Prague)

12:41 pm — The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm — (LUNCH)

2:18 pm — The President returned to the office.

2:18 - 2:30 pm — Hon. James Hagerty

2:30 - 3:07 pm — Hon. John Foster Dulles

3:07 - 3:25 pm — Hon. Robert Cutler
Hon. James Lay

3:25 - 3:36 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:45 pm	The President, accompanied by David and Susan Eisenhower and Mr. James Rowley, departed the White House and motored to the Gettysburg Farm.
5:40 pm	Arrived at Gettysburg Farm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1958

9:00 A. M.	National Security Council Meeting
11:30	H. E. Paul Gruda Koht, Ambassador of Norway (newly-appointed; to present credentials)
11:45	H. E. The Hon. Howard Beale, Ambassador of Australia (newly-appointed; to present credentials)
1:00 P. M.	The President will give a Stag Luncheon for H. E. the President-elect of Costa Rica, Mario Echandi Jimenez
(After the luncheon)	(Dr. Milton Eisenhower) OFF THE RECORD
7:30	The President departs the White House to motor to the Sheraton-Park Hotel to attend the dinner concluding the National Conference on International Trade Policy
9:30-10:00	The President will address this dinner meeting (to be carried on ABC-TV and the four major Radio Networks)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1958

8:10 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:11 - 8:15 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:18 - 8:22 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:19 - 8:34 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:34 - 8:39 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:39 - 8:44 am	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:46 - 8:48 am	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
9:00 - 11:30 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. John S. Patterson Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Lawrence E. Walsh Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilber M. Brucker Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. James H. Douglas General Lyman L. Lemnitzer Admiral Arleigh Burke General Thomas D. White General Randolph McC. Pate Hon. W. Randolph Burgess Mr. Charles Coolidge Brig. General Carey Randall Hon. Gerald C. Smith Mr. Huntington Sheldon, CIA

(continued)

9:00 - 11:30 am — NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (continued):
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Abbott Washburn
Hon. Arthur Larson
Hon. Robert Cutler
Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Maj. General John S. Bragdon
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Mr. Ralph Spear
Mr. Robert Stokley
Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.
Hon. S. Everett Gleason

11:34 - 11:46 am — H. E. Paul Gruda Koht
Newly appointed Ambassador of Norway
(Came to present credentials)
Hon. Wiley Buchanan

11:46 - 11:57 am — H. E. The Hon. Howard Beale
Newly appointed Ambassador of Australia
(Came to present credentials)
Hon. Wiley Buchanan

11:57 - 11:59 am — Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

12:00 Noon — The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm — The President gave a luncheon in honor of H. E. the President-elect of Costa Rica, Mario Echandi Jimenes. The following attended:
The President
H. E. The President-elect of Costa Rica, Senor Don Mario Echandi Jimenes
H. E. The Ambassador of Costa Rica
Senor Don Gonzalo J. Facio
Senor Alfredo Hernandez Volio
Senor Jorge Borbon Castro
Senor Joaquin Vargas-Gene
Senor Tomas Federico Guardia Herrero

(continued)

1:00 pm — The President gave a luncheon in honor of the President-elect of Costa Rica - continued:
Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Neil McElroy
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Arthur Larson
Hon. Roy R. Rubottom, Jr.
Hon. Wiley Buchanan, Jr.
Hon. Maxwell M. Rabb
Hon. Whiting Willauer
Dr. Milton B. Eisenhower
Hon. Herbert Hoover, Jr.

2:05 pm — The President returned to the office, accompanied by Dr. Milton Eisenhower.

2:05 - 2:51 pm — (Dr. Milton Eisenhower) OFF THE RECORD

2:51 - 2:53 pm — Hon. James Hagerty

3:12 - 3:42 pm — General James Van Fleet

3:43 - 4:29 pm — Hon. James Hagerty
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

3:44 - 3:49 pm — Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Jack Anderson

4:29 pm — The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

7:31 pm — The President departed the White House and motored to the Sheraton-Park Hotel. He was accompanied by
Hon. Sinclair Weeks
Hon. Henry Kearns, Assistant Secretary of Commerce
Hon. James Hagerty

7:40 pm — Upon arrival at the Sheraton Park Hotel, the President was greeted by Mr. Sidney A. Swensrud and Mr. Foster H. Gurney. (Mr. Swensrud is Chairman of the Committee for a National Trade Policy and Mr. Gurney is General Manager of the Sheraton Park Hotel)

7:50 pm	The President was escorted to the head table.
	U. S. Navy Band, under the command of Commander Charles Brendler, rendered Presidential Honors.
	Invocation.
	Dinner given by the National Conference of Organizations on International Trade Policy.
8:55 pm	Mr. Sidney A. Swensrud, Chairman of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, made a few remarks.
	Mr. Swensrud introduced Hon. Richard M. Nixon, who in turn presented the various Senators and Congressmen.
	Congressman Frank Ikard delivered a speech for Speaker Sam Rayburn. (about 7 minutes)
	Congressman Ikard presented Congressman Leslie C. Arends, who spoke for 5 minutes.
	Congressman Arends presented the President.
9:30 - 9:58 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.
10:01 pm	The President departed the Sheraton Park Hotel, accompanied by Hon. Sinclair Weeks and Hon. James Hagerty.
10:01 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1958

During the morning, at Walter Reed Hospital, the President underwent a complete nuerological examination.

12:20 pm — The President, accompanied by Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster, departed the Hospital and motored to the White House.

12:40 pm — Arrived at the White House.

3:00 - 4:00 pm — Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. C. Burke Elbrick

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1958

8:07 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:10 - 8:15 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:36 - 8:57 am	Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. I. Jack Martin
8:59 am	Enroute to Legislative Leaders Meeting, the President shook hands with Mrs. J. Russell Sprague, Nassau County, New York Mrs. Mary Adams (Mrs. Sprague's daughter) Miss Sandra Adams Master John Adams Congressman Frank J. Becker
9:00 - 10:55 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Senator William F. Knowland Senator Leverett Saltonstall Senator Everett Dirksen Senator H. Alexander Smith Senator Ed Martin Senator Francis Case Congressman Joseph Martin Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman Geo Allen Congressman J. Harry McGregor Congressman Dan Reed Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. James P, Mitchell Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Robert Merriam

(continued)

9:00 - 10:55 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING (continued):
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. I. Jack Martin
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. Gabriel Hauge
Hon. James Hagerty
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Mr. Wayne Warrington
Hon. Howard Pyle
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Mr. Roemer McPhee
Hon. Edward McCabe
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Mr. Arthur Minnich

10:55 - 10:57 am — Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons

11:20 - 11:29 am — Hon. Sherman Adams

11:30 - 11:59 am — The following members of the British Parliament called on the President:
Sir James Henderson-Stewart
Conservative Member of Parliament, former Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Scotland (Leader of the delegation)
Lord Rea
Leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords
Lord St. Oswald, Conservative, House of Lords
M. Hughes-Young
Conservative Member of Parliament, Assistant Whip
Charles Doughty, Conservative Member of Parliament
R. Goodman-Irvine, Conservative Member of Parliament
Mrs. P. McLaughlin, Conservative Member of Parliament
Miss M. Herbison, Labor Member of Parliament, Member of National Executive of Labor Party
E. Popplewell, Labor Member of Parliament
Assistant Labor Whip
W. A. Wilkins, Labor Member of Parliament, Assistant Labor Whip
Dr. J. Dickson Mabon, Labor Member of Parliament
Rev. Llewellyn Williams, Labor Member of Parliament

11:30 - 11:59 am	(Continued from previous page) The following accompanied the 12 British Members of Parliament: Hon. Wiley Buchanan General Gerald Schwab Mr. Nils Olsson
11:59 am	The President, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty, departed the White House and motored to Constitution Hall to address the President's Conference on Occupational Safety. Upon arrival at Constitution Hall, the President was greeted by Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. James O'Connell Mr. Harold Maynard, Managing Director of Constitution Hall After exchange of greetings, the President, escorted by Secretaries Mitchll and O'Connell, proceeded to the reception room. Honors were rendered under the direction of Major Albert Schoepper, Director of the U. S. Marine Band, Lt. James B. King, Jr., conducting. REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT, before the President's Conference on Occupational Safety.
12:14 pm	The President returned to the office at the White House.
12:14 - 12:16 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:57 pm	The President returned to the office.
1:58 - 2:03 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
2:11 - 2:38 pm	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Robert Cutler Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

2:39 - 2:47 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:34 - 2:36 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:38 - 2:49 pm	Hon. Maurice Stans
2:46 - 2:56 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:59 - 3:24 pm	Mr. Richard L. Roudebush Commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S. Indianapolis, Indiana Mr. Omar B. Ketchum Director, National Legislative Service, Washington, D. C Mr. John Smith Public Relations Officer, Kansas City, Missouri
3:25 - 3:30 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
3:31 - 3:48 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Gabriel Hauge
3:52 - 3:53 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:55 - 4:35 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Laurence Robbins Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Wendell Barnes (Re Small Business equity financing)
4:50 pm	The President went to the swimming pool.
5:03 pm	To the Shelter to practice golf.
5:28 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
5:30 pm	General Lauris Norstad (Saw the President in the Mansion)

mrs Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman — March 24, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail.

Activities of the President, March 22 - 23, 1958

Saturday, March 22, 1958

8:26 a.m. The President, accompanied by General Alfred M. Gruenther and Colonel Robert Schulz, departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal, arriving at 8:36 a.m.

8:45 a.m. The President, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower, Secretary and Mrs. James Hagerty, Dr. Howard Snyder, General Alfred M. Gruenther, Mr. William Robinson, Capt. Olive Marsh, Miss Mary Meade, and Sgt. John Moaney, was airborne on the Columbine for Augusta, Georgia, arriving at Bush Field at 10:35 a.m. As the President deplaned at Bush Field, the Ambassador Choir of Columbia Bible College, Columbia, South Carolina, greeted him with a vocal selection. After this rendition, the President shook hands with Mr. G. William Supplee, Choir Director, and posed for pictures with the entire Choir.

10:45 a.m. The President, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower and Mr. Clifford Roberts, departed Bush Field and motored to Augusta National Golf Club, arriving at 11:06 a.m. The President went directly to his temporary residence.

11:30 a.m. The President went to the practice tee and returned to his quarters at 11:57 a.m.

11:55 a.m. Capt. Olive Marsh entered main gate of club and departed at 12:05 p.m.

1:15 p.m. The President went to the putting green.

1:30 p.m. The President, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower, Mr. Clifford Roberts, and Mr. William Robinson, began a round of golf on Tee No. 1 and completed playing eighteen holes at 4:32 p.m. when he returned to his temporary residence, arriving at 4:45 p.m.

5:45 p.m. Capt. Olive Marsh entered main gate of club and departed at 6:00 p.m.

No further activity outside the residence this date.

Sunday, March 23, 1958

7:50 a.m. Mr. Robinson and General Gruenther departed main gate of club and returned at 9:00 a.m.

8:40 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of club and departed at 9:10 a.m.

10:30 a.m. The President and Major John Eisenhower went to the practice tee.

10:55 a.m. The President, Major John Eisenhower, Mr. Clifford Roberts, and Mr. William Robinson began a round of golf at Tee No. 1, accompanied by Dr. Snyder and General Gruenther. At 12:27 p.m. they finished the first nine holes and went to the clubhouse for lunch. At 1:50 p.m. the same foursome teed off at No. 10 and played the second nine, finishing at 3:23 p.m. after which the President entered his residence.

2.30 p.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of club.

4:05 p.m. The President, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower, Mr. Hagerty, Mr. Robinson, General Gruenther and Dr. Snyder, departed the Augusta National Golf Club and motored to Bush Field, Augusta, Georgia, arriving at 4:30 p.m.

4:45 p.m. The President was airborne on the Columbine for Washington, D. C. with the same complement who accompanied him on this trip from Washington, D. C. to Augusta, Georgia.

6:30 p.m. The President and his party arrived at MATS Terminal.

6:32 p.m. The President, accompanied by Dr. Snyder, departed MATS Terminal and arrived at the White House at 6:42 p.m.

James O. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1958

8:15 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
9:05 - 9:13 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:10 - 9:25 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:29 - 9:44 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty
9:48 - 9:50 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:00 - 10:40 am	Dr. Ludwig Erhard, Vice Chancellor and Minister of Economics in the German Federal Government Hon. C. Burke Elbrick Miss Grasse Schaare (Interpreter) Mrs. Nora Lejins (State Department Interpreter)
10:40 - 10:47 am	Hon. and Mrs. Percival Brundage (Mr. Brundage is retiring as Director of the Budget and came to say goodbye)
10:47 - 11:20 am	Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Frederick Mueller, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Hon. Sherman Adams Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:20 - 11:21 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
12:00 - 12:01 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
12:06 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:50 pm	The President returned to the office.
1:57 - 2:00 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

3:00 - 3:48 pm	The following met with the President to report on advanced Military Planning: Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Lewis L. Strauss General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen Dulles Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Leo A. Hough Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Robert Cutler Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Captain Evan P. Aurand Dr. Everett Gleason Hon. James S. Lay
3:48 - 5:30 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. Allen Dulles Admiral Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Nathan Twining (joined at 3:56 pm) Hon. Robert Cutler
5:30 - 5:40 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles
5:53 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1958

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

10:55 - 12:27 am	The President played 9 holes of golf with: Major John Eisenhower Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. William Robinson
12:30 pm	The President had lunch with the above at the Club House.
1:50 - 3:23 pm	The President played 9 holes of golf with Major John Eisenhower Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. William Robinson
4:05 pm	The President departed Augusta National Golf Club and motored to Bush Field.
4:30 pm	Arrived at Bush Field.
4:45 pm	Airborne for Washington, D. C.
6:30 pm	The President arrived at MATS Terminal.
6:32 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1958

7:45 am — The President arrived in the office.

7:55 - 8:25 am — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

8:27 am — The President, accompanied by General Alfred M. Gruenther and Colonel Robert L. Schulz, departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal, arriving there at 8:36 am.

8:45 am — The President was airborne aboard the Columbine for Augusta, Georgia. The following accompanied him:

Major John Eisenhower
Hon. and Mrs. James Hagerty
General Howard McC. Snyder
General Alfred M. Gruenther
Mr. William Robinson
Mr. William Robinson
Captain Olive F. G. Marsh
Miss Mary Meade
Sgt. John Moaney

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

10:35 am — Arrived at Bush Field, Augusta, Georgia.

As the President deplaned, the Ambassador Choir of the Columbia Bible College, Columbia, South Carolina, greeted him with a vocal selection.

The President shook hands with the choir director, Mr. G. William Supplee and posed for a picture with the entire choir.

10:45 am — The President departed Bush Field and motored to the Augusta National Golf Club.

11:06 am — Arrived at the Augusta National Golf Club.

11:30 - 11:57 am — The President was on the practice tee.

1:30 - 4:32 pm — The President played 18 holes of golf with:
Major John Eisenhower
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Mr. William Robinson

10:41 - 11:01 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
11:26 - 11:29 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:29 - 11:40 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:54 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1958

8:02 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:10 - 8:27 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:30 - 10:04 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. C. Hatfield Chilson Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Marion Folsom Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Maxwell M. Rabb Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gabriel Hauge Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Gerald Morgan Mr. Arthur Minnich Mr. Bradley Patterson Hon. Howard Pyle Hon. Rocco Siciliano
10:04 - 10:26 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Maurice Stans
10:26 - 10:31 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1958

7:46 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:20 - 8:32 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:47 - 9:00 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:02 - 11:14 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL The President Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Lee A. Hoegh Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Abbott Washburn Hon. James H. Smith, Jr. Hon. Arthur Larson Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Hon. Gerard C. Smith Mr. Paul McGrath Mr. Charles Shafer Mr. Robert Stokley Dr. Gordon Dunning Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason
11:14 - 11:18 am	Mr. Karl G. Harr, Jr., was sworn in as Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination. The following attended the ceremony in the Conference Room: Mrs. Karl G. Harr, Jr. (Wife) Mrs. Karl G. Harr (Mother) Mrs. A. A. Davis (Sister)

(continued)

11:14 - 11:18 am	The following attended the swearing-in ceremony of Mr. Karl G. Harr, Jr., as Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination (continued): Master Timothy Harr (Son) Honorable Robert Cutler Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Fred Scribner Hon. Mansfield Sprague Hon. Allen W. Dulles Admiral Paul F. Foster Hon. George V. Allen Hon. James H. Smith, Jr. Hon. Gordon Gray Mr. Elmer Staats Mr. James S. Lay, Jr. Mr. Everett Gleason
11:20 - 11:32 am	Mr. Stuart J. Satullo National Commander, AMVETS, Cleveland, Ohio Mr. P. E. Heward National Director (Executive), AMVETS Mr. James A. Grazier National Program Director, AMVETS Mr. John Holden National Legislative Director, AMVETS Mr. Norman S. Carroll Business Manager, AMVETS Hon. Earle Chesney
11:30 - 11:34 am	Mr. Robert Gray
12:10 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Shelter.
12:20 pm	To the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:58 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:50 - 3:23 pm	Dr. James R. Killian, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

3:23 - 4:17 pm	Hon. Gabriel Hauge
4:17 - 4:19 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
4:19 - 4:57 pm	Hon. Neil McElroy General Nathan Twining Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Dr. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Maurice Stans Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:57 - 5:00 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
5:13 pm - 5:20	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the swimming pool.
5:30 pm	The following met with the President in the Mansion: (Hon. Robert Cutler) (Hon. Christian Herter) (Hon. Lewis L. Strauss) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Mansfield Sprague) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Dr. James R. Killian, Jr.)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1958

8:15 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:25 - 8:28 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Mr. Robert Merriam
8:29 - 8:35 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:37 - 8:41 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:43 - 8:45 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:45 - 9:00 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:00 - 9:30 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Chairman, Council of Economic Advisdrs
9:01 - 9:07 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:30 - 10:33 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Gabriel Hauge Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Howard Pyle
10:33 - 11:18 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles
10:43 - 10:45 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:18 - 11:37 am	H. E. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Vice President of India H. E. Gaganvihari Lullubhai Mehta Ambassador of India Mr. Donald Kennedy, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Mr. Clement Conger Acting Chief of Protocol

11:40 - 11:45 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gabriel Hauge Hon. Jack Anderson
11:46 - 12:13 pm	Congressman Joseph P. Martin Congressman William S. Hill, Colorado Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. Gabriel Hauge Hon. Jack Anderson
12:13 - 12:26 pm	Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. Gabriel Hauge
12:26 - 12:37 pm	Hon. Gabriel Hauge
12:39 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:13 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:29 - 2:35 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Howard Pyle
2:31 - 2:35 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
2:35 - 4:40 pm	The following met with the President in the Cabinet Room re the economic situation and unemployment: Governor John E. David, North Dakota Governor Orval Faubus, Arkansas Governor Luther H. Hodges, North Carolina Governor Joseph B. Johnson, Vermont Governor Goodwin J. Knight, California Governor Edmund S. Muskie, Maine Governor Albert D. Rosellini, Washington Governor William G. Stratton, Illinois Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Howard Pyle Mr. Frank Bane

4:40 - 5:10 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. James P. Mitchell
4:55 - 5:15 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
5:14 - 5:17 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
5:17 - 5:18 pm	Mr. Robert Gray
5:44 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1958

8:03 - 8:43 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:30 - 8:42 am — Hon. Marion Folsom
Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare

8:43 - 8:53 am — Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. (out 8:53 am)
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. I. Jack Martin

8:50 - 8:58 am — Hon. Robert B. Anderson

8:58 - 9:02 am — Senator William Knowland, California
Senator Styles Bridges, New Hampshire
Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts
Senator Everett Dirksen, Illinois
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. I. Jack Martin

9:02 - 11:24 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Senator William F. Knowland
Senator Styles Bridges
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Everett Dirksen
Senator H. Alexander Smith
Senator Edward Martin
Senator George D. Aiken
Congressman Joseph Martin
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman Leo Allen
Congressman Dan Reed
Congressman William S. Hill
Hon. Percival Brundage
Hon. Maurice Stans
Mr. Robert Merriam
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. Marvin L. McLain

(continued)

9:02 - 11:24 am LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING (continued)

Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. I. Jack Martin
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. Edward McCabe
Hon. James Hagerty
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Mr. Roemer McPhee
Mr. Arthur Minnich
Mrs. Anne Wheaton

(The President returned to his office from 10:55 - 11:05 then rejoined Legislative Leaders Meeting).

11:24 - 11:30 am Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Sherman Adams

11:30 - 11:35 am The President went to the Conference Room for the Swearing-In ceremony of Maurice Stans as Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and Mr. Robert Merriam as Deputy Director, Bureau of the Budget. The following attended the ceremony:

Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Fred Scribner
Hon. Neil McElroy
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Edson O. Sessions
Hon. Hatfield Chilson
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. Sinclair Weeks
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Marion B. Folsom
Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. Leo Hoegh
Hon. Franklin G. Floete
Hon. Albert Cole
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Sumner G. Whittier
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier

(continued)

11:30 - 11:35 am The following attended the Swearing-In Ceremony of Hon. Maurice Stans and Hon. Robert Merriam (continued):

Hon. John M. McKibbin, Post Office Department
Hon. E. J. Lyons
Hon. E. G. Shadle
Hon. O. A. Kieb
Hon. D. H. Stephens
Hon. L. Rohe Walter
Hon. George M. Moore

Mrs. Maurice H. Stans
Miss Maureen Stans
Miss Terrell Stans
Mr. Theodore Stans

Mrs. Robert E. Merriam
Miss Aimee Merriam
Mr. Oliver Merriam
Miss Morna Merriam

Hon. Percival Brundage
Hon. Percy Rappaport
Hon. Ralph W. E. Reid
Mr. William F. Finan
Mr. William McCandless
Mr. William Armstrong
Mr. Raymond Bowman
Miss Jean McRae
Miss Helen Cowan

Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Robert Cutler
Hon. Gabriel Hauge
Maj. Gen. John S. Bragdon
Hon. Meyer Kestnbaum
Hon. Arthur Larsen
Hon. James Killian
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. I. Jack Martin
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Howard Pyle
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Rocco Siciliano
Mr. Bradley Patterson, Jr.
Mr. Wayne Warrington

(continued)

11:30 - 11:35 am — The following attended the Swearing-In Ceremony of Hon. Maurice Stans and Hon. Robert Merriam (continued):

Senator William F. Knowland
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Everett M. Dirksen
Senator Styles Bridges
Senator Charles A. Halleck
Congressman Leslie C. Arends
Congressman Joseph W. Martin, Jr.
Congressman Leo E. Allen
Congressman Gordon Canfield
Congressman John Taber
Mr. Harold Rainville

Mr. Winson Jones
Mr. James Thackara
Mr. Michael Walsh

11:55 - 12:07 pm — Hon. James Hagerty

12:07 pm — The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm — (LUNCH)

2:10 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty, departed the White House and motored to the Statler Hotel to attend the Sixth Annual Republican Women's National Conference, sponsored by the Women's Division, Republican National Committee.

2:13 pm — Upon arrival at the Statler Hotel, they were greeted by

Hon. Meade Alcorn, Chairman, RNC
Miss Bertha Adkins, Assistant Chairman, RNC
Mr. Herbert Blunck, Manager of Statler Hotel

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, escorted by above, proceeded to the Presidential Ballroom.

The President was introduced by Miss Bertha Adkins.

2:15 - 2:45 pm — ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

2:49 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Statler Hotel and motored to the White House.
2:52 pm	Arrived at the White House.
2:55 pm	The President returned to the office.
3:00 - 3:10 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:18 - 3:25 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:25 - 3:36 pm	Mr. Paul E. Frederick, Jr. National Commander, Disabled American Veterans Mr. Omer W. Clark National Director of Legislation, Disabled American Veterans Mr. Cicero F. Hogan Director of Claims, Disabled American Veterans Hon. Earle Chesney
4:06 pm	The President departed the office and walked to General Snyder's office.
4:15 pm	To the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1958

8:33 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:33 - 8:40 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:42 - 8:52 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:40 - 9:42 am	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:44 - 9:57 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:55 - 9:57 am	Hon Sherman Adams
10:21 - 11:00 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:03 - 11:04 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:04 - 11:08 am	The Honorable Joseph F. Shields Counselor of the Embassy of Ireland (Came to present to the President a shamrock sent by the President of Ireland for St. Patrick's Day). (Pictures were taken)
11:08 - 11:17 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:17 - 11:37 am	Hon. Arthur Summerfield
11:38 - 11:40 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:40 - 11:54 am	Dr. Arthur Flemming
11:54 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	The President gave a luncheon for the Advisory Committee of the Foreign Service Institute: The President Hon. Christian Herter, Under Secretary of State Hon. Loy W. Henderson, Deputy Under Secretary of State Mr. Hamilton F. Armstrong, Editor, Foreign Affairs

(continued)

1:00 pm	The President gave a luncheon for the Advisory Committee of the Foreign Service Institute (list continued): Dr. Robert D. Calkins, President, Brookings Institution Hon. Robert Cutler, Special Assistant to the President General Alfred M. Gruenther, President, American Red Cross Mr. Harold B. Hoskins, Director, Foreign Service Institute, Department of State Dr. Clyde K. Kluckhohn, Peabody Museum Hon. Charles E. Saltzman Goldman, Sachs & Company Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President emeritus, Brown University Hon. Maurice Stans, Deputy Director, Bureau of the Budget Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton Hon. Bryce Harlow
2:23 pm	The President returned to the office, accompanied by Hon. Maurice Stans and Hon. Bryce Harlow
2:30 - 2:36 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. James T. O'Connell Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Newell Brown, Assistant Secretary of Labor Hon. Howard Pyle Hon. James Hagerty Mr. Frank Bane, Executive Director, Council of State Governments (Met with the President re reemployment compensation)
3:05 - 3:34 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson
3:34 - 3:38 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
3:38 - 3:40 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:46 - 3:53 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. James Hagerty

3;53 - 3:58 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:00 - 4:03 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
4:31 - 4:33 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
4:39 - 5:35 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
5:35 - 6:01 pm	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
6:06 - 6:08 pm	Mr. Robert Gray
6:25 - 7:03 pm	Hon. Arthur Larson
7:04 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1958

10:51 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
10:55 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church for 11:00 A. M. Services.
12:12 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, escorted by Rev. L. R. Elson, went to the entrance of the Church, following Services, where pictures were made.
12:12 pm	Departed the Church and motored to the White House.
12:17 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1958

8:34 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:37 - 8:50 am	Hon. Robert Cutler
9:02 - 9:14 am	(General Sun Yup Paik) OFF THE RECORD (Chief of Staff, Korean Army) (Colonel Robert L. Schulz)
9:14 - 9:55 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:55 - 10:29 am	Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:30 - 10:50 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:01 - 11:22 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:25 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
11:35 - 12:32 pm	Hon. Roger Kyes (Former Deputy Secretary of Defense) (Saw the President in the Mansion)
12:32 - 12:44 pm	Hon. Roger Kyes (Returned to the office with the President and met again with him there).
12:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1958

8:14 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

9:00 - 10:25 am — CABINET MEETING

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Neil McElroy
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Fred Seaton
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. Sinclair Weeks
Hon. James T. O'Connell
Hon. Marion Folsom
Hon. Percival Brundage
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Leo Hoegh
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Maxwell M. Rabb
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Gabriel Hauge
Hon. Arthur Larsen
Mr. Arthur Minnich
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Mr. Bradley Patterson
Hon. Thomas Pike
Hon. Howard Pyle
Hon. Clarence Randall
Hon. Rocco Siciliano
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
General John S. Bragdon
Colonel John Meek

10:28 - 10:32 am — Hon. Arthur Larsen

11:08 - 11:09 am — Hon. I. Jack Martin

11:09 - 11:33 am — (Senator H. Alexander Smith) OFF THE RECORD

11:33 - 11:40 am	Hon. Christian Herter
12:00 - 12:14 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
12:16 - 12:17 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
12:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
4:30 pm	The President returned to the office.
5:30 - 6:25 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
6:00 - 6:02 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
6:26 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APBOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1958

8:01 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:07 - 8:17 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:38 - 8:47 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:48 - 8:49 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:50 - 8:52 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:55 - 8:57 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:57 - 9:01 am	Hon. Christian Herter
9:00 - 9:01 am	Hon. Robert Cutler
9:01 - 10:59 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (358th) The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William F. Rogers Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Sinclair Weeks General John E. Hull General Maxwell D. Taylor Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Abbott Washburn Hon. James H. Smith, Jr. Hon. Clarence Randall Hon. Arthur Larsen Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

9:01 - 10:59 am — NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (continued):
General C. P. Cabell, CIA
General Lucian Truscott, CIA
Hon. J. Patrick Coyne
Mr. Howard Furnes

Intelligence Advisory Committee:
H. Gordon Arneson, Department of State
Maj. General Robert A. Schow, Department of the Army
Rear Admiral Laurence H. Frost, Navy
Maj. General Millard Lewis, Air Force
Brig. General Richard Collins, The Joint Staff
Harry S. Traynor, Atomic Energy Commission
Alan H. Belmont, FBI

Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. James S. Lay, Jr
Hon. S. Everett Gleason

Eisenhower Library

10:59 - 11:01 am — Hon. James P. Mitchell

11:01 - 11:32 am — The President met with the Executive Committee of the AFL-CIO:
Mr. George Meany, President
Mr. William S. Schnitzler, Secretary-Treasurer
Mr. Harry C. Bates
Mr. James B. Carey
Mr. David Dubinsky
Mr. George M. Harrison
Mr. David J. McDonald
Mr. Walter Reuther
Also:
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Gabriel Hauge
(Pictures were taken)

11:32 - 11:48 am — Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Gabriel Hauge

11:48 - 11:49 am — Hon. James Hagerty

12:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:15 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:16 - 2:24 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:35 - 3:02 pm	Hon. Meade Alcorn Chairman, Republican National Committee
3:02 - 4:03 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Sherman Adams (until 3:40 pm) Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:45 - 3:46 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
3:50 - 4:03 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
4:03 - 4:07 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. William J. Hopkins
4:07 - 4:13 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the swimming pool.
4:55 pm	To the Mansion.
7:30 pm	The President, accompanied by Hon. Sinclair Weeks and Hon. James Hagerty, departed the White House and motored to the Mayflower Hotel to join a pre-dinner group of the Business Advisory Council.
7:35 pm	Arrived at the Mayflower Hotel. The President was greeted by Mr. Stephen Bechtel, Chairman of the Business Advisory Council, and Mr. C. J. Mack, Manager of the Mayflower Hotel. Proceeded to the Chinese Room.

7:40 - 8:00 pm	The President met informally with the Business Advisory Council group assembled in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower Hotel.
8:00 pm	The President was escorted to his automobile by Hon. Sinclair Weeks and Mr. Stephen Bechtel. Departed the Mayflower and motored to the White House.
8:05 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1958

8:15 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
8:21 - 8:49 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:21 - 8:42 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
8:49 - 8:54 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:54 - 8:59 am	Mr. Robert Gray
8:56 - 9:00 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:00 - 10:00 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. James T. O'Connell Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Gabriel Hauge Hon. James Hagerty
10:00 - 10:05 am	Hon. Gabriel Hauge Mr. Philip Areeda
10:05 - 10:14 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:15 - 10:29 am	(Mr. Karl Harr, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense) (Hon. Robert Cutler) OFF THE RECORD
10:29 - 10:35 am	Hon. Robert Cutler
10:35 - 11:43 am	Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Charles A. Coolidge General Carey Randall Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

11:44 - 11:47 am	Miss Jean Listebarger, Teacher of the Year (Miss Listebarger is a 2nd Grade teacher of Edwards School, Ames, Iowa. The following accompanied her: Hon. Marion Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Hon. Lawrence G. Derthick, Commissioner of Education Dr. Thomas G. Pullen, Past President, Council of Chief State School Officers Mr. Otis Wiese, Editor and Publisher of McCall's Mrs. Listebarger (Mother) Mrs. Swanson (Friend) (The President received the above group in the Conference Room)
11:47 - 11:51 am	The President took Miss Jean Listerbarger and the following into his office: Mrs. Listebarger Mrs. Swanson Hon. Marion Folsom
12:05 - 12:13 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:07 - 12:11 pm	Mr. Robert Gray
12:16 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion, stepping by dentist's office for five minutes enroute.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:59 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:00 - 2:02 pm	Mr. Robert Gray
2:24 - 3:19 pm	Mayor William Nicholson, Denver, Colorado
3:07 - 3:16 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:30 - 3:44 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:40 - 3:55 pm	Hon. James Hagerty

5:45 pm	(Mr. L. F. McCollum) OFF THE RECORD
5:47 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. (Mr. L. F. McCollum accompanied the President).

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1958

8:40 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schuls.

8:42 - 9:00 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. I. Jack Martin

9:00 - 11:25 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Senator William F. Knowland
Senator Styles Bridges
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Everett Dirksen
Senator Francis Case
Senator Edward Martin
Senator Homer Capehart
Congressman Joseph Martin
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman Leo Allen
Congressman J. Harry McGregor
Congressman Henry O. Talle
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Lawrence E. Walsh
Hon. Albert Cole
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Mansfield Sprague
Hon. James Smith
Hon. Julian Baird
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. I. Jack Martin
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Edward McCabe
Mr. Roemer McPhee

(continued)

9:00 - 11:25 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING (continued): Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Arthur Minnich Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gabriel Hauge Mrs. Anne Wheaton
11:25 - 11:36 am	(Mr. Ralph D. Pittman) OFF THE RECORD
11:37 am	The President went to the Dentist Office.
11:44 am	To the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:42 pm	The President, accompanied by Mrs. John Eisenhower and Miss Susan Eisenhower, departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.
2:55 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal where the President greeted the First Lady and Mrs. Gordon Moore upon their return from Phoenix, Arizona.
3:02 pm	The President, Mrs. Eisenhower, Mrs. John Eisenhower and Miss Susan Eisenhower departed MATS Terminal and motored to the White House.
3:11 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1958

8:04 am	The President entered the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:22 - 8:35 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:22 - 8:50 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:49 - 9:13 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:13 - 9:15 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:16 - 9:32	(Mr. John Cross) (Hon. Gerald Morgan) OFF THE RECORD
9:32 - 9:34 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:34 - 9:42 am	H. E. Senor Dr. Don Celee Davila Newly appointed Ambassador of Honduras (Came to present credentials) Hon. Wiley Buchanan
9:43 - 9:45 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:00 - 10:20 am	Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Clarence Randall Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Gabriel Hauge
10:20 - 11:07 am	Dr. James R. Killian, Jr. Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Professor of Chemistry, Harvard University Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:19 - 11:20 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Robert Gray
11:20 - 11:39 am	Captain Edward L. Beach
11:39 - 12:08 pm	General Ronald Weeks British Army
12:08 - 12:10 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. William J. Hopkins

12:12 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:55 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:19 - 2:30 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:30 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
3:05 - 3:10 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons (Saw the President on the South Grounds)
3:20 pm	The President returned to the office.
3:30 - 3:38 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:46 - 4:12 pm	Senator Charles Potter Michigan Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:15 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
4:15 pm	
8:00 pm	DINNER at the White House (Reciprocal Trade Group) Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Clarence B. Randall Hon. Henry Kearns, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Mr. Stanley C. Allyn, Chairman of the Board, National Cash Register Company Mr. Stephen D. Bechtel, President Bechtel Corporation Mr. Laird Bell, Bell, Boyd, Marshall & Lloyd Mr. George R. Brown, Brown & Root Company Mr. Harry A. Bullis, Chairman, General Mills, Inc. Mr. Philip Cortney, President, Coty Company Mr. Ralph Gwin Follis, Chairman, Standard Oil of Cal. Mr. Carl J. Gilbert, President, The Gillette Company

(continued)

8:00 pm DINNER at the White House (continued):

Mr. J. Peter Grace, President, W. R. Grace Co.
Mr. Frank W. Jenks, President, International Harvester Company
Mr. Ralph Lazarus, President, Federated Department Stores
Hon. John A. McCone, President, Joshua Handy Corp.
Mr. Charles G. Mortimer
President, General Food Corporation
Mr. Sidney A. Swensrud
Chairman, Committee for a National Trade Policy
Mr. P. M. Talbot
President, Chamber of Commerce of United States
Mr. Thomas J. Watson, Jr., President IBM

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1958

8:55 am	The President, Major John Eisenhower, Barbara Anne and David Eisenhower, departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church
8:58 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church.
	Attended 9:00 A. M. Services.
10:03 am	The President and above departed the Church and returned to the White House.
10:06 am	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1958

8:00 am	Senator William F. Knowland (Had breakfast with the President)
9:02 am	The President arrived in the office.
9:10 - 9:43 am	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Robert Cutler
9:43 - 10:00 am	Hon. Robert Cutler
10:00 - 10:02	Hon. James Hagerty
10:03 - 10:23 am	(Mr. James Black) OFF THE RECORD
10:24 - 10:43 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:43 - 10:44 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:06 - 11:19 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell
11:20 - 11:24 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:26 - 12:25 pm	The President went to the South Grounds.
12:26 pm	Returned to the office.
12:27 - 12:30 pm	Hon. Percival Brundage
12:27 - 12:45 pm	Hon. Arthur Larsen
12:29 - 12:31 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:47 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1958

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:03 - 8:05 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:22 - 8:31 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:32 - 8:34 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:47 - 8:56 am	Hon. Sinclair Weeks
9:00 - 10:26 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. O. Hatfield Chilson Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James T. O'Connell Hon. Marion Folsom Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Lee A. Hoegh Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Maxwell M. Rabb Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Robert Cutler Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Arthur Larsen Hon. I. Jack Martin Mr. Arthur Minnich Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Thomas Pike Mr. Bradley Patterson Hon. Howard Pyle Mrs. Anne Wheaton

10:26 - 10:42 am	(Hon. John Foster Dulles) (Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Hon. William P. Rogers) (Hon. Percival Brundage) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Gerald Morgan) (Re: German vested assets)	OFF THE RECORD
10:42 - 11:00 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles	
10:45 - 10:53 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
10:53 - 10:58 am	Mr. Robert Gray	
11:00 - 11:01 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
11:01 - 11:13 am	Hon. William P. Rogers (To discuss judgeships)	
11:24 am	The President went to the Broadcast Room to make film for the Regional Conferences on Highway Traffic Safety.	
11:35 am	To the Mansion.	
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)	
1:17 pm	The President returned to the office.	
1:24 - 1:31 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
2:17 - 2:30 pm	Hon. Percival Brundage	
2:35 - 3:09 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
3:18 - 4:10 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.	
4:12 pm	Returned to the office.	
4:20 - 5:55 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Gabriel Hauge (joined at 4:25 pm) Hon. Bryce Harlow (joined at 4:30 pm) Hon. James Hagerty (joined at 4:40 pm)	
5:55 - 5:57 pm	Hon. Arthur Summerfield	
5:58 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1958

8:00 am — Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
(Had breakfast with the President)

8:46 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Ambassador Lodge and Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:46 - 9:00 am — Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

9:00 - 9:01 am — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

9:01 - 11:05 am — NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (357th Meeting)

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Donald Quarles
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Percival Brundage
Hon. John H. Morse
Hon. Lee A. Hoegh
Hon. O. Hatfield Chilson
Hon. Alan T. Waterman
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Admiral Arleigh Burke
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. George V. Allen
Hon. James H. Smith
Hon. Arthur Larson
Hon. Robert Cutler
Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Clarence Randall
Hon. Gerard C. Smith
Hon. Maurice Stans
Dr. Edward Purcell
Dr. Herbert York
Colonel Vincent Ford
Dr. Paul Johnston
Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.
Hon. S. Everett Gleason

11:05 - 11:10 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:10 - 11:15 am	Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Maurice Stans
11:15 - 11:32 am	Reverend Billy Graham
11:34 - 11:58 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:58 - 12:04 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
12:10 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:10 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:19 - 2:41 pm	Hon. Arthur Larson
2:56 - 2:58 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:58 - 3:00 pm	Mr. Robert Gray
3:02 - 3:21 pm	Dr. James R. Killian Dr. Herbert York Director, Livermore Laboratory, Univ. of California Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:21 - 3:23 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:30 - 3:35 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
3:35 - 4:23 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
4:25 - 4:26 pm	Mr. Robert Gray
4:29 - 4:35 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan

4:32 - 4:40 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson
4:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:00 pm	The following met with the President in the Mansion: Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William McChesney Martin, Jr. Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Gabriel Hauge

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1958

8:06 am		The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
9:00 - 9:12 am		Mr. Charles R. Yates Atlanta, Georgia (Personal Friend)
9:15 - 9:16 am		Mr. Robert Gray
9:16 - 9:23 am		The President received the 1958 Eisenhower Exchange Fellows at the White House:
	Argentina	Ernesto J. Lanusse (and wife) Administrative member of firm of Ernesto y Marcelo Lanusse, Buenos Aires. Field: agricultural engineering.
	Brazil	Francisco V. Rodrigues (Dr.)(and wife) Professor of Gynecology at Faculdade Fluminense de Medicina, Rio de Janeiro. Field: medical education and training of physicians.
	Ceylon	Chitra M. Fernando (and wife) Assistant Information Officer, Government of Ceylon, Colombo. Field: public relations and information
	Colombia	Alcibiades Riano (and wife) Lawyer, Secretary to Minister of Finance and to National Economic Council, Bogotà. Field: economics and finance.
	Ghana	Dr. Silas R. A. Dodu (and wife) Doctor of medicine. First assistant to the physician specialist of Ministry of Health, Accra. Field: internal medicine.
	Greece	George Contogeorgis (and wife) Director of Export Trade Division, Ministry of Commerce, Athens. Field: foreign trade.

9:16 - 9:23 am 1958 Eisenhower Exchange Fellows (continued):

Indonesia	Omar Tusin (and wife) President, Indonesian Chamber of Industries, Djakarta. Field: industry.
Iran	Ahmed Maleki Owner and manager of large mechanized plantation, Teheran. Field: mechanized agriculture.
Iraq	Abdullah Sulaiman (and wife) Governor, under Ministry of Interior, of province of Sulaimania. Field: rural development, covering industries and public service.
Morocco	Abdelkader Laraqui (Dr.) Doctor of medicine and Director of Cabinet of the Ministry of Health, Rabat. Field: medical administration and preventative medicine.
Pakistan	Sheikh Ikramul Haque (and wife) Assistant Chief Secretary to Government of West Pakistan, Food and Agriculture Department, Labore. Field: agricultural development, land reclamation, food administration.
Philippines	Hilarion M. Henares Vice President of H. G. Henares & Sons, Pasay City. Field: management and industrial chemistry.
Rhodesia	Dr. William Shepherd-Wilson (and wife) Doctor of medicine, and surgeon with Southern Rhodesian Government Health Department. Field: hospital administration and medical teaching.
Spain	Valentin Picatoste (and wife) Architect for General Committee for

9:16 - 9:23 am — 1958 Eisenhower Exchange Fellows (continued):

Thailand — Prok Amranand (and wife)
Chief, Foreign Trade Policy
Division, Ministry of Economic Affairs
Bangkok. Field: economic planning.

Turkey — Veli Aytekin (and wife)
Director of Research Department,
Turkish Iron and Steel Works,
Karabuk. Field: metallurgical research.

The following accompanied the Eisenhower Exchange Fellows
Mr. Thomas B. McCabe
Chairman of the Board of Trustees
Mr. Charles B. Harding
Chairman of the Finance Committee
Mr. Juan T. Trippe
Chairman of the Selection Committee
Mr. J. Hampton Barnes
Executive Director, and Mrs. Barnes

9:24 - 9:44 am — (Mr. M. M. Anderson) OFF THE RECORD
(Vice President, Aluminum Company of America,)
(Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania)
(Re: political matter)

9:44 - 9:48 am — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

9:50 - 10:28 am — Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Gerald Morgan (Pre-Press Briefing)
Hon. Gabriel Hauge
Hon. Howard Pyle
Hon. James Killian
Hon. I. Jack Martin
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Mrs. Anne Wheaton

10:30 - 11:00 am — PRESS CONFERENCE

11:02 - 11:05 am — Hon. James Hagerty

11:05 - 11:37 am	(Hon. Nelson Rockefeller) (Hon. James Killian) (Hon. Percival Brundage) (Hon. Arthur Kimball) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Bryce Harlow) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Mr. William Finan)	OFF THE RECORD
11:37 - 11:42 am	Hon. Nelson Rockefeller	
11:43 - 11:45 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
11:45 - 11:47 am	Hon. Sherman Adams	
12:04 pm	The President departed the office and went to the dentist office in the Mansion.	
12:11 pm	To the Mansion.	
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)	
1:45 pm	The President returned to the office.	
1:50 - 1:53 pm	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Colonel Robert L. Schulz	
1:53 - 2:07 pm	Hon. James Hagerty	
2:17 - 2:18 pm	Mr. Robert Gray	
3:04 - 3:15 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
3:30 - 3:34 pm	Mr. Robert Gray	
3:34 - 3:40 pm	Hon. Howard Pyle	
3:43 - 4:30 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster joined the President from 3:53 until 3:59 pm.	
4:30 pm	The President returned to the office.	

4:31 - 4:37 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:37 - 4:48 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
5:02 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1958

8:01 am	The President entered the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:05 - 8:22 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:07 - 8:22 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell
8:22 - 8:25 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:24 - 8:29 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:26 - 8:28 am	Mr. Jack Sutherland
	Mr. Tom O'Hallaran
8:35 - 8:41 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:42 - 8:58 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. I. Jack Martin
8:45 - 8:47 am	Mr. Robert Gray
8:49 - 8:52 am	Hon. Jack Anderson
8:58 - 9:02 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
9:02 - 10:46 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Senator William F. Knowland Senator Styles Bridges Senator Leverett Saltonstall Senator Everett Dirksen Senator Edward Martin Senator Francis Case Congressman Joseph Martin Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman Lee Allen Congressman J. Harry McGregor Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Sinclair Weeks

(continued)

9:02 - 10:46 am LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING (continued)

Hon. Louis Rothschild
Mr. Bertram E. Tallamy, Bureau of Public Roads
Hon. Albert Cole
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Percival Brundage
Mr. Robert Merriam
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Edward McCabe
Hon. Roemer McPhee
Congressman John E. Moss
Hon. Howard Pyle
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Rocco Siciliano
Hon. I. Jack Martin
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Jack Anderson
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Mr. Arthur Minnich

10:46 - 10:53 am Congressman Leslie Arends
Hon. Bryce Harlow

10:58 - 11:03 am The President received the 4-H Club Award Winners and others connected with 4-H Club work:

Achievement Winners
Miss Karyl Ann Benson, Middleboro, Mass.
Mr. Doran Bollman, Pulaski, Iowa
Leadership Winners
Miss Clyde Templeton, Olin, North Carolina
Mr. Charles Pickering, Taylorsville, Miss.
Citizenship Winners
Miss Wilda Story, Savannah, Georgia
Mr. Wendell Crites, Albion, Mich.
4-H Parents
Mrs. Alfred Kinney, Baldwin, Michigan
Mr. John W. Tindall, Princeton Junction, New Jersey

(continued)

10:58 - 11:03 am — 4-H Club Group (continued from previous page):
State Extension Representatives
Mr. C. I. Smith, State 4-H Club Leader, Miss.
Miss Margaret Mosher
Assistant State Club Leader, Massachusetts
National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work
Mr. Guy L. Noble, Director
Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. McNamara
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Mr. C. M. Ferguson, Administrator,
Federal Extension Service
Mr. Lloyd L. Rutledge, Associate Leader,
4-H Club and YMW Programs,
Federal Extension Service
Mrs. Frances Clingman, Division of Information
Programs, Federal Extension Service
Mr. Edwin C. Hunton, Photographer
Mr. R. L. Webster, Department of Agriculture

11:03 - 11:08 am — The President took the above winner, 4-H Parents, and Hon. Ezra Taft Benson into his office. Mr. Robert Gray accompanied.

11:12 - 11:14 am — Hon. Kevin McCann

11:25 - 12:14 pm — Hon. James Hagerty

12:15 pm — The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm — (LUNCH)

2:00 pm — The President returned to the office.

2:01 - 2:08 pm — Mr. Robert Gray

2:15 - 2:37 pm — Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. George Wadsworth
U. S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia
(Pictures were taken on this occasion)

2:30 - 2:34 pm — Mr. Robert Gray

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1958

3:29 - 3:37 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
3:37 - 3:55 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:29 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:00 - 6:20 pm	OFF THE RECORD Meeting in the Mansion.

Mrs Mattingly

J 16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

March 3, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

The President's Visit to Walter Reed Hospital on Friday,
February 28, 1958

Friday, February 28, 1958

10:05 a.m. The President, accompanied by Dr. Howard Snyder, Secretary James Hagerty, and SAIC Rowley, departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Hospital, arriving at the X-Ray wing of the Hospital at 10:24 a.m. The President alighted from his car and was greeted by Major General Heaton, and was escorted by him to the Oral Surgery Rooms on the second floor of this wing.

10:27 a.m. The President Oral Surgery, and the operation for removal of his upper left molar was completed at 10:40 a.m. Local anesthesia was used for the successful extraction. Attending the President during the operation were the following: Col. Shire, Col. Fairchild, Lt. Col. Steismeyer, Major Youmans, and Registered Nurse, Mrs. Meyers. Also, standing by was Brig. Gen. Canby, Director of Oral Surgery, Walter Reed Hospital. All the dentists were dental surgeons of the U. S. Army Medical Corps.

10:52 a.m. The President, accompanied by General Heaton and Dr. Snyder, motored from this wing to the lower floor of Ward No. 8 wing where the President proceeded to his suite in the Eighth Ward, arriving at 11:00 a.m. The President then went to bed where he rested and read.

11:06 a.m. General Mattingly entered President's suite.

11:14 a.m. Dr. Snyder departed President's suite.

11:15 a.m. Generals Heaton and Mattingly departed suite.

11:25 a.m. Generals Heaton and Mattingly, Colonels Shire and Fairchild, and Dr. Snyder entered President's suite and departed at 11:28 a.m.

11:44 a.m. General Heaton entered President's suite and immediately departed.

11:55 a.m. General Mattingly entered suite and departed at 11:57 a.m.

12:12 p.m. General Heaton entered suite and departed at 12:22 p.m.

1:02 p.m. General Heaton entered suite and departed at 1:04 p.m.

1:09 p.m.	Lunch served to the President consisting of the following: Cream of tomato soup Crackers and Melba toast Red jello Tea with lemon
1:38 p.m.	General Heaton, Dr. Snyder, Col. Cohen, and Dr. Dubakis entered suite and departed at 1:42 p.m.
1:47 p.m.	Gen. Heaton, Dr. Snyder, and Col. Shira entered suite and departed at 1:51 p.m.
2:01 p.m.	Gen. Heaton and Dr. Snyder entered suite and departed at 2:26 p.m.
2:43 p.m.	Gen. Mattingly entered suite and departed at 2:49 p.m.
3:15 p.m.	Gen.Heaton entered suite and immediately departed - the President was asleep.
3:40 p.m.	Gen. Heaton entered suite and departed at 3:47 p.m.
3:50 p.m.	Gen. Heaton entered suite and departed at 4:30 p.m.
5:13 p.m.	Gen. Heaton entered suite.
5:14 p.m.	Sarah Mason (Gen. Heaton's daughter) entered suite.
5:17 p.m.	General Heaton and daughter departed suite.
5:19 p.m.	General Heaton entered suite and departed at 7:10 p.m.
5:20 p.m.	General Mattingly entered suite and departed at 5:39 p.m.
5:21 p.m.	General Camby and Col. Shira entered suite and departed at 5:31 p.m.
5:42 p.m.	General Mattingly entered suite and departed at 7:28 p.m.
6:09 p.m.	Dr. Snyder entered suite and departed at 7:30 p.m.
6:10 p.m.	Mr. James Hagerty entered suite and departed at 7:00 p.m.
7:15 p.m.	General Heaton entered suite.
7:30 p.m.	The President, Dr. Snyder, General Heaton and General Mattingly to dinner.
8:24 p.m.	The President to General Paul's room, returning to his room at 8:26 p.m.
8:26 p.m.	Col. Shira and Col. Fairchild entered suite and departed at 8:28 p.m.

8:26 p.m. Dr. Snyder and General Heaton entered suite and departed at 8:28 p.m.

Dinner menu for February 28, 1958:

Fruit Cup
Beef Soup
Steak
Baked Potato
Broccoli
Green salad
Sanka

Saturday, March 1, 1958

11:40 p.m. (Friday) Mrs. Lawrence (RN) enters suite and departed at 11:42 p.m.

12:00 MN Mrs. Lawrence (RN) entered suite and departed at 12:25 a.m.

12:25 a.m. Sgt. Riggs entered suite and departed at 12:46 a.m.

12:46 a.m. Mrs. Lawrence (RN) entered suite and departed at 1:45 a.m.

1:22 a.m. Sgt. Riggs entered suite and departed at 1:57 a.m.

1:55 a.m. Mrs. Lawrence entered suite and departed at 2:25.

2:26 a.m. Mrs. Lawrence entered suite and departed at 2:46 a.m.

2:52 a.m. Sgt. Riggs entered suite and departed at 3:00 a.m.

2:59 a.m. Mrs. Lawrence entered suite and departed at 4:00 a.m. re-entering immediately.

3:29 a.m. Sgt. Riggs entered suite and immediately departed.

5:00 a.m. Mrs. Lawrence departed suite, entered again and departed at 6:15 a.m.

6:12 a.m. Sgt. Riggs entered suite and departed at 6:55 a.m.

6:55 a.m. Mrs. Lawrence entered suite and departed at 7:05 a.m. re-entering at 7:08.

7:00 a.m. Maj. E. Hagler (RN) entered suite , departed at 7:12 a.m. and re-entered immediately.

7:12 a.m. SFC T. Lyons entered suite and departed at 7:15 a.m.

7:13 a.m. Mrs. Lawrence departed suite , re-entered at 7:14 a.m. and departed at 7:27 a.m.

7:14 a.m. Maj. Hagler departed suite.

7:26 a.m. General Snyder entered suite and departed at 7:32 a.m.

7:36 a.m. President to breakfast, consisted of Prunes, scrambled eggs, toast and sanka.

8:14 a.m. President returned from dining room and entered suite.

8:17 a.m. The President, accompanied by General Heaton left his suite and walked to the E.E.G. Clinic for his Neurological examination, which is under the supervision of General Mattingly.

9:07 a.m. The President returned from E.E.G. and entered his suite with Dr. Snyder, General Heaton, Sgt. Jaymes, and Dr. Mattingly.

9:10 a.m. General Heaton departed suite.

9:14 a.m. General Heaton entered suite.

9:15 a.m. Sgt. Jaymes departed suite.

9:16 a.m. Dr. Mattingly departed suite and returned at 9:18 a.m.

9:19 a.m. Drs. Snyder, Heaton, and Mattingly departed suite.

9:26 a.m. Mr. James Hagerty and Dr. Heaton entered suite.

9:27 a.m. Dr. Heaton departed suite.

10:00 a.m. Dr. Snyder entered suite.

10:03 a.m. General Heaton entered suite.

10:05 a.m. Colonels Fairchild and Shira entered suite, departed at 10:43 a.m.

10:31 a.m. Secretary Hagerty departed suite.

10:47 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered suite, departed at 11:12 a.m.

11:03 a.m. Gen. Mattingly, Col. Claussen, and Dr. Francis Forster entered suite.

11:06 a.m. Gen. Goodpaster entered suite, departed at 11:12 a.m.

11:12 a.m. Gen. Mattingly departed suite.

11:17 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered suite and departed at 11:18 a.m.

11:17 a.m. Gen. Heaton and Dr. Snyder departed suite, with Col. Claussen and Dr. Forster, for dining room.

11:26 a.m. Gen. Goodpaster and Mr. Hagerty entered suite.

11:33 a.m. Gen. Heaton, Doctors Snyder and Mattingly entered suite.

11:40 a.m. Generals Heaton, Mattingly, Snyder, and Mr. Hagerty departed suite and joined others in dining room (Col. Claussen and Dr. Forster) with Dr. Merritt preparing Press Release.

11:58 a.m. General Goodpaster departed suite; visited with Gen. Paul until President's departure.

12:08 p.m. Dr. Snyder, Dr. Merritt, Gen. Heaton, Gen. Mattingly, Col. Claussen, Mr. Forster, and Secretary Hagerty entered suite.

12:18 p.m. The President leaves Ward No. 8 alone; the above persons who had not previously departed, remained in suite.

12:20 p.m. The President, accompanied by Gen. Goodpaster, departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to the White House, arriving at 12:40 p.m.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1958

8:10 am	The President arrived at the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:17 - 8:21 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:24 - 8:28 am	Hon. Robert Gray
8:29 - 8:30 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:32 - 9:08 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. James Hagerty
9:08 - 9:24 am	Miss Bertha Adkins, Assistant Chairman, Republican National Committee Hon. Robert Gray
9:25 - 9:34 am	H. E. Dr. Wilhelm Grewe Newly appointed Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany (Came to present his credentials to the President) Hon. Wiley Buchanan
9:34 - 9:47 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:59 - 10:11 am	(Mr. Benjamin McKelway OFF THE RECORD Editor, The Washington Evening Star) (Hon. James Hagerty)
10:11 - 10:17 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:30 - 10:45 am	Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. James Lay
10:46 - 10:57 am	(Mr. Virginius Dabney, Editor, Richmond Times Dispatch, Richmond, Virginia) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. Paul Black, Jr., Publisher, Toledo Blade) (Mr. John Cline, Editorial Staff, The Washington Evening Star) (Hon. James Hagerty)
10:58 - 11:02 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles

11:02 - 11:35 am	H. E. Mikhail Alekseevich Menshikov Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Hon. John Foster Dulles
11:35 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. John Foster Dulles
11:42 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. James Hagerty
11:49 - 11:51 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
12:05 pm	The President departed the office and returned to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:40 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:07 - 2:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:30 - 3:00 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:00 - 3:07 pm	(Hon. Gabriel Hauge) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. Phil Areeda)
3:40 - 3:50 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
3:59 - 4:00 pm	Mr. Robert Gray
4:00 - 4:18 pm	General John Bragdon
4:30 - 4:57 pm	(Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Hon. Louis Rothschild) (Hon. Percival Brundage) (Hon. Bertram Tallamy) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Sherman Adams) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Jack Martin) (Re: Highway Program)
4:58 - 4:59 pm	Mr. Robert Gray

4:58 - 5:40 pm	(Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Hon. Sinclair Weeks) (Hon. Gordon Gray) (Joined at 5:01 pm) (Hon. Allan Shivers) (Mr. Jake Hamon) (Mr. Andrew Howsley) (Mr. W. A. Moncrief) (Hon. Gerald Morgan) (Joined at 5:15 pm) (Hon. Sherman Adams)	OFF THE RECORD
5:40 - 5:43 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Gerald Morgan	
5:52 - 5:54 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan	
5:57 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1958

8:53 am	The President, Major John Eisenhower, David and Ann Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Churhc.
8:57 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church. Remained for the 9:00 A.M. Services.
10:01 am	The President, Major John Eisenhower, David and Ann departed the Church and motored to the White House.
10:05 am	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1958

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:15 - 8:18 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:32 - 8:34 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:55 - 9:25 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:07 - 9:25 am	Hon. Robert Cutler
9:25 - 9:26 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:28 - 9:30 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:50 - 10:26 am	Pre-Press Briefing Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. I. Jack Martin Dr. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Gabriel Hauge Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mrs. Anne Wheaton
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:17 - 11:25 am	Dr. Mauricio L. Yadarola Ambassador of the Argentine Republic (Dr. Yadarola is resigning his post and returning to Argentina around March 31st. This is his farewell call) Mr. William P. Snow Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs
11:26 - 11:32 am	Mr. Claude A. Barnett Director, The Associated Negro Press, Inc. Chicago, Illinois Hon. Frederic Morrow Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Presented a large copper tray, a gift to the President from Fawzi Naas, a Tripoli metalsmith)

11:33 - 11:40 am	H. E. Senor Dr. Hector Santaella Newly appointed Ambassador of Venezuela (To present credentials) Mr. Clement E. Conger
12:00 - 12:04 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
12:04 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:20 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:20 - 2:27 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:27 - 2:36 pm	Hon. Meade Alcorn Hon. Sherman Adams
2:36 - 2:55 pm	Hon. Arthur Larson
2:47 - 2:50 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:53 - 2:57 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
3:27 pm	The President went to the Broadcast Room to make a few remarks on the introduction to the book "Outer Space".
3:30 pm	The President went to the Mansion.

1958

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Index	(3 pgs)	3/31-3/1/58	A
2. Staff Notes No. 338	(2 pgs)	3/31/58	A
3. Staff Notes No. 337	(3 pgs) per ex. MR 81-469 #2	3/29/58	A
4. Staff Notes No. 336	(2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-183 #2	3/27/58	A-RD
5. Staff Notes No. 335	(3 pgs)	3/26/58	A
6. Special Staff Note	(1 pg)	3/26/58	A
7. Staff Notes No. 334	(3 pgs)	3/25/58	A
8. Special Staff Note	(1 pg)	3/25/58	A
9. Staff Notes No. 333	(2 pgs)	3/24/58	A
10. Staff Notes No. 332	(2 pgs)	3/22/58	A-RD
11. Staff Notes No. 331	(2 pgs)	3/21/58	A-RD
12. Staff Notes No. 330	(3 pgs)	3/20/58	A
13. Staff Notes No. 329	(3 pgs)	3/19/58	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

Box 31

Folder: Toner Notes March 1958

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
14.	Staff Notes No. 328 (2 pgs)	3/18/58	A
15.	Staff Notes No. 327 (2 pgs)	3/17/58	A
16.	~~Staff Notes No. 326 (2 pgs)~~	~~3/15/58~~ 12/21/81 NLE	~~A~~
17.	Staff Notes No. 325 (2 pgs)	3/14/58	A
18.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	3/14/58	A
19.	Staff Notes No. 324 (2 pgs) per ex MR 81-469 # 3	3/13/58	A
20.	Staff Notes No. 323 (2 pgs)	3/12/58	A-RD
21.	Staff Notes No. 322 (2 pgs)	3/11/58	A
22.	Staff Notes No. 321 (2 pgs)	3/10/58	A
23.	Staff Notes No. 320 (2 pgs)	3/7/58	A
24.	Staff Notes No. 319 (2 pgs)	3/6/58	A-RD
25.	Staff Notes No. 318 (2 pgs)	3/5/58	A
26.	Staff Notes No. 317 (2 pgs)	3/4/58	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

Box 31
Folder: Toner Notes March 1958

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
27. Staff Notes No. 316	(3 pgs.) portion EXempted, mr 81-179 #6	3/3/58	A
28. Staff Notes No. 315	(2 pgs)	3/1/58	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 31
Folder: Toner Notes March 1958

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 15 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 338

March 31, 1958

1. Sudan

State

... (S)

2. NATO

State

DOD CFR

... (S)

3. High School Graduation Requirements. -- An Office of Education survey for 1957 shows that 3 states still do not prescribe total units for high school graduation, over half require 16 units, and 11 require 17 to 20. However, school systems often establish higher total and subject matter requirements than the state minimums, although wide differences exist among states. While state high school graduation requirements have changed little since 1955, 4 states which did not

HEW

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

~~SECRET~~

then require science and mathematics have added one or two units in each area; 2 states increased the units in one or both areas, and none decreased instruction in these basic subjects. This leaves 18 states without a requirement in mathematics and 17 with none in science (included are 16 which require neither). No state's requirement in either math or science exceeds two units. (Admin. Conf.)

4. College Training for Enlisted Personnel. -- As a retention incentive for the highly qualified enlisted men needed to operate modern military equipment, Army will offer EM with a General Technical score of 120 or higher college level training at civilian institutions in return for obligated tours of service. Some 300 personnel are eventually expected to enter the program each year. Army will soon distribute the first of an annual circular which will list the specialization areas within which the training will be offered. (U)

5. Army Contracts. -- Army has recently negotiated 14 procurement, construction, and research contracts totalling 86.3 million dollars, half of them in labor surplus areas. They will provide roughly 40,000 man-months of employment. (U)

6. February Business Trends (from Commerce). -- Manufacturers' sales in February amounted to $24.6 billion -- as against $27.9 billion in February 1957. Seasonally adjusted, these manufacturers' shipments were 3 percent below January 1958, with durable goods off 5 percent. In that category above-average declines occurred in primary metals, motor vehicles, and building materials.

New orders given manufacturers in February amounted to $23.2 billion, which was $4.3 billion below the same month last year. After seasonal adjustment the January-February 1958 decline was less for new orders than for sales -- not much more than 1 percent. Notable was a pickup in contracts for electrical machinery and aircraft companies.

Unfilled orders amounted to $47.8 billion at the end of February, $1.3 billion below the close of the previous month and about $16 billion under the February 1957 figure.

Manufacturers' inventories after seasonal adjustment declined by $500 million in February. At the end of that month they totaled $52.8 billion, or $500 million under their total at the same time in 1957. The February liquidation was particularly marked in the machinery and transportation industries. (Adm. Conf.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

March 29, 1958

From Defense:

Wherry Rehabilitation. -- As of March 26, Army had received authority to contract for $9 million this week for repairs and improvements for recently acquired military family housing projects. Contracts for this purpose by all three military departments could aggregate $25 million by June 30.

Capehart Housing. -- As of March 26 contracts valued at $27.5 million had been placed in the past two weeks. An estimated additional $246 million in contracts for new construction may be awarded under this program prior to June 30. Starting in July, contract awards for military family housing should move steadily forward.

SECRET

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 337

March 29, 1958

1. Soviet Ships for Indonesia. -- ICA reports that an Indonesian official stated that the ships supplied by Russia to the Indonesians may absorb about half of the Soviets' $100 million loan. Although only ten ships, totalling 23,000 tons, have arrived or are enroute, the total ship program remains at 35,000 tons. The other vessels are not immediately available and will require extensive alterations before delivery. The Russians apparently will have to fill key officer positions on the ships for the time being in view of the few qualified Indonesians. (C)

2. National Advisory Council Actions. -- The NAC has concurred in: (a) a one-year stand-by arrangement between Chile and the IMF to replace the existing one, and Treasury's consideration of Chile's request to renew for one year the existing US-Chilean Exchange Agreement; (b) a $15 million IBRD loan to a Peruvian company for railway rehabilitation; (c) a $7 million Eximbank credit to finance Italian procurement in the US of equipment for iron and steel facilities; and (d) a DLF loan of up to $3 million for the establishment of a cement plant on Taiwan. (Admin. Conf.)

3. [redacted]

4. Air Defense Systems Combat Evaluation. -- The most critical phase in the development of an air defense weapon occurs as all components of the system are fitted together and employed with an intent to kill. Rapid changes in enemy strategic forces and capabilities point up the need for testing new US air defense systems against targets fully representative of this threat. The Air Force has therefore initiated a program which will permit live firings of air-to-air and surface-to-air

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-469 #2
BY DJH DATE 9/28/82

SECRET

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC 1.3(a)(1)(3)(5)
NSC 4/5/82; DOD 9/17/82
NLE DATE 9/28/82

missiles against unmanned QB-47 bombers equipped with the most modern countermeasures available. The initial tests are scheduled to begin in the summer of 1959. (U)

5. Acceleration of V-Agents Program. -- [redacted] In addition, research and development work has been accelerated on defensive measures, including: a detection device or alarm, protective clothing for personnel handling VX munitions or engaged in decontamination, a cheap, effective, and easily applied decontaminant, and therapeutic procedures for satisfactory treatment of VX casualties. (S)

6. CCC Advisory Board Meeting March 24-26. -- The Board made the following recommendations: (a) that export subsidies for dairy products appear undesirable at this time; (b) that the market make its own determination of the quality and grades of cotton for Title I programs; (c) that the contract delivery dates for export cotton should be extended -- but not beyond July 31 -- provided such extension is advantageous to the CCC as well as to the cotton industry; (d) that the so-called dairy self-help program now under consideration not be adopted; and (e) that Agriculture request a renewal of the five-year fast tax write-off of the construction cost of on-the-farm grain storage, as an incentive for such construction. There was a division of opinion within the Board on export subsidies in kind for cotton and feed grains. Three members felt that this would be desirable in by-passing the CCC and involving the machinery of the trade, while one member considered that there was no need for an untried and inflexible system such as export subsidies, and that exports should be handled through the CCC. (Admin. Conf.)

7. Army Contracts. -- Army has recently signed 13 procurement, research, and construction contracts totalling some $27.5 million which will provide approximately 20,000 man-months of employment, some of which is in labor surplus areas. (U)

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

March 29, 1958

From Budget:

Domestic Economy. -- An amendment proposed on the Senate floor by Senator Johnston to S. 3420, a bill to extend the surplus agricultural commodities disposal program (P.L. 480) was adopted by the Senate (3/28/58) which is likely to have a harmful effect on the program. The amendment would add manufactured cotton products made from long-staple cotton to the definition of agricultural products presently sold for foreign currencies under Title I of P.L. 480. A shift to the export of finished cotton products would significantly curtail the movement of surplus commodities presently offered for sale, such as wheat and vegetable oils. In addition, many countries might resist the export of cotton textiles on the grounds of possible injury to their own textile industries. The Department of Agriculture will try to have the amendment rescinded by the House.

Administratively
Confidential

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

March 28, 1958

From Labor:

Labor and the Economy. (a) Layoffs of factory workers in February dropped to a rate of 27 per thousand workers employed from 38 per thousand in January. However, the rate was still well above any earlier post-war February. (b) Automobile manufacturers are planning to produce about 1.1 million cars in the second quarter, almost 30% less than last year. This is equivalent to a weekly output of around 85,000, or about the same as the average rate in the first three weeks of March. Earlier, output had been cut back about 22% between early February and early March.

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

13

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

March 27, 1958

From Defense:

Explorer III. -- Explorer III was launched March 26, 1958 at 12:38 EST from the Air Force Missile Test Center, Florida. Countdown, launch and operation of the Jupiter-C missile were normal and followed the pre-computed trajectory very closely. An on-board timer ignited the second stage at 396 seconds after lift-off. Ignition of all four stages was confirmed from ground stations and the orbiting body was placed on orbit at 12:45 EST. Explorer III completed its first circuit at about 121 minutes but because of a deviation from the planned angle of injection, the life-time of this satellite is expected to be short. Magnitude of apogee and perigee is not known at this time and it is anticipated that a number of orbits will elapse before firm information is available. Explorer III weighed 31 lbs., and is similar to Explorer I with these exceptions: turnstyle antenna used on Explorer I has been removed from Explorer III and the body of the satellite is used for antenna; and the high-powered bracket 60-milliwatt transmitter is equipped with a tape recorder and a memory unit that is interrogated by a command signal from the ground as it passes over a minitrack receiving net. (U)

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

March 27, 1958

From Dr. Saulnier: ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Unemployment. -- Dr. Saulnier comments that the slight, 6,000 decrease in new unemployment for the week ending March 22 (reported by Labor in Staff Notes No. 335) is just about equal to what would be expected on seasonal grounds. It does not justify any change in earlier guesses that unemployment in March will show an increase, possibly by as much as 200,000, over the 5.2 millions reported for February.

Retail Sales. -- Department store sales for the week ended March 22 were 4 percent below sales reported for the corresponding week of last year. After adjustment for the fact that Easter comes earlier this year than last, the decrease in sales this year as compared to last year appears to be around 10 percent larger than last year. However, it should be borne in mind in interpreting these figures that weather in the week ended March 22 this year was unusually bad.

Auto Sales. -- New car sales in the second 10-day period of March were 35 percent below the corresponding period of last year. This is a substantially less favorable record than was shown in the first 10-day period of March, when sales were 28 percent below the corresponding period of last year.

New Orders. -- Figures on new orders continue to show a mild but promising improvement. One such figure, reported by the National Machine Tool Builders Association, shows orders higher in February than in January. Also, January showed an increase over December. Other indices covering a wider range of industries also reveal either a flattening out or slight increase in the level of new orders.

Administratively
Confidential

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

March 27, 1958

From Labor:

Labor Surplus Areas. -- Labor will release tomorrow morning the latest surveys of 149 major employment areas, which show that unemployment increased in four-fifths of these areas. Fifty-six areas changed their classifications to categories indicating higher unemployment, of which 25 were to classifications reflecting a relatively substantial surplus of labor (unemployment exceeding 6% of the labor force). Employer hiring plans, as given during the surveys, indicated that spring hiring (particularly construction) may bring a slight pick-up between mid-March and mid-May. However durable goods employers in most centers look for few significant changes over the next two months, and some additional losses are expected in auto and aircraft centers.

DE

Administratively
Confidential

SECRET

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a) (b)
DOE 4/27/81; AID 8/6/81;
DOD 9/5/81; NSC 11/5/81
NLE Date 3/15/82

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

D

STAFF NOTES NO. 336

March 27, 1958

1. Japanese War Criminals. -- We have informed the Japanese that the interested governments would act favorably upon a Japanese request for clemency for the ten Class A war criminals (convicted of contributing to Japanese aggression) still imprisoned. The Japanese are deeply grateful and credit the development to the US. After the Japanese submit formal requests for clemency, the nine governments' Tokyo Embassy representatives will develop identical replies agreeing to reduce the life sentences of the ten to the time already served. There is to be no publicity by the Embassies there and a minimum of publicity elsewhere. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Local Currency for Education. -- ICA Director Smith is stressing to the Missions the importance of the "development of human resources in the newly developing countries", and urging greater efforts to help them strengthen their education and training systems. Mission Directors are asked for comment on the use of local currency to improve education. (C)

3. Iranian Development. -- (a) The Bank of America has been invited to participate in the management and contribute to the capital of a reorganized Export Development Bank in Iran which would have the primary function of financing normal commercial transactions. A Bank of America representative will shortly go to Tehran for discussions. (b) The Ford Foundation has given a three-year grant to a private organization associated with Harvard University to provide a staff of economists for Iran's Seven-Year Plan Organization. The augmented Economic Bureau of the organization would evaluate priorities among present projects, and ultimately draw up a third seven-year plan. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Turkish Economic Crisis. --

FORMERLY
RESTRICTED DATA
... contains restricted data ... Energy Act of 1954. Its ... disclosure of its contents in any manner ... unauthorized person is prohibited.
per EROA review 10/17/75

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-183 #2
By DJH Date 3/15/82

stabilization, that they are sending an official to Washington for talks with the IMF and that they will also approach the Germans on financial matters. He emphasized that Turkey needs to know the extent of US aid in order to move quickly. Meanwhile, an OEEC official back from a survey in Turkey reports serious internal inflation and a failure to develop exports in relation to import requirements. The Government, he adds, recognizes that its greatest need is to direct investments into activities to increase exports. A major effort is required to insure that private investors and state-controlled enterprises do not continue to jeopardize economic stability. The OEEC report concludes that internal measures, however vigorous, cannot restore external financial equilibrium without additional external assistance. (C)

5. B-47 Modification. -- A modification requirement has been approved by Air Force for 550 additional B-47 aircraft to carry 2 MK-28 bombs, making 700 B-47s approved for this modification. [redacted] Also, it is planned that these aircraft will be equipped to carry 2 decoys (GAM 72 Green Quail) in addition to the MK-28s. (S-RD)

6. Indian Termination Programs. -- Interior reports that three termination programs affecting small Indian groups have been completed, and six others are in process, of which three involve large Indian groups with more valuable resources: Klamath of Oregon, Menominee of Wisconsin, and Uintah-Ouray of Utah. Now pending in Congress are several termination bills affecting California and Michigan Indian groups. The Indian Bureau's current programs are designed to prepare Indians for termination in line with the policy outlined in H. Con. Res. 108 (83rd Congress) which has not been modified or repealed. However the present temper of Congress seems not to favor terminal legislation if there is any semblance of significant Indian opposition. (Admin. Conf.)

FORMERLY
RESTRICTED DATA

This document contains restricted data as defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. Its transmittal or the disclosure of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 335

March 26, 1958

1. Reduction of US MAAG Personnel. -- Defense reports the following accomplishments in reducing US personnel assigned to Military Assistance Advisory Groups world-wide:

Official

	Beginning Strength Mar. 31, 57	Objective Strength, Jul. 1, 58	Current Dec. 31, 57	Net Reduction Still to Be Accomplished by Jul. 1, 58
CINCEUR	2109	1796	1948	152
CINCPAC	3586	3006	3453	447
CINCARIB	6	7	6	+ 1
SPAIN	121	126	122	+ 4
Total	5822	4935	5529	594

(U)

2. Yugoslavia

Defense

... (C)

USIA

3. USIA and the Economy. -- USIA's current economic output aims at maintaining confidence in the basic strength of the US economy, emphasizing its dynamism and flexibility, the built-in stabilizers and anti-depression tools which have been developed over the years, and the Government's readiness to take any necessary remedial action. In so doing, the output stresses the overall employment base, with balanced reporting of developments and opinions. (Admin. Conf.)

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

USIA

4. Communist Recession Propaganda. -- A major Communist propaganda campaign to arouse world apprehension over what is called a

CONFIDENTIAL

"crisis of overproduction" in the US appears to be in its initial phases, USIA reports. This conclusion is drawn from Moscow's increasing attention in its broadcasts to the American economic scene. To date, Moscow's coverage is twice the substantial volume given the US business downturn of 1954, and its increase has closely paralleled that of US domestic press headline treatment of this subject. Current targets are Western Europe, whose publics are most sensitive to US economic ills, and the Soviet internal audience. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Election Observers' Impression of the USSR. -- Embassy Moscow reports that the 3 Americans who visited several cities to observe the Supreme Soviet elections were impressed by the apparent energy and technical ability of the ruling class and by the popular enthusiasm for the goal of surpassing the US in industrial production. Factory directors, local officials, and party workers unanimously approved last year's industrial decentralization, which they say increased efficiency. All local officials interviewed termed housing their major problem. The delegation was impressed by the masses' low living standard contrasted with the luxuries of the rulers. It found low wages, high prices, and crowded housing in every city visited. (Admin. Conf.)

State

6. Belgium

State

7. Agricultural Land Requirements. -- (C) Agriculture has submitted to Budget on request an evaluation of the nation's prospective needs for farming land in the next 15 years. It indicates that if a vigorous agricultural research program is pursued, leading to increased yields per acre and per animal, most of the country's needs, by 1975, for food and fiber can be met economically and within existing land resources. However, part of the increase will come from public and private development of additional cropland, estimated to result in a net increase of 25 to 30 million acres by 1975. The net increase would result from conversion of permanent grassland,

BOB

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

CONFIDENTIAL

clearing, drainage, and irrigation as well as the gradual absorption of present cropland now in various nonfarm uses. (Admin. Conf.)

8. Air Force Capehart Family Housing Activity. --

No. of Units	Location	Date Contract Closed	Contract Amount (thousands)
450	Clinton-Sherman AFB, Okla.	March 4	$7,316
600	Charleston AFB, S. C.	March 13	$9,724
268	Tinker AFB, Okla.	March 13	$4,361
1,200	Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo.	bids opened on Mar. 18	Low bid $18,043

(U)

9. Insured Unemployment. -- Labor reports that claims data for the week ended March 22 indicate that both new unemployment (initial claims) and insured unemployment remained virtually unchanged. Initial claims during this period declined only slightly (as was the case a year ago) dropping by only 6,000 to 404,500. Insured unemployment for the week ended March 15 was 3,264,100, about double the figure for a year ago and 4.3% above the week ended February 15. It was, however, 10,700 below the level of the preceding week, and although this represents almost no change, the volume was down in 33 States and the rate declined from 7.9% to 7.8%. Prominent among the industries contributing to the current volumes of new and insured unemployment this week were the automotive, primary metal, lumbering and furniture. (Admin. Conf.)

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 6 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 334

March 25, 1958

1. Missiles

W.H. - Durand

...(C)

2. Alaska Communications Network. -- Tomorrow afternoon Secretary Seaton will inaugurate the newly completed $140 million Alaskan military communications network in a telephone call to Governor Stepovich of Alaska, to climax dedication ceremonies at Elmendorf AFB, Anchorage. The network includes 33 relay stations, has useful secondary public uses, both telephone and telegraph, and militarily, links DEW line and Alaskan radar outposts to improve the early warning communications capacity. (U)

Interior

3. Flood Potential in Northeast. -- Commerce reports that flood potential in many river basins in the Northeast remains high and well above normal for so late in the season because of heavy accumulations of snow. Although no serious developments are expected from normal snow melting alone, the Weather Bureau notes that a sudden thaw accompanied by widespread warm rains would pose a major flood threat. The more critical areas extend from northern and eastern Pennsylvania, northeastward through eastern New York and New England. (U)

Commerce

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4. A German View of the Economy. -- Treasury reports a comment by Dr. Erhard to Secretary Anderson today on economic conditions in the US, in which the German official expressed surprise that a small decline in employment and personal income levels had caused so much discussion here. He said any inflation threat would have caused much more excitement in Germany. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Soviet Agriculture. -- Agriculture reports that, at the recent meeting of the Agricultural Advisory Commission, Horace Davis, a former Agricultural Attache to the USSR, reviewed the basic post-Stalin changes in Soviet agricultural policy, including: (a) efforts to stimulate initiative and raise incentives, to increase farm workers' interest in socialized agriculture; (b) a new lands program to increase areas under cultivation by some 125 million acres; (c) plans to expand area planted to corn from about 9 million to 70-75 million acres, primarily to increase livestock products; (d) efforts to increase capital investment in agriculture to boost production of farm machinery, mineral fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, and to improve agricultural research and education facilities. While these changes have contributed to some improvement in Russian agricultural production since Stalin, Mr. Davis believes that the Soviet system will nevertheless continue to be a major limitation on such production, that the Soviets' agricultural output goals will probably not be achieved, and that agriculture will continue to be the Soviets' No. 1 internal problem as well as a major deterrent to their selling Communism to the free world. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Moscow Trade Fair. -- The Soviets inform Embassy Moscow that they have reconsidered our request and agree that our Commerce Department may participate in the 1958 Gorki Park trade exhibition. When the Embassy noted that we had made it clear that we needed a final decision by February 10, the Russians countered that they had had little time to prepare for the Oklahoma State Fair, and said that they want a "successful" US exhibit this summer. When asked, the Russian representative said he expected that US negotiations would be made through Neuberger, the private

US promoter. The Embassy also understands that the Soviets planned to deal with him directly and that the Soviet Chamber of Commerce representatives say they want "one American show", not two, but insisted they were ready to deal with Commerce if Neuberger agreed. (Admin. Conf.)

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 8 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 333

March 24, 1958

1. Farm Prices. -- Agriculture reports that prices received by farmers in mid-March appear to have risen around 3 percent above the February index of 252. The mid-March estimate is approximately 9 percent above a year earlier. Higher prices for strawberries, potatoes, meat animals and eggs were mainly responsible for the rise in March. Freezes and wet weather sharply reduced supplies of strawberries, potatoes and eggs. Cattle slaughter declined, inventory liquidation eased and demand for feeding and breeding stock strengthened. The prices paid index probably advanced slightly because of higher food and feeder livestock prices. However, the indicated rise in prices received would increase the parity ratio--possibly as much as 2 to 3 index points. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Virus Studies in Cancer. -- HEW reports that the area of virus research could produce an important breakthrough against cancer. Although no proof yet exists that certain forms of cancer are viral in origin (as certain NIH studies suggest), if the proof does come, a powerful new weapon may be developed in the form of a vaccine to prevent cancer in humans. For years scientists have believed that viruses probably play a role in the causation of cancer, and several of them have shown that certain animal tumors are caused by viral agents. Considerable progress has been made in this field within the last few years, and within the last year in particular. (U)

3. Atomic Power. -- Under its Power Demonstration Reactor Program, AEC has approved the selection of ACF Industries, Inc., for the design, fabrication and construction of a boiling water reactor and conventional fuel-fired superheater for the Rural Cooperative Power Association, Elk River, Minnesota. The full-scale reactor, designed to furnish 22,000 kilowatts of electricity for the RCPA system, will be built under a cost type contract with a fixed ceiling. (U)

4. Missiles

Defense

... (5)

Treasury

5. International Fiscal Actions. -- Treasury reports that the NAC has concurred in: (a) the use of IMF resources by the Union of South Africa involving a $25 million gold tranche drawing and a stand-by arrangement permitting additional drawings up to $25 million; (b) support of Spain's application for membership in the IMF and the International Bank with a quota and subscription of $100 million in each institution; and (c) a $2.75 million DLF loan to Ceylon, for importation of equipment for highway, irrigation and loan development activities. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

6. NATO Maintenance Supply Service System. -- Defense expects that the nucleus of a NATO management agency will be formed during the next three months, as a result of its proposal to the NATO Council last November that a system of centralized supply management be established to meet the problem of spares support. An ad hoc group of experts has recommended such a system to the Defense Production Committee, and both the Committee and the NAC are expected to approve it. NATO Assistant Secretary General Meili will make a presentation on this matter to the Defense Ministers meeting in April. (U)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Note: Carbon No. 1 retd by V.P. & destroyed 3/28/58.
Carbon No. 3. " " Godpaster " 4/8/58.

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/30/60

4. Missiles

Defense

5. International Fiscal Actions. -- Treasury reports that the NAC has concurred in: (a) the use of IMF resources by the Union of South Africa involving a $25 million gold tranche drawing and a stand-by arrangement permitting additional drawings up to $25 million; (b) support of Spain's application for membership in the IMF and the International Bank with a quota and subscription of $100 million in each institution; and (c) a $2.75 million DLF loan to Ceylon, for importation of equipment for highway, irrigation and loan development activities. (Admin. Conf.)

Treasury

6. NATO Maintenance Supply Service System. -- Defense expects that the nucleus of a NATO management agency will be formed during the next three months, as a result of its proposal to the NATO Council last November that a system of centralized supply management be established to meet the problem of spares support. An ad hoc group of experts has recommended such a system to the Defense Production Committee, and both the Committee and the NAC are expected to approve it. NATO Assistant Secretary General Meili will make a presentation on this matter to the Defense Ministers meeting in April. (U)

Defense

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Note: Carbon No. 1 retd by V.P. & destroyed 3/28/58.
Carbon No. 3. " " Goodpaster " 4/8/58

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/22/60

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTES

March 22, 1958

From Agriculture:

Highlights - National Agricultural Advisory Commission - March 17 and 18. -- (1) The Commission took these major actions: (a) Indicated continued opposition to legislation embodying "freezes" of price supports and acreage allotments; and expressed the view that it is time for Congress to consider legislation which really comes to grips with the major problems of agriculture. (b) Unanimously opposed the dairy program embodied in H.R. 10060, called by some a self-help program, and expressed concern that this proposal would mean considerable costs to the government, loss of markets, production quotas and some serious foreign relations problems. Agreed on the desirability of efforts to develop programs of a truly self-help nature.

(2) The Commission regarded the Rural Development Program as one of the Government's most important activities, with tremendous long-term implications for developing rural resources. (Admin. Conf.)

From Commerce:

Business Views of the Economy. -- Commerce's Business Advisory Council utilizes the advice of Technical Consultants to its Committee on Economic Policy. At their last meeting on March 4, the consensus was that the business decline is continuing with no clear indication of a near-term change of trend. All but two thought that the decline would bottom-out by summer and that improvement would be seen by the fourth quarter of 1958. There was, however, a wide divergence of views on the magnitude of the rise to be expected by year-end. The group expected little change in the consumer price index, with about half expecting a slight rise over January 1958 by the fourth quarter, and none expecting a decline of more than a point or two. (Admin. Conf.)

From Defense:

Acceleration of Military Public Works Projects. -- After the March 11 Armed Forces Policy Council meeting, the following

Administratively
Confidential

guidelines were issued for the execution of military public works construction and housing programs:

(a) Every effort will be made, consistent with sound management practices, to achieve the end-FY 1958 contract placement objectives called for by the present financial plan.

(b) Operational readiness and other security considerations permitting, scheduling of new construction starts will favor areas of substantial labor surplus as designated by the Department of Labor.

(c) Where feasible without increasing the total cost to the Government, construction projects already under way in areas of labor surplus will be accelerated immediately.

Although these steps are designed to foster economic strength and stimulate employment, the military programs will be managed in the overriding interest of national defense, in keeping with orderly and economic administrative procedures. (U)

Army Announces $100,000,000 in Truck and Trailer Contracts. -- Attached is a copy of the March 19 Defense press release on this announcement. (U)

NEWS RELEASE
PLEASE NOTE DATE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
Washington 25, D. C.

HOLD FOR RELEASE
UNTIL 12:30 PM (EST)
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1958

NO. 259-58
LI 5-6700 Ext. 71252

ARMY ANNOUNCES $100,000,000 IN TRUCK & TRAILER CONTRACTS

Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker announced today that the Army will let contracts for approximately one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) of its fiscal year 1958 requirements in military trucks and trailers within the next 30 days. Nearly all of this work will be placed in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The placement of these contracts is being accelerated and should help to bring employment to the automotive industry.

The following truck contracts in approximate quantities are under negotiation and are scheduled for placement with the automotive manufacturing concerns listed whose facilities are capable of producing these military items for the Army:

Willys Corporation, Toledo, Ohio -- 250 Mechanical Mules

Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, Michigan -- 3,200 3/4-ton Military Trucks, and 1,000 1-ton Military Trucks

Utica Bend Corporation, South Bend, Indiana -- 5,000 2½-ton Military Trucks

Mack Trucks, Inc., Allentown, Pennsylvania -- 32 Heavy Military Trucks

Competitive negotiations are now almost complete for the placement of a contract for 3,000 5-ton Military Trucks. Firms competing for this procurement are Diamond-T Motor Car Company, Chicago, Illinois; International Harvester Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana; White Motor Company, Cleveland, Ohio; and Mack Trucks, Incorporated, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

The following trailers and semi-trailers which closely resemble similar commercial vehicles will be procured by nationally advertised bids:

350 Semi-Trailer Gas Tankers
700 3/4-ton Cargo Trailers
3,000 1½-ton Cargo Trailers
75 3½-ton Cable Trailers
630 2½-ton Trailers, Chassis

MORE

3/21

The acceleration of this procurement, according to Secretary Brucker, accomplishes the two-fold purpose of purchasing critically needed vehicles for the Army and at the same time helping to relieve the unemployment situation.

The placing of orders for such a large quantity of finished trucks and trailers will generate an immediate demand for sub-assemblies and component parts from hundreds of sub-contractors. Its impact will quickly be felt over large parts of the country, the Secretary added.

E N D

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 10 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

March 21, 1958

From Labor:

Consumers and the Economy. -- Consumers' intentions to buy houses and new cars in 1958 are down from the past three years, but plans to buy used cars are at a postwar high. The total of plans to buy a car--new or used-- was as high as in any year since 1950; however, this was the first postwar year in which more consumers planned to buy used cars than new ones. The proportion of consumers whose general financial situation worsened during the year 1957 was considerably larger than in 1956, and the highest in several years.

New Plant and Equipment. -- The latest indications suggest that business outlays for new plant and equipment in 1958 may decline to more than the 13% below the 1957 record which was predicted by the latest survey (taken between late January and early March).

DL

Administratively
Confidential

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry // of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

Administratively Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

March 20, 1958

Economic Situation

From Dr. Saulnier: (a) The consumer price index, which will be released Friday at 11:00 a.m., increased 0.2% in February. The food component went up 0.4%, housing (mainly rental) was up 0.2%, but apparel and transportation were down. Certain other service items increased a bit. (b) Initial claims for unemployment compensation were down a bit (about 29,000) last week but Dr. Saulnier's tentative judgment is that the decline was less than what could be expected on purely seasonal grounds. The number of insured unemployed persons remained roughly unchanged. These developments do not alter his earlier guess that the volume of unemployment as reported for March will show some increase over the 5.17 millions reported for February. (Admin. Conf.)

From Commerce: (a) Personal income in February was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $342 billion, $2 billion below January, but 1% above February a year ago. The decline from January centered mostly in commodity producing industries. (b) The seasonally adjusted industrial production in February showed a further decline of 3 index points to 130% of the 1947-49 average, and is down by about 10% since last summer. (c) Exports of US merchandise (including military) amounted to $1.5 billion in January, a drop of 8% from December and 10% below a year ago. (Admin. Conf.)

From Agriculture: Secretary Benson today announced steps intended to expand loans for farm construction as an anti-recession measure, by liberalizing eligibility standards. Agriculture comments that it will take about a month before the effects can be evaluated. (Admin. Conf.)

Administratively Confidential

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

March 20, 1958

From Commerce:

Subsurface Commercial Ship. - - Maritime is negotiating a contract with Aerojet-General Corporation for a feasibility study of a subsurface commercial hull form as a preliminary step in the possible development of a fast subsurface ship employing water-jet propulsion of an advanced concept. If this proves feasible, the adaptation of nuclear power will be considered later. The hull of the ship will resemble a submarine in shape and run just beneath the surface with a gondola on a connecting strut which would carry personnel above the surface. It is planned the ship will incorporate positive buoyancy features so that it will float to the surface when not in motion.

Administratively
Confidential

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

March 20, 1958

From Labor:

Insured Unemployment -- Claims data for the week ended March 15 indicate a marked decline in new unemployment and virtually no change in insured unemployment. Initial claims declined by 29,900 to 410,500 with 30 States reporting decreases. Insured unemployment at 3,274,800 during the week ended March 8 was 7,600 below the preceding week's level with 28 States showing declines. This is the second successive week that the national level of insured unemployment has remained almost unchanged and the third week that the unemployment rate has been at 7.9 percent. Compared with the same week a year earlier, initial claims were up 198,000 while insured unemployment was up by about 1.6 million.

Fewer layoffs in auto and auto supplier plants were partly responsible for declines in initial claims in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota -- the States with the largest reductions. The only sizeable increases in initial claims were reported by Indiana, Texas and Illinois.

Only a few States experienced sizeable changes in their insured unemployment levels.- New York, Wisconsin, and Connecticut were up, while Pennsylvania, Washington, and Indiana were down.

Preliminary data indicate that about 145,000 claimants exhausted their benefit rights in February compared with 147,200 in January and 95,200 in February a year ago.

DE

Administratively
Confidential

SECRET

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 330

March 20, 1958

1. Canada

State

... (C)

2. USSR - Libya

State

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

... (C)

3. Libya

State

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

(3. Cont.)

... (C)

4. Nuclear Weapons

Defense

... (S)

Labor

5. Labor and the Economy. -- Labor will announce tomorrow morning that: (a) The Consumer Price Index rose from 122.3 in January to 122.5 in February (1947-49 equals 100), a rise of about 0.2%, due largely to higher food prices (especially meats, poultry and fresh produce). (b) The spendable earnings of a

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

~~SECRET~~

worker with 3 dependents were $73.71 per week in February and $66.33 for a worker with no dependents. Both are down by 17 cents over the month. With a slight rise in prices, real earnings were down by .4% over the month and almost 5% from a year ago. (Adm. Conf.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 329

March 19, 1958

1. Status of Lease-Purchase. -- The Bureau of the Budget understands that House subcommittee action on the GSA 1959 budget for the lease-purchase program will include a strong attempt to convert it to a direct appropriation basis. The subcommittee is expected to refuse funds for the large approved lease-purchase projects, and substitute an appropriation of $189 million for 75 Federal buildings in small towns. Budget notes that, despite orders from the subcommittee chairman to cease making new commitments, Mr. Floete is proceeding to implement the approved lease-purchase program as long as available authorizations last. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Water Safety. -- Interior's Bureau of Reclamation and the American Red Cross have agreed upon a cooperative water safety program which will concentrate this year on a pilot effort in 8 areas on Reclamation projects in the States west of the Continental Divide. Present plans are to expand the water safety program to all of the 17 Western States in future years. (U)

3. Regular Officer Augmentation. -- Thus far in FY 1958, Army has offered about 5,000 and the Air Force some 20,000 regular commissions under the Armed Forces Regular Officer Augmentation Act of 1956. The key figures are:

Commissioned Officers and Percent Regulars
(Excluding warrant officers but including Army female medical officers)

	Actual 30 June 1956			Latest Actual 31 Dec. 1957			Goals 30 June 1958		
	Total	Regular	%	Total	Regular	%	Total	Regular	%
Army	107,273	27,882	26	94,369	29,585	31	94,300	32,200	34
Air Force	138,106	25,201	18	130,916	27,017	21	128,440	47,660	37

(Admin. Conf.)

4. Briefing Tour for Far East Military Leaders

Defense

...(C)

5. USSR

State

...(C)

6. Disarmament

ISIA

...(C)

7. United Kingdom

State

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

(7. cont.)

...(S)

Note: Carbon No. 1 ret'd by U. S. A. destroyed 3/28/58
Carbon No. 3 " " Coordinator " 4/8/58

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/31/60

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

March 18, 1958

From: Defense

Congressional Presentation of FY 1959 MAP. -- The House Committee on Foreign Affairs opened hearings on the FY 1959 Mutual Security Program on February 26. Hearings on European, Far East, Near East, South Asia and Africa areas have been completed; hearings on Western Hemisphere Region will be held on March 26. Testimony has also been given on a number of non-regional progams and on the administrative aspects of overall Program. In general, the Committee has appeared to be satisfied with testimony offered. Many requests for additional information by the Committee and its staff have been satisfied. Both the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have formally requested, and arrangements have been made for, appearances by General Norstad and Admiral Stump. Secretary McElroy and General Twining will be the first witnesses before the formal hearings of Senate Foreign Relations Committee opening on Wednesday, March 19.

Carbon No. 4 - Our Cpy.

~~SECRET~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 328

March 18, 1958

1. Israel

ICA
Told State President questions this Fisco very strongly & D.C.'s Hughes on Carbon #3

...(S)

2. Offshore Procurement. -- During the past several weeks Congressional pressure has been mounting for Presidential invocation of Section 510 of the MSA to shift ICA-financed procurement of MSP commodities from foreign to domestic markets. ICA procedures call for world wide competitive bidding, thus insuring that the US tax dollar goes as far as possible. However, even if all ICA-financed procurement were limited to the US, it would not significantly increase US business activity as a whole. In no industrial sector would the increase in business amount to as much as 1%. (Admin. Conf.)

ICA

3. Military Housing E.O. -- Budget recently forwarded to Justice a proposed Executive Order which delegates to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget the Presidential function of approving regulations relating to the rental of substandard housing for members of the uniformed services. Since the President has already approved the general regulations of the Department of Defense, this delegation of authority would allow the Director to approve any amendment of those regulations and also the regulations of Commerce, Treasury, and HEW. (Admin. Conf.)

Budget

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

~~SECRET~~

4. NS SAVANNAH. -- Commerce is considering ways to make available an additional $1.6 million to provide certain desirable features for the NS SAVANNAH which had been included in the original design but which were eliminated because of the limitation of funds appropriated for construction of the ship. These features involve the installation of stabilizers and advanced electrical systems and the providing of additional passenger accommodations. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

5. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Note: Carbon No. 1 retd Eyr U. P. & destroyed 3/28/58.

~~Carbon No. 2 & attachment retd by Goodpaster & destroyed 4/8/58~~

Carbon no. 2. & attachment retd by Goodpaster & destroyed 4/8/58.

Copy #2 destroyed 12/20/60 by Christy Jandebeur

3/18

Carbon No. 4 Our Copy

~~SECRET~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 327

March 17, 1958

1. Reconnaissance

Defense (12/3)

... (S)

2. Air Force - Navy

rainville Defense 12/3

... (C)

W. H. Hamblin (by phone)

3. Defense Procurement in Labor Surplus Areas. -- In January and February Defense placed some $457 million of military supply, services, and construction procurement in 117 areas of labor surplus. Of this total, $343 million was in January and only $114 million in February. (Admin. Conf.)

FCDA

4. Civil Defense. -- Governor Hoegh reports that the Joint Federal-State Action Committee which met at Nashville last week discussed the present state of national civil defense preparedness, and the Governors in attendance adopted a resolution endorsing the National Civil Defense Plan and HR 7576 (the Durham Bill). They are convinced that the federal, state and local governments have a joint responsibility for civil defense, with the Federal Government leading, directing and coordinating. Governor Hoegh notes that our Plan and HR 7576 accomplish this objective. (Admin. Conf.)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

AEC

5. Atom Power Cooperation. -- In response to a EURATOM request, an 8-man U.S. Working Group headed by AEC Deputy General Manager Cook leaves tomorrow to join a similar EURATOM group in a series of technical conferences on the EURATOM Nuclear Power Program.

(Admin. Conf.)

~~SECRET~~

6. NATO

Dfense
#5 3/17

... (S)

7. USSR

State

... (C)

8. Denmark - USSR

State

... (C)

Note: Carbon No. 1 rec'd Eng U. P. & destroyed 3/24/58.
Carbon No. 3. " " Goodpaster " 4/8/58

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/22/60

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-179 #5
By DJH Date 12/14/81

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 326

March 15, 1958

1. Yugoslav-Italian Relations. -- Embassy Belgrade observes that since the signing of the London memorandum providing a de facto solution of the Trieste problem three years ago there has been a steady improvement in Yugoslav-Italian relations. The Embassy thinks that it should not be concluded that the Trieste problem is "settled" insofar as the Yugoslavs are concerned, since at some time in the future a Yugoslav regime might find it desirable to seek to reopen the case. At present, however, the Embassy finds every evidence that the Tito regime is more than content to live with the solution attained by the London memorandum. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Poland to Build Sugar Mill in Iran. -- State reports that Polish industrial representatives have signed a contract with a private Iranian group for the building of a complete beet sugar mill in Iran to cost $2,462,000, which is to be repaid in seven years at 3 percent interest; negotiations were conducted with the full knowledge of the Iranian Government. (C)

3. Bolivian President. -- USIS La Paz believes a public opinion poll conducted by a USIS-sponsored organization had a strong bearing on President Siles' March 6 decision to continue in office. It had been widely reported that he would resign on that day because of discouragement with political factionalism and internal carping. A hastily conducted poll revealed that over 90% favored Siles' remaining in office, and showed distrust of his constitutional successor. Warmly appreciative, the President had the results published and declared his intention to remain in office. Earlier polls had been instrumental in persuading him to pursue his economic program. (C)

4. US Ship Charters. -- Commerce reports that the Federal Maritime Board recently made its annual review of the need for continued operation of government-owned ships under bareboat charter, and concluded that conditions do not justify the continuance of 10 of these ships. After they are redelivered to the Reserve Fleet, only 12 will remain of the 134 ships that were chartered to American-flag operators during the 1956-1957 fall and winter to meet the heavy demand at that time. (Admin. Conf.)

CONFIDENTIAL

5. Small Business. -- Small firms were awarded only 9.3% of the $2.17 billion total of prime Defense contracts for December. Their low share resulted from the fact that awards to large business in December rose to $1.96 billion, double the rate of the preceding five months, whereas the $.2 billion in awards to small firms about equalled the average rate for those months. The small business share for the first half of FY 1958 was 15.1%, which compares with 19.8% for F.Y 1957. Defense hopes that the final figure for the fiscal year will be higher, perhaps as much as 16% or 17%. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Impact of Unemployment on State Aid. -- An HEW special mid-February check with State welfare administrators suggests a continuing sharp overall increase in general assistance cases and in aid to dependent children in the wake of rising unemployment. Dependent children aided may reach 2.6 million in February, up almost 100,000 over December, compared to a 55,000 increase over the same two months a year ago. The general assistance rolls are expected to be about 1,150,000, a rise of 70% since July, and more than double the percentage increase over the same period a year ago. HEW notes that there is always a time lag before changes in employment conditions seriously affect public assistance programs, that resources and practices vary widely among states, and that some general assistance funds are available statewide to employable persons in only 25 states. Most states report adequate funds so far for the currently increased needs of dependent children; but four states appear to lack these resources. (Admin. Conf.)

Copy No. 4 - Our Cpy

~~SECRET~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 325

March 14, 1958

1. UK & Disarmament

State

...(S)

2. Bahrein

State

...(C)

3. NAC Actions. -- The National Advisory Council has concurred in two DLF loans ($5.5 million to Pakistan for the Karachi water supply and sewage disposal project, and $2.5 million to Paraguay for road construction) and in a $5.7 million Eximbank credit to a Colombian subsidiary of W. R. Grace Co., to finance the purchase

Treasury

~~SECRET~~

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

in the US of equipment for a pulp and paper plant. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Germany

Def #4 14/3

... (C)

5. Military Personnel Strength. -- US military personnel strength declined 3,039, from 2,617,042 on December 31, 1957, to 2,614,003 (preliminary) on January 31, 1958. Enlisted personnel recruitment and inductions in all the military services during January 1958 were estimated at 63,467, an increase of 20,960 compared with December 1957. There were 10,283 Selective Service inductions, 30,143 new recruits, 19,751 reenlistments, and 3,290 reservists entering upon active duty. (U)

Defense

6. Hearing on Shelters. -- Governor Hoegh is informed by the Holifield Committee that it will not hear FCDA on shelters until after April 14. This is considered good news by FCDA since it is hoped that the Administration's position on this subject will be clarified by that time. (Admin. Conf.)

FCDA

7. Agriculture Notes. -- (a) At the March 17-18 meeting of the National Agricultural Advisory Commission, the following items are scheduled for discussion: the legislative situation, the long-range need for special export programs, agriculture in the USSR, a proposed dairy self-help bill, export subsidies on processed products, cost of agricultural programs, policies associated with the donation of food at home and abroad, and vertical integration. (b) Agriculture is providing all Republican and selected Democratic members of the House Agriculture with copies of a release analyzing and pointing out the objectionable features of S.J. Res 162, which passed the Senate 50 to 43, and which freezes acreage allotments and price supports at not less than the 1957 levels. (Admin. Conf.)

agriculture

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

note: Carbon No. 1 retd Cy V. P. + destroyed 3/24/58.

Copy # 2 destroyed 12/22/60

note: Copies No. 2 + 3 turned over to Gen. Goodpaster for destruction 7/1/58.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 18 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

~~SECRET~~

DE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 324

March 13, 1958

1. Flatware and Japan. -- USIA reports that major Japanese media enthusiastically praise the President's statesmanship in the flatware decision. The lesson for Japan, editorials say, is that the US President's farsighted action demands strict adherence by Japan to self-imposed quotas, and redoubled efforts toward diversification and fair pricing. The flatware decision was viewed by the Japanese as a major test of US-Japanese relations. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Conditions in Philippines. -- Embassy Manila, appraising the two and a half months of the Garcia administration, regards the present situation of the country as gloomy, characterizes Garcia's leadership as weak and hesitant, and describes his administration as slow to the point of paralysis in acting on critical programs. Corruption is creeping back into the government to the extent that business interests say it is becoming virtually impossible to operate without payoffs throughout the bureaucracy. The political and economic gains of the Magsaysay period are being lost, and the Embassy fears that the failure of the administration to halt the economic deterioration may create discontent which could be exploited by dissident elements. Rural conditions are unsatisfactory and may be deteriorating seriously in many areas. There is large scale unemployment, prices are rising, and in some regions there is a real shortage of rice and other consumer goods. The country also faces a serious foreign exchange situation which will be aggravated by the necessity for importing rice. (S)

3. European Production. -- An OEEC Secretariat report states that production in Europe was generally stable through most of 1957, and led to an easing of the labor situation there. There are no indications that production will decline significantly in the near future; but no upturn is foreseen without a changed emphasis in governmental policies. Persistent inflation, the major impediment to more expansionary policies, may be less troublesome in the coming

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-469 # 3
By J. Wi Date 6-9-82

~~SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a) (b) (d)
NSC letter 4/5/82
NLE Date 6/5/82

months. The worsening of Europe's dollar balance in the first half of 1957 has now been largely corrected, and should continue to be favorable unless the US recession is deeper or more persistent than expected. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Lebanese Military Requests. -- ICA reports that when President Chamoun asked about his country's jet aircraft request to the US, our Ambassador advised that the British Gnat might better suit Lebanese requirements. Chamoun nevertheless repeated his preference for Saber Jets or Hawker Hunters; and the Ambassador recommends that Defense reconsider its recommendations, [redacted] (S)

5. Developments in Air Force Delivery Capability. -- (a) An automatic radar-seeking sub-system promises to be highly effective in destroying even the most sophisticated radar network. It could be used with the B-52 "Hound Dog" air-to-surface nuclear delivery missile or with the "Goose" radar decoy missile. This application is being investigated for feasibility and may prove a most effective "radar buster" since the "Goose" can outspeed both the B-47 and B-52 and start destruction of enemy radars some two hours before the first strike aircraft arrive...(b) Prototype installation is being made for B-47 and B-52 aircraft of a method for shielding infrared radiation from aircraft engines. If flight tests prove that this is an effective countermeasure against infrared homing missiles, the entire SAC fleet will be retrofitted...(c) Air Force is incorporating into an integrated sub-system the electronic countermeasures equipment which was previously developed separately for each technique and frequency. This sub-system (ALQ-27) is being developed for operational use by the B-52 in 1961 and will be adaptable to all manned bombardment aircraft in the 1960-1970 period... (d) 150 SAC B-47s have already been modified with low altitude bombing equipment and 550 more may be modified in view of a recent SAC study indicating that by 1960, Soviet defense effectiveness will probably result in an unacceptable attrition of B-47s penetrating at high altitude. The tremendous improvement from low altitude bombing capability is believed to offset the cost involved. Air Force is considering the employment of doppler radar or radar map-matching equipment to achieve the required improvement in navigation. A so-called "laydown" nuclear bomb capable of being dropped from low altitude is being developed for this purpose, and as an interim measure, some existing nuclear bombs are being equipped with parachutes to permit the escape of the delivery bomber operating at low altitudes. (S)

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 20 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
[redacted] at the front of this folder

Carbon No. 4 - Our Cpy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 322

March 11, 1958

1. Germany - USSR

Staff

...(C)

VA.

2. VA Insurance Distribution. -- The Veterans Administration has $32 million in insurance reserves on World War I veterans life insurance which is surplus to reserve requirements and is distributable by law as dividends to the beneficiary veterans. At the request of the Bureau of the Budget, the VA will distribute the money in May, instead of waiting until fall in the normal course of business. Possible White House participation in the announcement of this action is being considered. (Admin. Conf.)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Defense

3. Air Force Graduate Center Programs. -- Since the first Air Force graduate study center was initiated at Wright-Patterson AFB some ten years ago, the program has grown to include ten centers which will provide 2,198 man-courses of training during F.Y 1958. The courses are provided by nearby universities and colleges, usually on the basis of one 3 hour session per week, and stress such job-related graduate subjects as mathematics, science, and engineering. Program participants have shown a 26% lower resignation rate and a 63% higher promotion rate than eligible non-participants. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4. Housing Fraud. -- Justice will announce tomorrow that since 1954 approximately 800 persons and firms have been sentenced for criminal fraud in housing cases. Intensified prosecution of these housing frauds, which seriously jeopardize the financial interests of the Government and thousands of homeowners, began in April, 1954, when the FBI assumed the investigative jurisdiction of criminal violations under the National Housing Act. The greater number of these offenses occurred in the FHA Title I home modernization program where unscrupulous modernization dealers and fast talking salesmen known in the trade as "suede shoe boys" ruthlessly victimized small homeowners. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Economic Trends. -- Dr. Saulnier reports that: (a) Retail sales in February were 3% below the revised January level, and 1% below a year ago. Sales of durable goods stores were down 7% from January to February and sales of non-durable goods stores were down 1%. (b) Housing starts for February are currently estimated at 890,000 on a seasonally adjusted annual rate. This is a substantial decline from January, for which the rate was 1,030,000. This drop, like the February decline in retail sales, doubtlessly reflects to some extent the unusually bad weather during February. (c) Expenditures of business concerns on new plant and equipment during Calendar 1958 are currently estimated by SEC and Commerce to be approximately $32.08 billion, about 13% below the 1957 figure of $36.97 billion. The large declines are in railroads (38%), other transportation (19%), and manufacturing (17%). Only the public utilities group has plans for expansion -- about 4% for the year. An overall decline of about this magnitude was contemplated when the economic projections of the Budget Message and the Economic Report were formulated last December. (Admin. Conf.)

Carbon No. 4 - Our Copy

SECRET

STAFF NOTES NO. 321

March 10, 1958

1. Science for Peace

USIA

...(C)

2. US & Morocco

State

...(S)

3. France-Poland

State

...(C)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

SECRET

4. Petroleum Talks

State

5. Cuba ... (C)

State

... (C)

6. Radio Spectrum Allocations. -- ODM reports that as a result of earlier discussions, Mr. Gray and Dr. Killian held a luncheon meeting today with Budget and Defense on the problem of radio spectrum allocations, with particular reference to the frequency requirements of Defense in the light of new weapons systems. They agreed to pursue the matter with the Secretary of Defense prior to further exploration of the need for a broad study of this problem, possibly to include the administrative aspects. (Admin. Conf.)

ODM

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Note: Carbon no. 3 retd Gen Goodpaster & destroyed #7158.

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/22/60

Carbon No. 4 - Our Cpy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 320

March 7, 1958

State

1. New Soviet Credit to Indonesian Company. -- Embassy Djakarta reports that a direct Soviet $2.5 million credit to the Gaddys Glass Manufacturing Company is reportedly the first of several outside the framework of the recently approved $100 million credit. Construction of a glass factory near Djakarta, which is designed to meet all Indonesian requirements, is to begin this month with the aid of 36 Soviet experts. (U)

Treasury

2. National Advisory Council Actions. -- Treasury reports NAC concurrence in the following: (a) A $150 million Eximbank Credit to India to finance purchases in the US for expansion of various sectors of the Indian economy; (b) A $75 million DLF loan to India for assembly of road and railway vehicles, and expansion of the Indian cement and jute industries; (c) $4.2 million DLF loan to Pakistan's Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation for financing private industrial enterprise; and (d) A $189,000 credit to Ecuador for military equipment under the Mutual Security Program. (Admin. Conf.)

Agriculture

3. Food Distribution Abroad. -- Agriculture reports that it is working with ICA to develop a memorandum of agreement on their respective responsibilities in programs involving food distribution abroad through voluntary agencies. Among the problems that have arisen are: a lack of clear responsibilities, a volume of food beyond the handling facilities available to the voluntary agencies overseas, and requests by these agencies for certain modifications in the program and for additional commodities to be made available for distribution. (Admin. Conf.)

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Defense

4. NATO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

(4. cont.)

... (C)

5. Indian Affairs Notes. -- (a) "Parade Magazine" (a weekly Sunday supplement) may soon publish a controversial article on the use of peyote among Indians. Peyote is a cactus which produces narcotic-like effects, but is not classified as habit forming by Public Health; as it has been used for years by an Indian religious group, Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs has been neutral, and its field personnel oppose Federal action to eliminate the practice. (b) A 1956 report on alcoholism among the Indians (which had not been made public because of disagreement by Public Health with recommendations for an alcoholic clinic) was recently furnished to the Associated Press, upon the AP's specific request but with the understanding that it would be used with discretion. (c) Because of unemployment in several cities, the Bureau has suspended its Indian relocation services involving those areas. (d) Recent decisions by the Supreme Courts of Arizona and New Mexico have held that State criminal laws do not apply to Indians who commit crimes on highways within Indian reservations; probably amendment to the State constitutions, rather than Federal legislation, is required. (Admin. Conf.)

Ontario

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

CONFIDENTIAL

Note: Section No. 3 retd by Headquarters & destroyed 7/62.

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/22/60

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 24 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder .

1. Governor Adams

2. General Persons

3. General Goodpaster

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 6, 1958

General Goodpaster:

We requested clarification of the earlier item from HEW in the light of a discussion with Ed McCabe. We have been holding HEW's response pending further action on the bill, which is now before the full committee, and may be reported in a few days.

TWS
T. W. Stanley

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

B

SUPPLEMENT TO SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE
On School Assistance to Federally Affected Areas

March 6, 1958

In a previous report on the House Education and Labor Subcommittee's hearings on the Administration's proposals to amend and extend the program for school aid in Federally affected areas, HEW indicated that its representative was the only witness for the bill. In a supplementary report, HEW explains that Bureau of Indian Affairs' representatives from Interior testified in favor of the Administration proposal as it applied to Indians; and following a House floor debate on a $1.25 billion supplementary appropriation for Defense, the Subcommittee called Defense witnesses with regard to possible increases in Federal activity at existing bases or in new locations; the Defense representatives also indicated that they favored the Administration proposal.

In clarifying the extent of the opposition to the Administration proposals, HEW notes that some 35 witnesses from various States and Federally affected areas and about 35 members of Congress indicated that they favored extension of the laws either in their present form, or with more liberal provisions. The Clerk of the Subcommittee has estimated that about 1,000 messages have been received from individuals and organizations all over the Nation. The full Education and Labor Committee is currently considering the bill (as reported by the Subcommittee) in executive session.

Administratively
Confidential

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

March 5, 1958

From: Agriculture

Livestock Situation. -- Cattle - The livestock inventory report issued on February 14 showed that the number of cattle on January 1 had decreased slightly, for the second year in a row, by one-half million head. The outstanding change, however, was that almost all of the reduction was in breeding stock. The calf crop in 1957 was down 2 percent from 1956, the third consecutive year of decrease. There can not be a rapid expansion in cattle production until enough heifers and heifer calves are retained and reach maturity to enlarge breeding herds. Cattle price prospects for the coming year are enhanced somewhat by the reduced supply. However, large supplies of fed cattle may cause declines in prices of better grades by late spring or early summer, and demand for cows, heifers and calves might be moderately less than the very strong demand of the past year.

Sheep - Stock sheep numbers increased 3 percent on January 1, the first increase in four years, probably due in part to the wool payment program.

Hogs - Hog slaughter and prices should continue favorable to producers until summer, when increased supplies of spring pigs start coming to market.

Livestock values - Livestock values, both on a per head basis and in total, are the highest in recent years. For all cattle, the total inventory value on January 1 was the highest in five years and up 30 percent ($2.6 billion) over 1957. The value of milk cows also was highest in five years; stock sheep the highest in six years; and hogs the highest in three years. In contrast, inventory values of chickens and turkeys were quite low, with turkeys the lowest since 1942. Total inventory value of all livestock and poultry on January 1 was the highest in five years and 25 percent higher ($3.6 billion) than a year ago.

Administratively
Confidential

CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 318

March 5, 1958

1. Nicaro Plant. -- ODM reports that at a recent meeting with GSA, Defense, State and other agencies concerned, a consensus was reached that GSA shall continue to develop firm offers for lease or sale of the Nicaro Nickel Plant within the framework of the September letter from the Secretary of Defense. GSA indicated that the plant could probably be sold for an amount equal to the Government's net investment, although the terms of sale might now be less favorable than a year ago. Defense agreed to consider State's view that sale was preferable to lease if GSA should recommend to the Secretary of Defense that the plant be sold rather than leased. It was agreed that pending the outcome of negotiations undertaken by GSA, Nicaro should be continued in operation at the present rate of production (although there will be some reductions in force as present railroad construction activities come to an end) and that the plant should not be shut down at this time. The consensus was that the question of legislation should be deferred at present. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Saline Water. -- Interior believes that technological advances have brought the saline water program through the laboratory stage to a point where pilot operation and field testing of the more promising processes is now necessary; however, laboratory research, surveys, and evaluation of data already developed must also be continued. Interior's Office of Saline Water is currently evaluating legislative proposals (two in the Senate and four in the House) calling for the construction of large saline water conversion pilot plants, and Secretary Seaton will present the Department's recommendations at a hearing scheduled for March 20. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Flight Delivery of Army Aircraft. -- Army has established a long-range flight delivery capability for L-23D aircraft (which carries 5 passengers and is designed for combat zone personnel transportation) at a considerable saving in shipping costs and time. Ultimately this delivery technique will establish the capability for rapid replacement of combat aircraft losses. Thus far, 11 aircraft have been flown to Germany, and 2 were flown (via Europe and the Middle East) to Thailand. (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

4. NATO

Def.

...(C)

5. Liberia

State

...(C)

Note: Carbon No. 3 retd by Goodpaster & destroyed 7/11/58.

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/22/60

CONFIDENTIAL

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Carbon No. 4 - Our Cpy.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 317

March 4, 1958

1. Development Loan Fund Loan to Ceylon. -- ICA has advised our USOM in Ceylon that the DLF Loan Committee has approved a $2.5 million loan to Ceylon for the purchase of equipment for highway, irrigation, and land development projects. An additional 10 percent was authorized for spare parts. The loan is to be repayable in rupees in 20 semi-annual installments, with maintenance of value, at 3-1/2% interest. The required NAC approval is expected this week, after which the Mission may make an announcement to the Ceylonese Government. (Admin. Conf.)

ICA

2. Indian PL 480 Agreement. -- State and Agriculture have jointly informed Embassy New Delhi that notes have been exchanged with the Indian Embassy in Washington amending the PL 480 agreement. Cotton is reduced from $70 million to $42.0 million, wheat is increased from $200 million to $225 million, with $5.3 million added for ocean transportation. (Admin. Conf.)

ICA

3. Film on Missiles

USIA

...(C)

4. Norway

State

...(C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

CONFIDENTIAL

5. Submarines, etc.

Defense

...(C)

6. CONELRAD Used in Tornado Warning. -- Commerce reports that the recently announced CONELRAD method of distributing emergency storm and flood warnings was used for the first time last week with excellent results by the Shreveport, La., Weather Bureau Office. A later check showed that the warning notice of a small tornado had been received by all neighboring communities. Commerce comments that this method of alerting the public appears to have great possibilities. (U)

Commerce

7. Crude Oil Imports. -- Interior reports that the Special Cabinet Committee to Investigate Crude Oil Imports today began its annual review of the Voluntary Oil Import Program established by the President last July 29. The topics under consideration include: (a) applications by 24 domestic firms for import allocations under the Program totalling 225,000 barrels of crude oil per day; (b) the possible downward revision of the Program's import level (now set at 991,500 barrels of crude oil per day nationally) in view of depressed domestic demand for crude oil and petroleum products; (c) applications by 5 domestic firms for increases in their import allocations under the Program totalling 99,400 barrels of crude oil per day; and (d) the possible necessity for mandatory controls over crude oil imports in view of the above three topics. (Admin. Conf.)

Interior

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Note: Carbon No. 3 retd by Mr. Spaeth & destroyed 4/11/62

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/21/60

CONFIDENTIAL

Administratively Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

March 3, 1958

US Private Foreign Investment. * -- US private investments abroad increased by about $5 billion in 1957, bringing the total to some $38 billion, of which more than half was in Canada and Latin America.[1] Commerce published accounts of 987 foreign investment opportunities in 1957 -- more than twice the combined total for 1955 and 1956 -- which served to bring a large number of potential US investors into contact with foreign businessmen.[2] Reported opportunities were most numerous in Europe, especially for licensing, which was also a particularly active field in Japan. Demand was good in Latin America, principally for new investment and capital for expansion or modernization, and appeared to be increasing in Africa and the Near East, although reporting of opportunities in these two areas was inadequate.

Commerce estimates that 1958 should be an even better year than 1957, with significant increases in the amount going into production and economic development in several significant underdeveloped countries; nevertheless investments in these areas will still lag behind the growing demand for capital and industrial techniques. "Choice" areas are so preferred that special incentives and unusual prospects for effective profits appear necessary in the newer nations. Commerce believes that satisfactory solution of this basic problem could significantly stimulate the economies of both the US and the new nations, and that success in attracting investment to selected fields in a few key developing countries could have far-reaching effects on the broader growth of investment and private enterprise. The CFEP is continuing its study of the proposed 14 percentage point tax credit incentive to stimulate US investment in underdeveloped areas, and expects to have recommendations for the White House by the end of March.

The flow of private investment overseas, and the encouragement of local private enterprise, are facilitated by the growing pressures in the new states for economic and social progress and by the activities of private organizations in the US, such as, for example, last fall's International Industrial Development Conference at San Francisco sponsored by Time-Life International and the Stanford Research Institute. The Conference attracted many prominent statesmen and business leaders, including Vice President Nixon who made a featured address, and afforded visitors from some 62 countries a chance to explore problems and opportunities with potential investors. The complex problems involved in doing business under widely

Administratively Confidential

different legal systems are attracting growing exploration and study, as illustrated by the Harvard Law School's World Tax Series.

Important governmental activities include treaties of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation (of which the State Department reports about a dozen in various stages of negotiation during 1957) and ICA's Investment Guarantee Program which makes available for a fee US guarantees for private investment against the risks of inconvertibility of currency and loss from expropriation or war damage. Since the program's inception in 1948, $187.5 million in guarantees have been issued covering projects in 18 countries, and ICA currently has guarantees agreements with 37 countries. The US has collected $2.28 million in fees, and to date, no US dollars have been paid out as a result of these guarantees. ICA comments that January's unprecedented total of some $150 million in applications shows a real upturn in the business community's interest in this program. Over $700 million in guarantee applications are now pending.

Loans of the Export-Import Bank, the International Finance Corporation, and the Development Loan Fund (which recently approved as its first project a $10 million loan to the Development Bank of Turkey and which has pending applications totalling some $1.5 billion) plus funds under the Cooley Amendment to PL 480, also serve to stimulate the flow of private capital.

In evaluating future prospects, Commerce comments that enactment of pending legislation and the placing into effect of the Administration's program should give general impetus to foreign investment. The creation of the European Economic Community may also accelerate US private investment within the Community, and perhaps in related areas. Soviet Bloc and Communist Chinese competition in both public and private investment sectors will intensify in the primary underdeveloped areas and in certain new states. This may affect vital segments of US trade, depending upon the energy and imagination devoted to meeting the challenge. Commerce accordingly intends to give much greater priority to this problem.

---

* Primarily based upon a Department of Commerce report. Data on the Investment Guarantee Program, and the DLF are from ICA, on FCN treaties from State, and on the status of the tax incentive proposal from CFEP. Non-governmental sources were used in connection with the San Francisco IID Conference and the World Tax Series.

1. Incomplete data indicates that of an estimated 7500 or more subsidiaries and affiliates of US firms, there are 2112 in 14 European countries, 1428 in Latin America, 1126 in 9 countries in the Far East (of which 856 are in the Philippines, Japan and Australia) and 641 in 14 countries in the Near East and Africa (about 40% in the Union of South Africa and in Lebanon.)

2. As examples of important investment negotiations in progress or completed in 1957, Commerce lists the following activities resulting from its program: (a) A Proctor and Gamble joint venture with a Lebanese firm for a synthetic detergent products plant in Lebanon; (b) A Reynolds Metals Co. joint venture project with the Government of India and private Indian interests for the construction of an aluminum plant to cost about $100 million; (c) A proposal by the Dayton Rubber Company to furnish a South African firm with complete machinery, equipment and technical skills for the manufacture of tires and tubes; (d) Negotiations by the Kraft Equipment Company to establish a pulp and paper plant in Egypt.

SECRET

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 316

March 3, 1958

1. Frondizi Expresses Desire to Cooperate. -- Argentina's President-elect Arturo Frondizi has told Embassy Buenos Aires that he desires to work closely with the US; and he expressed hopes for frank and informal discussions on any matters of mutual interest. Frondizi added that he expects to have a personal representative visit the US to ascertain business and financial attitudes toward Argentina and to assess the best means of encouraging investment in his country. (S)

2. Adenauer Postpones Trip to Latin America. -- Embassy Bonn has been informed that the Chancellor has postponed until next year his trip to Latin America planned for this spring. Apparently Christian Democratic leaders convinced Adenauer that the gruelling trip might hinder his effective participation in the North Rhine-Westphalia elections on July 6. The German Foreign Office stressed to our Embassy that internal political considerations, rather than foreign policy, caused the cancellation, and noted that such questions as summit preparations and the Rapacki plan had become hotly debated domestic political issues which might influence the outcome of the election. (C)

3. [redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR 81-179 #6

SECRET

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a) (d)
NSC letter 9/25/81
NLE Date 12/14/81

4. French Use of MAP Equipment in Tunisian Bombing Incident. -- Defense has obtained and passed to State the following information regarding the equipment used by the French in the February 8 Tunisian operation: The 12 B-26 bombers used were part of a surplus lot of 48 purchased by France at a cost of $27,500 each, with another $30,000 each spent for reconditioning by the Fairchild Company. The bombers used 1,000 lb. bombs furnished to France as MAP grant aid, 500 lb. bombs of US and British origin, and 250 lb. bombs of British origin. The 6 Corsair F4U-7 fighters used were provided to the French Navy as grant aid. These fighters used 20 mm. shells, bombs, and rockets of French manufacture, and tracer bullets provided as MAP grant aid. Certain MAP-supplied parts were used in ammunition belts manufactured in France. (S)

5. Follow-up on THOR Firing. -- Defense reports that the premature engine shutdown during the February 28 THOR IRBM test was caused by a malfunction of the missile programmer which issued an engine shut-off signal at 113 seconds, instead of the scheduled burning time of 158 seconds. The cause of this malfunction has not yet been isolated. The all-inertial guidance system was not incorporated in this test; however, an operationally configured nose cone was involved. While separation of the nose cone from the missile was accomplished successfully, the nose cone test was not conclusive inasmuch as the velocity at engine cut-off was considerably less than that required for full range. The missile impacted about 170 miles down-range from the launch point. (S)

6. Corporal FY 1958 Procurement. -- The FY 1958 extension of Army's Corporal guided missile program provides for the procurement of 21 type IIA missiles at $4.1 million, and 60 practice warheads at $200,000. Also provided is $5.5 million for "Retrofit" of adaption kits and of major items from type I to type II equipment, plus continuation of engineering services on ground equipment. The resulting Corporal production schedules will maintain an active production base for missiles through September 1959 and for practice warheads through February 1959. The FY 1958 additions will bring the total production to 1,121 missiles and 125 practice warheads. (C)

7. Dairy Self-Help Proposals. -- At his February 27 press conference, Secretary Benson indicated sympathetic interest in programs aimed at shifting responsibility for and the expense of

disposing of dairy surpluses away from government, and which induce farmers to adjust supplies to market demand. Agriculture's analysts have now completed a preliminary report which raises further issues, such as: (a) the real net benefit to dairy producers; (b) the probable costs to the Federal Government; (c) the methods of determining individual farm marketing quotas and exemptions in some of the so-called deficit areas; and (d) the relationship of the proposed stabilization corporation to other departments of the government. Agriculture plans a meeting tomorrow afternoon with representatives of the National Grange and the National Milk Federation to clarify some of these questions, to which answers must be obtained prior to a final appraisal. (Admin. Conf.)

Carbon No. 4 - Our Cpy.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 315

March 1. 1958

1. Japan-USSR

Sec. Def.

... (C)

2. Japan

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

... (C)

3. Pacific Fleet

D.F.

... (C)

CONFIDENTIAL

4. Africa

... (c)

Print - (cc: Jo Lostetter/Plans) See Memo to G

5. NAC Actions. -- Treasury reports that the National Advisory Council has concurred in: (a) a $24.2 million Eximbank credit to Israel to finance purchase in the US of water supply and agricultural equipment; (b) A $12 million short-term Eximbank line of credit to Austrian banks for purchase of US raw cotton; and (c) a $75 million International Bank loan to the Italian Government agency Cassa per il Mezzogiorno to aid in that Government's program for development of Southern Italy. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Adult Education. -- Early results of the Census Bureau's sample survey of adult education indicate that about eight million persons attended at least one serious class or group last year and that the most popular subjects are in the trade, business and technical fields, in which about one third of the adult students are enrolled. The survey showed among other things that more than 70% of the participants were over thirty, and that the more highly educated adults showed the greater interest in further study. (Admin Conf.)

#EW

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Carbon No. 3 left Leg Group sta. + destroyed 4/7/68

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/21/60

CONFIDENTIAL

Cells March 1958

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Phone call, Knowland to DDE~~ (1 pg) Opened per RR Rev, RS 4/20/84		~~3/25/58~~	~~C~~
~~2. Phone call, DDE to Milton Eisenhower~~ (2 pgs) Remains closed per RR 81-16, RS 7/9/81 Opened per RR 85-12, JB, 5/30/85		3/14/58	~~C~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES Box 31 Folder: Telephone Calls March 1958

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

TELEPHONE CALLS
MARCH 31, 1958

From Gettysburg

8:36 The President called General Goodpaster re Defense Reorganization plan

8;43 The President dictated to acw summary he suggested for Defense Reorganization plan

In Washington

12:22 The President called acw - about when he would return to office; about agricultural farm freeze veto talk

6:54 The President called acw - re meeting at Mansion just concluded.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 29, 1958.

Gettysburg -

11:40 Secretary Dulles called the President

5:50 Secretary Dulles called the President
7:35 Cliff Roberts called the President

March 30, 1958

9:35 The President called General Goodpaster re Defense Department Organization plan which he had

1:19 The President again called General Goodpaster about Defense Department Organization plan.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 28, 1958

12:54 The President called the Pantry ; talked with John

6:40 Mrs. Perle Mesta called the President

6:45 The President called Secretary Dulles

6:54 The President called Mrs. Mesta.

TELEPHONE CALLS
3/27/58

Between 6:00 and 7:15 the President called Mrs. Whitman a number of times - 6 for the record - about changes and questions in the speech.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 26, 1958

The President called Secretary Herter regarding changes he was making in the proposed statement regarding inviting qualified observers to view bomb testings next year. The invitation is to be to the Scientific Committee on Radiation of the UN (which includes Czechoslovakia and Russia.

About 3:00 the Secretary of State called the President to say that he was sorry if his letter (about proposed Editors speech) was discouraging. The President said that in the draft of the speech (No. 3) he had tried to make Americans understand that blood, sweat and tears were necessary for the next 40 years if we want to protect our freedom. Americans must take it (the Communist threat) seriously). He said he didn't think we were going to solve, and were trying to solve, too many problems by just shutting our eyes to them.

There was some discussion of the question to the President at the press conference this morning about Secretary Dulles' use of "hoax" and "fraud." The President said he could not hear the questioner and that it was "very unfair" the way the question was put to him.

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
March 25, 1958

8:57 Secretary Dulles called the President

11:01 President called Secretary Dulles

12:27 President called Secretary Dulles

2:15 The President tried to get Bob Hartley, but cancelled call

2:50 Senator Knowland called the President

4:40 The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower about David's birthday present.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 25, 1958

2:55 Senator Knowland called the President. He wanted to report a meeting of Republicans on whether the President should sign or veto a farm freeze bill. 37 Republicans hoped he would sign, 14 that he would veto. The Senator said he himself was one of the 14.

The President said that if he did not veto it, he did not see how the Republican Party could help but become an adjunct of the Democrat Party. Knowland agreed. But the Senator did point out the difficulties of an election year.

The Senator brought up discussion about the Secretary of Agriculture and said that feeling existed that Mr. Benson is more inflexible than necessary. The President agreed and said he had pointed out to the Secretary many times that much as he supported him, he found many times that the Secretary made statements (in advance of legislation) that made maneuvering impossible.

Senator Knowland said that a great many of the Republicans had expressed the hope that the tone of the veto message would not be bitter, and perhaps would express an understanding of the problem and say that additional solutions were being constantly sought. The President said it would and thanked him for calling.

TELEHONE CALLS
March 25, 1958

The President called Secretary Dulles to discuss the latest Soviet note re Summit meeting upon which the Secretary will probably be quizzed at his press conference this morning.

The President apologized for calling so late (10:55) but was in legislative leaders meeting and therefore was unable to read the latest note, merely the headlines. The President said they are listing the things they said are concrete steps since their first proposition of late 1957 -- things they were proposing to discuss. He then went on to discuss the last foreign ministers meeting and the lack of any progress in their recommendations. He said we should propose they take the same four ministers and see whether they can be in agreement among themselves to give a basis to having a summit meeting. The President said that this was a simple proposition. Secretary Dulles said he could not say that -- that it had to be cleared with NATO. The President said he was under the impression that the French, British and ourselves could talk about a Foreign Ministers meeting without NATO. The Secretary replied, No, that Italians wanted in too; that he thought it was a good idea but he just could not use it this morning.

The Secretary then asked the President for his comments on a statement he had prepared inasmuch as it was 11:00 and he was due in the conference at that hour. The President told him to go on and just use his own discretion; however, the Secretary read the statement (too rapidly for me to take). It consisted of five points summarized that the price was too big to pay as the Soviets demanded.

The President then told the Secretary to say that there was such a limited and hurried time to investigate the matter properly but in cursory review revealed we are not making trouble but the Soviets are exacting terrible political price to have such a meeting and to use his statement in connection with this thought.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 25, 1958

The President returned a telephone call from the Secretary of State. The Secretary said they had the text of the newest Soviet note, although it had been garbled in transmission and that the Moscow text as printed in the New York Times was probably more accurate. He said the note was "pretty tough and uncompromising" and that it was "pretty discouraging." He hoped that the President would get a chance to read the text before the Secretary's 11 o'clock news conference and give him his reaction. If not, the Secretary said he would do the best he could.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 22, 1958

From Augusta

11:15 The President called Mrs. E.

12:22 The President called acw

- - - - - - -

March 23, 1958
augusta

9:28 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

1:40 Secretary Dulles called the President

Washington

8:14 The President called Major John Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 21, 1958

Most of these calls were in connection with proposed trip by the President to Augusta. Details are not important.

11:41 President called Major John Eisenhower

12:00 Mrs. Whitman to President

12:05 President to acw

12:07 President to Mrs. Eisenhower, who was not in White House

12:10 President to acw

12:25 President to acw

1:36 Mrs. Whitman to President

1:40 President to Mrs. Whitman

1:44 President called Governor Adams

1:47 Mrs. Whitman to President

2:03 President called Mrs. Whitman

2:08 Mrs. Whitman called President

3:00 President called Mrs. Whitman

3:50 President called Mrs. Whitman

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 19, 1958

5:48 The President called me - about Gen. Gruenther coming to see him

7:00 The President called Major John

7:07 The President called General Goodpaster

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
March 18, 1958

12:45 President called acw - to send speech to bedroom even if he was asleep

2:06 President called acw - what time did he actually start to speak

3:39 President returned a call from Secretary Dulles, just returned from Manila. See notes.

4:14 President took call from Secretary Anderson, presumably to tell the President of action of Federal Reserve Board in slicing another 1/2 of 1% of what Reserve banks must keep as a percentage of their demand deposits. Identical action taken Feb. 19. Freed a potential 3 million dollars, but this means expansions of loans by six times the amount.

4:50 Mrs. John Eisenhower called the President

March 18, 1958.

The Secretary of State called the President, just upon his return from SEATO conference in Manila. After some conversation about trip and plane difficulties, the President brought up another matter. The following was dictated by the President:

"I spoke to the Secretary of State about a mistake in the public relations section of the State Department which was reported to have said yesterday "The State Department announces that the United States rejects the Soviet proposals on outer space.' The Secretary of State was already aware of the implications of such a statement and has taken steps to correct any future occurence of the kind.

"The Secretary himself was at some pains at a press conference when he arrived in Washington to point out that the original proposal was mine and that I was the one who had to make decisions as to acceptance or rejection of any Soviet counter proposals."

D.D.E.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 17, 1958

9:20 President received call from Dr. Alan Waterman telling him that the Vanguard satellite has successfully gone into orbit.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 17, 1958

52

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

By way of more detailed answer to your question this morning, there are three different situations regarding control for an observing satellite, as follows:

a. In order to have strictly continuous observation of the entire earth's surface throughout a satellite's orbit a control mechanism would in general be required to keep the same face of the satellite turned toward the earth. A theoretically possible but difficult alternative would be to give the satellite the same speed of rotation as the earth so that it might behave, for a while at least, like our moon which always shows us the same face.

b. In order to derive continuous scanning over the entire earth from a rotating satellite, control would have to be exercised to keep the axis of rotation parallel to the surface of the earth at all times.

c. To provide scanning only over a particular region of the earth over which the satellite passes would merely require control to initiate a spin with axis parallel to the earth's surface when over that region. Thereafter, for a long period at least, the satellite would maintain its spin axis fixed in space without further attention, so that the scanning would be effective when over the spot desired (and also the spot exactly opposite to this on the earth's surface).

Very respectfully yours,

Alan T. Waterman
Director

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 17th, 1958

General Goodpaster transferred a call to the President from Dr. Waterman re Navy's launching of Vanguard. Dr. Waterman told the President the Navy reported the Vanguard was picked up at San Diego and is in orbit! The President commented he hoped the instruments were working good and Dr. Waterman assured him they were; that they had a solar battery working which transmits energy indefinitely. The President asked if it were rotating rapidly and Waterman said yes, but not too much so. The President asked Dr. Waterman - when we talk about use of Satellites for possible reconnaisance, doesn't it mean that one side must face the earth most of the time. Dr. Waterman said yes it would look steadily at the earth.

The President thanked Dr. Waterman, said a statement will be released and that he congratulated the Navy. Later he asked Andy Goodpaster to call Secretary Gates to extend his congratulations to all who had worked on the project.

CHRONOLOGY OF TELEPHONE CALLS

March 15, 1958

8:29 Called acw

12:50 Called acw

12:56 Called acw

1:06 ACW called the President

2:01 Called Usher

5:19 Called Mr. William Robinson

- - - - - - -

March 16, 1958

9:13 Called George Allen

9:29 Called George Allen

9:35 Called General Gruenther

9:44 Tried unsuccessfully to reach W. Alton Jones

9:47 Called Ellis Slater

9:50 Called George Allen

9:55 Called Jim Lemon

10:10 Called George Allen

9:45 Called acw

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
March 14, 1958

10:40 Dr. Milton Eisenhower - see notes

10:51 President called Secretary Anderson - see notes

2:01 President called acw to say he was not coming over immediately, but at four approximately he arrived and stayed until six

5:00 The President called Secretary Anderson - re further the subject of "refunding tax money to states" - does not believe it can be done dn an equitable basis.

5:31 Called Mrs. John Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 14, 1958

The President called the Secretary of the Treasury, referring to their previous conversation of this morning. He was concerned with trying to "turn back" to any state taxes collected from the individuals and corporations in that state. He said that in the process of collecting taxes we were obliterating state lines. He also thought that more and more governors were going to veer away from insistence on States' Rights because of this. Seemingly this problem of refund of taxes to States is one for which there is no solution.

The conversation went on to department store sales for the first week in March -- up all over the country by comparison of first week of March against first week of March of last year. According to William McChesney Martin there is an old saying "the robins sing and the people buy." The President was pleased (he said later the only bright spot in the day's budget of news) but added he hoped the people would buy automobiles.

Secretary Anderson said they were working on the railroad situation.

National Archives Library

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 14, 1958

The President called Secretary Anderson and spoke to him about the situation of the Railroads and said they have not been given the same privileges and consideration as other firms. That we had built highways, subsidized airways until they had got going and certainly steamships. He then suggested a reduction in excise tax on transportation or possibly a removal - he thought the present rate was 3%. Secretary said 3% ongoods and commodities and 10% on passenger travel. The President suggested the 3% might be more important to the railroads. He said they need to be given a chance to reorganization and consolidation, and mentioned guaranteeed loans. Anderson said he frankly did not believe the transportation tax was defensible. It amounted last year to income of $750 million.

He further felt that the railroads would never be healthy as long as they are restricted by the ICC which was established at the time the railroads were a monopoly. Inasmuch as they are no longer a monopoly there should be some easing here. Anderson felt both things need to be done and mentioned the risk in cut of excise tax for railroads you'll have everybody else on your neck. The President said the losses would be on sales.

He said he had tried to needle Gordon Gray, written to him a year ago and never heard from him. He stresses we have got to keep this industry! Mentioned he had heard that 50% of the maintenance people were fired; that plants were going down at an accelerated rate.

Secretary Anderson then said he would get together with Secretary Weeks (called attention to Weeks' report on Transportation) and discuss the tax angles together; then put some package before the President. The President said they should study this carefully; suggested cutting the passenger tax save the commodity tax, inasmuch as that goes to the railroad. He said the banks would not give the RRs a nickle.

The Secretary then told the President he had been talking with Julian Baird about this tax thing, he doesn't know if its a good idea or not but suggested a refuding of 15% of 1957 income tax. The 15% figure was not settled - just used now as an example. He said they thought this was better than a reduction in tax inasmuch as reduction would more than likely set off a rash of jiggling of incomes. The President thought a refund was a very good idea since you helped the fellow who was working last year - you get back what you paid and the guy who cheated is the one to get stuck now!

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 14th (cont)

Anderson said there were probably bugs in it - but it was just an idea they were working on -- dramatic and new, dealing in confidence. The President said he liked the idea and it would be fair to all. Asked about the rich man - Anderson said it would be straight across the board, help one and all the same.

They will study it further.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 14, 1958,

The President called Dr. Milton to see how he was feeling. It developed Dr. Milton has hemorrhoids and on Saturday will consult with his doctors regarding possibility of an operation. Dr. Milton indicated he would like to avoid this; the operation is simple enough, the recovery quite painful.

The President commented he had hoped to go to Gettysburg this weekend but Mrs. Eisenhower did not want to go. The President said it was funny but Mrs. Eisenhower did not care to go to the farm unless it was for at least five days.

He then discussed with Dr. Milton the three speeches he had been working on; for Republican Women words of encouragement regarding our economy; other problem is farm situation, will come out strong for Benson and another speech on reciprocal trade, March 27th. On the editors speech he is going to try to show what the enormous expenditures for defense are doing to our economy - the effects on rent and food. He will try to show the necessity for keeping expenses down to avoid duplication and extravagance -- and to keep this thing in the size a free economy can carry indefinitely. Dr. Milton commented that this talk needs to be made.

The President elaborated further on the speech saying he will point out that we have gotten no where dealing with questions re divided Germany, outer space, etc, that we must face up to our forms of Government and begin to see how we can make allowances to find a common understanding of our problems. Finally he will say let's try a different angle - tired of working with mature men already set in their prejudices and will suggest dealing with children. Here he broke into chain of thought to comment that this was secret, but he wanted Dr. Milton's reaction. He then went on to say he will ask Congress to invite Russia to send over and then told Dr. Milton you know the 10,000 idea. Dr. Milton said yes - he liked it very much. The President said that would be his big point. Secure understanding through the kinds who will be so busy learning our life, recreation, studies, they will not have time to subvert or convert and will get to know the heart of America.

Dr. Milton then asked the President "how does the economy look?" The President said we had touched rock bottom - now the necessity is to concentrate on cutting down unemployment by about 150 to 200,000. He said the labor leaders all admitted to being scared but when you talk to them about purchasing power, remind them of savings then they are behind the 8 ball. Dr. Milton commented that the wage

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 14th (cont)

demands on them make them so sensitive. The President said he has been needling in Cabinet about the Railroads and Oil. The President said the Railroads are the best piece to combat this depresseion - autos started it, let's use Railroads to stop. Then commented RRs would need guaranteed loans and release from some of the restrictive laws. Dr. Milton told him that at least a half dozen railroads were on the verge of bankruptcy, that they were firing 50% of their maintenance people and that their plants were being shut down at an accelerated rate. He said that even in a normal economy this would be a cancer. Commented that this was a big facotr in recession or recovery. Dr. Milton suggested a cut , a reduction in the excise tax on forms of transportation. The President ~~xxxxxx~~ groaned and said when you do, oh my God. Dr. Milton said he knew and thanked the President for calling.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 13, 1958

2:29 The President called General Gruenther -- purely social

4:50 Governor Adams called the President

5:13 The President called acw.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 11, 1958

2:28 The President called Usher about going to Airport.

3:22 The President called Mr. Hagerty.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 8, 1958

10:58 The President called Barbara, in the house, to check on evening dinner plans.

12:55 He called acw re weekend possible bridge game. Everybody was in Augusta, unfortunately

2:00 ACW called the President, same subject

2:50 The President called Mr. Hagerty re possible Vanguard firing. W..s postponed.

3:28 The President called Mr. Hagerty - same thing

4:05 Mr. Hagerty called the President

5:05 The President called Mr. Hagerty

7:30 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, in Arizona

7:44 The President called the Usher

March 9, 1958

10:27 The President called the Usher

5:00 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, in Denver

March 10, 195

No phone calls

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 7, 1958

11:50 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower in Arizona, about General Gruenther calling Mrs. Doud when he is in Denver.

2:00 The President called Dr. Saulnier. Later he told me he did not think the "recession" as bad as it is being painted; he thinks it is being built up for political reasons by opponents of the Administration. He said the one dark spot was the automobile industry. I thinking it over, I suspect that while ten years ago everybody had to have a car to keep up with the Jones, more and more people have gotten disgusted with the high costs of cars, of garage, of insurance -- and have found they can get along very nicely with taxis and rented cars. And it has become the thing not to have a car, by contrast to a few years ago.

2:07 The Vice President called the President to return a call made previously. The President was of opinion that someone ought to represent administration at the turning on of lights of Grand Coulee Dam. He had received invitation from Governor Rossell, and wondered whether the Vice President of Secretary of Interior would go.

We tried to get the Secretary of Interior, but he was out of town.

The President then asked that daily a list of Cabinet officers out of city, be available to him.

6:12 The President called me, to ask that Steve Martini be here at 8:30 in the morning to cut the children's hair.

9:26 The President called Dr. Saulnier.

End of Pennsylvania Story.
3/7/58

Charles Graham called for you; talked to me. He reported that after Mr. Anderson talked with you, his group contacted Harrisburg and tried to delay the vote, but they could not tell them very much and the group "railroaded" the pretzel manufacturer through.

He said that he had talked to Mr. Fairless twice; the first night (night after you called him) he had indicated that he would do it if they could get the candidate to withdraw. They worked all day yesterday on it without success. So Mr. Graham called Mr. Fairless last night to report defeat.

Mr. Graham asked me to tell you he appreciated greatly -- all his group did -- what you did.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 6, 1958

11:35 President tried to call Dr. Killian, could not reach him, cancelled

12:21 President called General Cutler

4:26 President tried to call Secretary Anderson, who was in the White House, and came in to see the President instead. About lowering of redistount rates in three Federal Reserve banks.

4:27 The President tried to call Aksel Nielsen who was on way to Palm Springs

6:12 General Goodpaster called the President

7:48 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

March 6, 1958
3:45 PM

Ben Fairless called and asked me to give you the following message.

Dear Mr. President:

Mr. Graham of Pittsburg called me with respect to the matter we discussed yesterday. The Pennsylvania organization reached their decision in Harrisburg yesterday and it was announced, as you perhaps know, in the morning papers. Therefore I feel that while Mr. Graham was perfectly willing to reopen the question, I believe this would be an unwise course.

Ben Fairless

Electrostatic reproduction made for preservation purposes by the Eisenhower Library for replacement of a deteriorating manuscript item.

G.O.P. PICKS SLATE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Selects State Aide to Face Stassen in Governor Bid— Scott Is in Senate Race

By WILLIAM G. WEART
Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 5 —Arthur T. McGonigle, a 51-year-old pretzel manufacturer from Reading, was picked tonight as the Republican organization's nominee in a three-way fight for the party's Gubernatorial nomination.

At the same time, a twenty-eight-member Republican steering committee selected Representative Hugh Scott of the Sixth Philadelphia District as the organization's candidate for the United States Senate seat of Edward Martin, who is retiring.

George I. Bloom, state chairman, announced the selections. He also reported that Representative James E. van Zandt of Altoona and T. Newell Wood, Lucerne County commissioner, were withdrawing as candidates for the Senatorial nomination "in the spirit of harmony."

Mr. McGonigle will be opposed at the May 20 primary by Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, and William S. Livengood Jr., a former State Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Informed of the organization's selections, Mr. Stassen said in Philadelphia tonight that he would announce his slate in the next few days. He said he would "welcome any suggestions" from "concerning my running-mates."

Calls Democrats Strong

Mr. Stassen remarked that the Democratic organization had put forward a "formidable slate" in Gov. George M. Leader for Senator and Mayor David L. Lawrence of Pittsburgh for Governor.

"But," he said, "I am confident that if the Republican voters nominate me in the primary, I will lead the party to victory in Pennsylvania."

Mr. Livengood, a resident of Somerset County, said that he was "in the race to stay."

Mr. Lawrence, who is 68 years old and in his fourth term as Mayor of Pittsburgh, also has opposition for his party's gubernatorial nomination. Lieut. Gov. Roy E. Furman, a Waynesburg contractor, is in the fight.

So far, Mr. Leader is the only Democratic candidate for the Senatorial nomination.

Mr. McGonigle, chairman of the Republican state Finance Committee, is making his first bid for public office. His selection by the steering committee was reported to have been pushed by Mr. Bloom, Jay Cooke, Republican National Committeeman, and James F. Malone Jr., president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association.

He was chosen from among thirteen potential candidates whose names were presented on Monday to a meeting here of the sixty-seven county chairmen and other party leaders. The list did not include Mr. Stassen, who resigned last month as President Eisenhower's disarmament adviser.

Mr. McGonigle, the son of a railroad freight conductor, worked his way through Temple University as a bank clerk, freight hustler and grocery clerk.

In 1934, Mr. McGonigle and his brother, Raymond, took over the failing Bachman Bakeries Corporation, then a small Reading concern. They built it into one of the world's largest pretzel makers.

In 1956, the company was sold to a New York tobacco company, but the McGonigles continue to direct its operations.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 5, 1958

11:50 The President called Benjamin Fairless re possibility of his running for Governor of Pennsylvania

1:38 Colonel Schulz called the President to say that the Jupiter C satellite had successfully been launched. As of morning of 3/6/58 it is presumed it did not go into orbit -- that, or both radio transmitters are dead

2:30 The President called Secretary Dulles re changes in aide memoir to Soviets

1:45 The President called M. M. Anderson of Pittsburg to report his conversation with Ben Fairless

6:08 The President called General Goodpaster, presumably to inquire about Explorer II

6:30 The President called Jim Hagerty

9:10 The President talked to Mrs. Eisenhower, in Arizona

9:39 The President talked to Mr. Aksel Nielsen, in Denver, presumably about Mrs. Eisenhower stopping off there on her way back to Washington

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 5, 1958

The President called Ben Fairless in Boca Grande, Florida. He asked Ben Fairless (apparently -- only heard latter part of the conversation) to consider running for Governor of Pennsylvania. If Mr. Fairless will, he, the President, is in his corner. He went on to talk about Governor Stassen, saying that he had a higher opinion of his abilities than most people -- but that the Governor would have difficulty getting the organization with him. Decision has to be made by Thursday. Mr. Fairless will talk to his wife and call the President. He said his quick reaction was that he was too old, and they commiserated with one another on being born in 1890.

Later the President talked with Cason Callaway with whom Mr. Fairless was. Mr. Callaway and the President recalled a fishing expedition, and enchanged pleasantries.

TELEPHONE CALLS CHRONOLOGY
March 4, 1958

8:27 The Secretary of State called the President - see report.

11:32 The President tried to get J. Edgar Hoover; Kevin McCann talked to him and gave him the President's query which was would ten thousand Russian students in this country pose serious security problem

2:08 M. M. Anderson, Vice President of ALCOA, called from Pittsburgh to ask for 5 minute appointment - called taken by acw

2:45 The President spoke to J. Edgar Hoover, who replied to the question above. While he said there would be some additional problems involved, he was all for the idea as being an affirmative, dynamic proposition.

2:53 The President tried to reach the Secretary of State and got him at 4:07 about three things (Japanese note to Russia; Hoover's reaction to student proposal; and C. D. Jackson). See report.

4:43 The President, at House, called, acw in answer to question

4:53 Secretary Dulles called the President apparently to report that C. D. Jackson would undertake job of doing preparatory work for summit conference.

5:23 The President called Clarence Randall

6:25 The President called acw

6:33 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower'

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 4, 1958

The President called the Secretary of State this afternoon with three things on his mind:

1. He was very encouraged by the Japanese reply to the Soviet note of December 10th which is characterized as "noting a landmark in Japan's re-emergence as an independent sovereign nation aligned with the free world." See Toner note #315.

2. About C. D. Jackson. The Preident said that events had swept up the idea about the disarmament post (and the Secretary said he would not be good on that). But as far as the post of doing the preliminary work on the Summit meeting, the Secretary said he would like to have C. D. undertake that. C.D. was in town, and the Secretary and Governor Herter talked to him, and he agreed to do it.

3. About the J. Edgar Hoover conversation of earlier. The President reported that Hoover liked the idea (of suggesting that 10,000 students from Russia be absorbed into American colleges for one year) and thought it was a positive, for once suggestion. Hoover thought that the security dangers, which the FBI would have to handle, might be increased somewhat, but that it was well worth it.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 4, 1958

The Secretary of State called the President regarding letter received this morning from Harold Macmillan. The Secretary is seeing the British Ambassador at 11 about the Prime Minister's suggestions.

The President queried the Prime Minister's regarding the items to be on the agenda for the Summit meeting, saying you can't talk about the agenda without talking about substantive matters. The Secretary suggested that the agenda might be made up of items on which agreement could be reached, and said that Bulganin had suggested that in one of his letters. However, he strongly urged that the reunification of Germany (on which there probably will not be agreement) must be included as one of the topics. The President and Secretary reviewed the language of their position since 1954, and the Secretary read to the President the Soviet agreement on the matter at the 1955 Summit Conference. Since the 1955 Summit Conference was, in the Secretary's words, almost entirely about the reunification of Germany, the Secretary did not feel the matter could be left off the agenda entirely. The President agreed it must not be.

There was discussion whether the discussions regarding the agenda should proceed through diplomatic channels or at a Foreign Ministers meeting. The Secretary would prefer the former, but if the Soviets will not agree, will consent to the latter.

The President suggested that he and the Secretary agree on a short statement of purpose and intent looking toward the Summit meeting (which he said they should almost memorize) in order not to be trapped at press conferences into contradictory statements. The President cautioned the Secretary to be "very clear" in statements at his press conference today.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 3, 1958

12:53 The President called George Humphrey, in Cleveland

3:45 The President called the Vice President to check on last minute changes in statement regarding Presidential inability that was to be issued.

3:47 The President called the Attorney General about the same thing

3:53 The Presidetn called General Bragdon, who came over and talked to him. I believe it was about the number of public work projects that could immediately be set in motion

3:58 The President called Mr. Brundage, the Director of the Budget

7:29 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President from Arizona

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 1, 1958

The President was at Walter Reed overnight -- morning calls made from there.

9:40 President talked to Secretary Dulles

9:56 Asked for the Attorney General

9:57 Talked to the Vice President

10:03 I called him; the Attorney General was in my office and talked to him subsequently (re letter on Presidential inability)

10:58 Mrs. Eisenhower (in Arizona) called the President)

11:40 The President called the pantry

12:50 Back in White House - the President called Major John

He spent afternoon in office, returning at 4:00

4:16 President called me - asking where General Gruenther was

11:48 President called Mrs. Eisenhower.

[redacted]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. ~~Memorandum of conversation, DDE, Governor Robert Meyner of New Jersey, 3/4/58~~ (2 pgs) Opened in Name Series by RS so opened here 8/16/83		~~3/5/58~~	~~C~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES** Box 31 Folder: DDE Diary March 1958

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

March 20, 1958.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Ezra:

I am glad to have your note of March eighteenth, but frankly I feel that there is little need for you to enumerate again all of the advantages both of us believe should result from our present farm program. I am not only familiar with these but have time and time again supported them publicly.

In your efforts to improve Federal programs affecting agriculture I have always supported you enthusiastically; I shall continue to do so. But in what follows I shall attempt to give you some of my thinking about the legislative procedures through which we hope to secure an improvement in those and other necessary laws. I think my text could well be the old German aphorism, "Never lose the good in seeking too long for the best," or as some say it, "The best is always the enemy of the good."

I was impressed by the apparent attitude of some of the leaders at the meeting Tuesday. They, while announcing their continuing approval of the flexible price support system believe that we, the members of the Administration, are now guilty of inflexibility. Conversations with Joe Martin and Bill Hill confirm this impression of their attitude.

A number of Republican Congressmen have been advised by such individuals as Senator Schoeppel to run for the Congress on their own individual platforms, repudiating completely such items of the Administration programs as they do not like.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

One of the programs leading toward this kind of division is the Reciprocal Trade Bill. Others are the Mutual Security Program and specific features of the Farm Program.

I thoroughly believe that the majority of Americans approves of the direction of movement of the Administration's Farm Program. I believe the same thing about our Mutual Security and Foreign Trade Programs. But, as I noted in our conversation yesterday morning, there are often considerable differences, at any one time, between the political thinking of the country and the political actions taken by the Congress.

It is clear that if this kind of trend toward political individualism is going to continue in the current session of the Congress, there will be an increasing number of defections. The result will be that the most vitally important legislative measures for the long term good of the United States will be weakened or defeated, and the Republican strength in future elections will be badly damaged.

For five years we have been working hard to get Federal programs affecting American agriculture on a sounder basis. I most sincerely believe that we have done this and for this great progress you have been primarily responsible. But we should observe that never in any one year have we gotten exactly what we wanted. Even when we first got some flexibility in farm prices, we had to take it on a step by step basis.

All I want to say here is that I believe it is <u>not</u> good <u>Congressional</u> politics to fail to listen seriously to the recommendations of our own Congressional leaders. Charlie Halleck, Les Arends,

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Joe Martin and Bill Hill from the House, as well as Bill Knowland, Everett Dirksen and others from the Senate, will find it difficult to keep their cohorts solidly together in critical moments unless we are ready to make what they consider are some necessary concessions from time to time.

So far as you and I are concerned, we certainly can have nothing to lose or to gain, except the satisfaction that we may derive from doing the very best job within our power for the country's good. But, sometimes in the workings of a democratic society, it is not sufficient merely to be completely right. We recall that Aristides lost the most important election of his life because the Athenian people were tired of hearing him called "The Just."

As of this moment, I can see no way in which you can logically take action that our best Congressional friends would consider as an amelioration of their legislative difficulties. But I do believe that in future planning we should avoid advanced positions of inflexibility. We must have some room for maneuver, or we shall suffer for it.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson,
The Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

March 18, 1958.

The Secretary of State called the President, just upon his return from SEATO conference in Manila. After some conversation about trip and plane difficulties, the President brought up another matter. The following was dictated by the President:

"I spoke to the Secretary of State about a mistake in the public relations section of the State Department which was reported to have said yesterday "The State Department announces that the United States rejects the Soviet proposals on outer space.' The Secretary of State was already aware of the implications of such a statement and has taken steps to correct any future occurence of the kind.

"The Secretary himself was at some pains at a press conference when he arrived in Washington to point out that the original proposal was mine and that I was the one who had to make decisions as to acceptance or rejection of any Soviet counter proposals."

DD. E.

Memorandum of Conversation with Roger Kyes.

March 17, 1958

On Saturday, March 15, I had a talk with Roger Kyes. He had two ideas that he suggested might have some virtue, one in the foreign field, the other in the domestic.

The Foreign Field. He gave only the barest outline of what he has in mind, but he has promised to send me a copy of a letter he has previously written on the subject. As I understand the matter, he wants to set up a huge international corporation, in effect a holding company.

Trading would be accomplished under the auspices of the holding company, and one of the purposes of the company would be to promote the flow of profitable trade for participants.

Each country desiring to trade with others would purchase stock in the holding company, but free enterprise would be encouraged by making it possible, in countries such as ours, for a business firm to purchase such stock directly. His idea was that countries that derived income from the export of raw materials (such as oil) could pay for their stock out of earnings. His big purpose is to get each country to have a stake in the prosperity of each of the others; in other words, to have a powerful influence for peace.

The actual financial details are something we did not go into, and I am most interested in hearing what the explanation of them will be. Moreover, I will be waiting to hear what he says on tariffs. But he is a smart man and I am sure that he believes that he has an idea that would be most beneficial to every country involved.

Stimulation of the Domestic Economy. In this field he has been thinking about the effects of tax reduction. He is very fearful that tax reduction would leave us with such a gap in revenue that we would quickly be going into deficit spending at an indefinite rate and for an indefinite period. The inflationary effect of this would wipe out, he is sure, any beneficial effects to be expected. He seems to have this conviction whether we are talking about reducing income tax or excise tax.

So his simple idea is that we should have a percentage refund on the 1957 personal income tax. This would be a "one time" affair and would immediately put a lot of money into the hands of the population and would spur buying all along the line. He thinks it would spur the weakest phase of our consumer buying -- namely, consumer hard goods -- for example, automobiles, refrigerators, house and farm appliances of all kinds.

He suggested the possibility of requiring that all refunded amounts over a particular level would have to be used as venture capital of some kind. In thinking it over, I do not see how this could be done because while an individual might make a purchase of this kind, he could resell it at his own convenience. (Possibly there should be a maximum limit on any single refund!)

With the 36 billion dollars collected in taxes on 1957 personal income, he thought that even a 25% refund would not be out of order. This 9 billion he believes would have a tremendous effect both materially and psychologically.

The Treasury Department is thinking of a similar idea, although probably on a smaller basis. Since I know he has been talking to Secretary Anderson, it is probable that it was by his initiative that this thought came under study. In any event, I shall keep it completely secret.

I talked about the philosophy under which the Administration is pushing ahead with its effort to stimulate the economy.

(a). We are basically conservative. We believe, for example, that frantic efforts now to put the Federal Government into a large-scale building program will have most unfortunate financial consequences in the years immediately ahead. We believe in a private enterprise rather than a "government" campaign to provide the main strength of recovery forces.

(b). We want to avoid a succession of budgetary deficits because of the inflationary effect.

(c). We want to do everything that has a stimulating effect on the economy, but so far as expenditure programs are concerned, we prefer to limit these expenditures to projects that are useful and needed. The idea is to do them now rather than later. We want to do everything that is feasible and practical to stimulate recovery, and at the same time keep our own financial house in order.

I told Roger that we expect to push forward with the things we have already undertaken administratively and with those we have already recommended to the Congress. (The easing of credit and reducing bank reserves slightly was, of course, done by the Federal Reserve Board, but with the approval and urgent support of the financial section of the government). This memo does not enumerate all the particular programs, but I attach hereto two statements, one written on February 12th and the other March 8th.

* * * * * * *

There is one idea I have been discussing with the Treasury which I believe could become important. This concerns the railways, which by every discernible statistic are in real trouble. Only a few seem to be doing well. The majority are in bad shape and it is my belief that unless something is done, there will be bankruptcies looming for a number of railway systems within a matter of a few months.

I believe it is important for the railways to achieve a truly competitive status with respect to other forms of transportation. To my mind success demands real cooperative studies as between the railways and other transportation systems if we are to get the highest form of efficiency from the several types. Take for example, railways and trucks. If the public could be informed as to what is really the most efficient form of freight transportation measured by such criteria as distance of haul, bulk, weight and conditions of delivery, it would certainly be to the benefit both of the shipper and of all transportation systems.

Here are some things to consider:

(a). The elimination of the transportation tax, at least the three percent that is applied to the transportation on things.

(b). The placing before Congress a list of the restrictive laws that are preventing the railways from being truly competitive with respect to the other transportation systems. These laws were largely written when the railways had a monopoly on transportation and in many instances may be no longer applicable. I believe that one of their worst effects (this is possibly as much administrative as it is legalistic) is that railway complaints, protests and recommendations cannot even be heard and acted upon within a matter of one or two years. This is unconscionable. The railways now

have the right to reorganize into a fewer number of systems, so long as the Attorney General does not find a reason for taking action against them under the Anti Trust Act. But the I. C. C. must find that the consolidation is in the public interest. I believe that if an application is not protested in a reasonable time, there should be a presumption of public interest in the consolidation. An appeal could be taken to a hearing. Reorganization could get rid of duplicatory service and mileage -- and would be most helpful in a number of other ways.

(c). The whole question of feather-bedding under existing laws and union procedures should be thoroughly considered by the Congress. This would take considerable time, but it would be hopeful if the Congress would at least have the courage to undertake the examination.

(d). Assuming that (a) and (b) could be done, the railways could certainly gain so much efficiency, better their service, lower costs and increase revenues, that the way would be open for them to begin the renovation and reorganization of the railroad systems. The federal government could then well undertake the same kind of responsibility that it did with both the maritime and air industries, in guaranteeing loans for new equipment and general renovation.

(e). To my mind this is a project that must be undertaken promptly because of its effect on the whole transportation capacity of the country and its significance for the nation's defensive strength.

In the case of the railways the program would be not only important in itself, but incidentally would be one of the greatest possible spurs to economic recovery because of the wide-spread character and the volume of the work that would be immediately necessary.

Today I have a draft of a Report of the Transportation Study Group. I find that it suggests some of the same things to which I have adverted.

Finally, I have asked Bob Anderson to confer with Dr. Saulnier to establish a Committee on Economic Development.

March 12, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Arthur:

I trust that I am not getting stubborn in my attitude about logical Federal action in this business slump, but I am bound to say that I cannot help but feel that precipitate, and therefore largely unwise, action would be the worst thing that we could now do. I realize that to be conservative in this situation -- and flatly to say so -- can well get me tagged as an unsympathetic, reactionary fossil. But my honest conviction is that the greatest service we can now do for our country is to oppose wild-eyed schemes of every kind. I am against vast and unwise public works programs (they would need some years to get truly underway) as well as the slash-bang kinds of tax cutting from which the proponents want nothing so much as immediate political advantage.

Especially I believe what you have to say in your second paragraph. I not only believe it, but I am thoroughly convinced that it must be one of our real guideposts as we push along with the work of stimulating an upturn in the economy. Indeed, because I may send a copy of this letter to one or two friends, I am quoting what you have to say on this particular point:

> "It (a public works program of increasing scope) would do little to check the recession this year. It would sharply increase spending next year and still later years, when our economy is likely to be feeling inflationary pressures once again. And it may raise the level of Federal spending to a point where it will become difficult to convince Congress in a later year that we need, perhaps or probably, to spend more for defense."

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

This morning I had a long conference with the Budget Director, Bob Anderson, Gabe Hauge and others. After the conference was over the newspaper men got hold of Bob Anderson and he talked to them informally. Afterward the talk was recorded and I am sending you a copy.

You will recall that in the last couple of years there was a good deal of talk about inflation. But no one, except the Federal Reserve Board, did much to check it. One did not then see Congress proposing anything of this kind whatever except, of course, so far as it felt it politically expedient to heed the public demand for economy. But now everybody and his brother has his own pet project to stop deflation. In fact, one bill just introduced in the House includes eighteen public works projects which have never been surveyed. No engineering studies for any of these has been approved by any agency of the Federal government.

We shall continue to push on with the things that we believe are useful. One of these, of course, is the acceleration of public works already under way. These have to be paid for in any event; acceleration of the work will cost nothing in the long run, and the additional work will be helpful now.

Administrative actions have already been taken to support home building and we have asked for legislation to push harder on this particular matter. However, some of the bills on this subject are bad.

Tax cuts may have to be made, and with the general proposition made in your last two letters I completely agree. But how I pray that when and if such action is necessary, we may have some statesmen and economists in controlling positions, rather than demagogues.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Arthur F. Burns.

PERSONAL

March 8, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR FILES

Jim Black was in to see me for some twenty minutes. I could not determine exactly the purpose of Mr. Black's visit with me. He did tell me something about a law suit now pending in the Supreme Court which is known as the "Memphis Case." I told him that I had no interest in any law suits and did not have the time to study them. But he gave an economic twist to his presentation by saying that if the Supreme Court did not reverse the Appeal Court decision, a number of steel companies would have to cancel (and in some cases have already cancelled) contracts for making of steel pipe.

I reminded him that I had nothing to do with such cases and we would have to see what the Supreme Court said.



D.D.E.

March 5, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Memorandum on meeting with Governor Robert Meyner of New Jersey, March 4, 1958, from 5:00 to 6:20 P.M. Only the two of us were present.

The discussion was largely based upon friendly observations about the international and domestic scene. Governor Meyner and I have been friends for some years and he is quite close to two of my special friends. It was this circumstance through which I first received his suggestion that we have a meeting.

He had two suggestions, made just before the termination of our visit.

The first suggestion was that I should invite, again, the Governors of the several states to Washington. He thought that such meetings have a very great value for the Governors because thereby they can get briefings by a number of Cabinet officers and others who are part of the Federal scene. On the other hand, he felt that the Governors could possibly be helpful in the making of worthwhile suggestions to the Federal government, particularly in the economic field.

(Incidentally, there were two men of his own party that he mentioned in terms of disparagement. They were the Governor of New York and the Governor of Michigan. He seems to think that they are both demagogic and much more personally ambitious than their own abilities would even remotely justify).

His second suggestion was somewhat more startling. He thought that I had an erroneous opinion of Mr. Truman and he felt that an hour's meeting between the two of us could do many things for the country. He believes that a basis for such a meeting exists in the demonstrated similarity of Mr. Truman's views and mine concerning the need for mutual security and freer trade.

Governor Meyner went to some pains to say that I should try to understand that Mr. Truman is a product of the Pendergast machine and that his standards of conduct when he is in a political campaign or is discussing any subject that has at any time a partisan political tenor, are completely

different from his thinking and manners at other times. He believes that Mr. Truman is most intensely concerned with the general welfare of the country and we should not lose sight of this fact in spite of the intemperate character of his political statements.

The Governor went on to say that should there be any reason for me to go to a Summit meeting, he thought it would be a ten strike if Mr. Truman would go along with me. He felt also that on the domestic scene there would be far less division among the thinking of the rank and file of the two political parties if it could become known that Mr. Truman and I had a personal and completely private meeting. (Apparently he did not think it necessary for either of us at such a meeting to explain old misunderstandings -- he simply felt that such a meeting once held would make it possible to achieve cooperation in critical times that would otherwise be impossible).

I explained to the Governor some of the reasons that I had been suspicious of Mr. Truman's motives and even his veracity. An example was his recent statement when he said that he had never suggested that I should run for the Presidency. Governor Meyner said that he would share my feelings under such circumstances, but merely stated that Mr. Truman had gotten to the point that he did not believe anything except those things which he wanted to believe. I did not argue the point in any respect, but said that it was a thought that I had kept to myself.

He then said that in the event I ever felt there was validity to his suggestion, he would be pleased to act as an intermediary.

DDE

~~SECRET~~ DDE 5/12/58

March 1958

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memorandum	Whitman to Phyllis Bernau transm. message, DDE to Macmillan (1 pg) DJH	3/4/58 6/19/82	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 31
Folder: DDE Dictation March 1958

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

March 27, 1958.

Dear Cliff:

When we were talking the other day, I pointed out that I could support enthusiastically any Republican candidate for office, provided that he and I could agree on two or three fundamentals of world import. I have never felt that a good Republican has any compulsion to agree with me, or I with him, on every detail of our respective beliefs and convictions relating to politics. I went on to say that I could work earnestly with any Republican who held, with me, common convictions as to several subjects, basic in their character.

(1). The Republican Party is essentially conservative with respect to its approach to the American economy. We believe in fiscal responsibility and deplore deficit spending except when clearly necessary.

Specifically we believe that individuals should have the greatest amount of freedom in making their own economic decisions. As a corollary we believe that governmental control over the economy should be limited to that which can be logically demonstrated as necessary.

These convictions, applied to conditions of the moment, dictate that the Federal government should do its very best to point the way toward and to stimulate the economy toward greater activity. But it should not undertake unwise and unjustified activity that would, by its very nature, either be largely futile as an immediate spur to the economy or might have a serious aftermath leading toward inflation or other unpleasant consequences.

(2). We believe we must assure the security of our own country, first of all, by maintaining with the utmost economy adequate and efficient defense forces. We help our own security by cooperating with other nations which stand with us in opposition to the Communist threat and which provide bases from which our own defensive forces can operate with the greatest efficiency. In carrying on this cooperative effort we provide some special military assistance to some of these nations.

(3). We believe in building greater cooperation among the nations of the free world and in helping them raise their living standards. The purpose is to assure that they will become increasingly insensitive to Soviet pressures and will, in each case, become a self-reliant and sturdy people who will not succumb to Soviet blandishments.

To do this we must promote freer trade and we must in certain instances provide economic aid to nations, particularly in the form of loans for capital investment. So far as possible this last should be done by private agencies.

The nation's needs in (2) and (3) above, are about as described in the appropriate programs already recommended to the Congress.

All this is very roughly written, but to my mind little more is necessary. These are the most important aims and jobs of the United States today, internally and externally. If an individual

is a loyal supporter of these simple ideas and views, then I am for him and I hope all my friends will be for him. If he is an opponent then I cannot support him. Again, however, I express a word of caution. What I am talking about is overall agreement on these objectives and upon the scale and level of the programs recommended, not necessarily on every detail thereof.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Clifford Roberts,
120 Broadway,
New York,
New York.

longhand p. s.: All this could have been said in many fewer words. Sometimes it takes a long time to carve a clumsy article down to a neat size. D.

March 26, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear C. D.:

This morning I read in my daily paper a reprint of Life's editorial on education. To say that I concur with its purpose and I am delighted with its tenor and tone is to express the understatement of the week.

Since I suspect that you are the author, I want your permission to register one protest, involving nothing but two words in the editorial.

The first is "existentialism." Through the years I have done a bit of reading about some of the thinkers like Plato, Kant and Nietzsche, not to mention such proponents of more particularized ideas, such as Tom Paine, Thoreau and Machiavelli. But I confess ignorance of even the existence of the pseudo-philosophical Frenchman who developed the doctrine of existentialism.

You use the word "lamaseries," probably to remind the average reader that it would be wise to check his impressions against the dictionary. (I happened to know this one, but only because the working out of a cross-word puzzle suggested it to me.)

Now, I do not question the accuracy of the meaning you were expressing -- I just doubt that Lincoln, a master of expressive prose, would have used these words.

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

Having, through the means of this protest conveyed an apology for my own unfamiliarity with long and little used words, I go back to my song of praise. Frankly, I hope that you are not content with the publication of one such editorial. Five years in my present post have more and more convinced me of not only the value but the indispensability of reiteration. Educators, parents and students alike must be continuously stirred up by the defects in our educational system. They must be induced to abandon the educational path that, rather blindly, they have been following as a result of John Dewey's teachings. I quite agree that so long as he was striving only to improve methods, his work was of the greatest possible value. But when he (or his followers) went free-wheeling into the realm of basic education they, in my opinion, did a great disservice to the American public.

I should like to see a return to fundamentals in both high school and indeed in the higher grades of the elementary schools. We should stress English, history, mathematics, the simple rudiments of one or more of the sciences, and at least one language. We should demand real concentration on these subjects.

It is a reform that I believe could come about fairly promptly if a sufficient number of our respected periodicals, lecturers, speakers, business and other leaders would make such an effort a personal and primary objective.

After this long note it seems ridiculous to say that my simple purpose was just to shout, "Me, too." Actually, that is all I have said.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. C. D. Jackson.

March 26, 1958.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Foster:

I called you on the phone, but find you are still on the Hill. I wanted to talk to you about your conclusion that I was becoming a pessimist.

In trying to produce a draft of a talk before the Editors, an effort which I am now disposed to postpone, I deliberately wanted to stress the difficulties now confronting the world. Of these, the greatest are:

(a). The costs of relative security with the attendant possibilities of, either:

(1). Seeing the American people get so tired of these huge expenditures as to cause them to refuse to support necessary appropriations and thus expose us to unacceptable risks.

(2). Imposing upon our people such political and economic controls as would imply a dangerous degree of regimentation.

(b). The task of reaching some reliable agreements with the Soviets that will make it possible, with confidence, to reduce armaments.

To my mind this transcends all other objectives we can have. Security through arms is only a means (and sometimes a poor one) to an end. Peace, in a very real sense, is an end in itself.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

It is, of course, quite comforting to recite all of the international difficulties that have, over the five years, been either surmounted or ameliorated. I've personally recited these in a number of speeches.

But these specific successes cannot blind us to the most potentially dangerous of all the situations now developing. This is the credence, even respect, that the world is beginning to give to the spurious Soviet protestations and pronouncements. As their propaganda promotes this world confusion, the tone of Soviet notes and statements grows more strident. The more the men in the Kremlin come to believe that their domestic propaganda is swallowed by their own people and by the populations of other countries, including some we have counted upon as allies, the greater the risk of American isolation. One great step we can take to counteract this trend is to make sure our own people are not deceived.

It is not pessimistic to face up to difficulties and to seek ways to overcome them. We must never confess that we have gotten to the bottom of the barrel in searching for ideas to stem and turn the tide of Soviet propaganda success.

I personally believe that one of the main objectives of our own efforts should be to encourage our entire people to see, with clear eyes, the changing character of our difficulties, and to convince them that we must be vigilant, energetic, imaginative and incapable of surrender through fatigue or lack of courage.

So, no matter what the preoccupations we daily have with the unfolding scene -- both international and domestic -- I feel that our principal responsibility is to try unceasingly to create

both general and specific situations under which the consummation of reliable agreements conforming to our ideas of right and justice can be more probable.

I have not the temerity to argue that any idea I have advanced is necessarily good; I just say that we have one basic job to do. A part of this is educating and informing our own people -- so that they will support every burden we must carry, and will dedicate themselves to helping seek out new ways to dispel the basic differences between us and the Soviets that, becoming more and more unyielding in character, could finally lead to consequences that could be most unpleasant.

My own feeling about this business is simple. Optimism is not the ability to smile because of a refusal to face disagreeable facts; it is the seeking unceasingly (and, if possible, intelligently) for the methods and means to overcome difficulties.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

March 24, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Arthur:

I have just finished reading a copy of your talk made in Chicago on March twenty-second. I assume you have already sent Saulnier a copy and I am sending mine on to Anderson and to Hauge for their information.

I particularly like the approach you take in examining the economy and in suggesting various methods by which business leaders, as well as the government, can be helpful.

Incidentally, you said nothing about responsibilities of labor leaders.

With respect to your discussion of a tax reduction, it seems to me that there is little difference between your attitude and what might be called the concensus here in the Administration. There is one fact in this connection that has not been emphasized. It is this: costs of governmental programs already undertaken are certain to mount. This is not only because of the added unit costs due to the inflationary effect of anti-recession measures, but because these programs themselves have the tendency to mushroom. In the defense category we have had much experience in seeing how the aggregate of expenses goes up each year due to the reluctance to abandon old programs and the anxiety to add new ones.

The best estimates I can now get for the probable costs of programs already scheduled or practically certain of adoption

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

at the moment is something like $0 billion dollars in 1961. This of course assumes no general or drastic change in the world outlook.

This means that alongside the advantages to be gained out of the tax reduction, including the expectancy of a widened tax base, we must also take into account the effects of great deficits -- and the additional amounts that must be included in the costs of shelter, food and clothing.

Not easy, is it?

As ever,

The Honorable Arthur F. Burns,
2 Tudor City Place,
New York,
New York.

PERSONAL

March 24, 1958.

Dear Bill:

I have read the several articles contained in the advertisements of McCann-Erickson, Inc. They are good -- I hope that the public will read them carefully and absorb their meaning promptly.

The articles are directed to the people as a whole. This is as it should be because the purpose is to combat the apathy and complacency of a population that, the fortunate possessors of leisure and material rewards elsewhere unknown, is as much preoccupied with its own pleasures, entertainment and recreational opportunities as it is with the consequences to the whole free world of the potential Soviet threat.

For too long we have indulged in the habit of shrugging off disagreeable problems and possibilities in the hope that government will pick these up. We seem, at the same time, to assume that the abandonment of our own studies and duties will somehow give us still more time for self-indulgence.

For example, the articles point out that we must give more attention to the scientists and to our educational processes, so as to produce better citizens, including scientists. What government has done in this direction has been little enough, but the public is almost unaware of the need itself. For several years I have personally tried to get established what might be described as an Academy of the Arts and Sciences. In addition, through the Atomic Energy Commission there

has been established the Fermi Award, while the Ford Foundation picked up my idea of awarding scientists for accomplishments in the peaceful use of the atom and established another award. Each of these, I believe, is for $75,000. But while both Drs. Bohr and Lawrence in the past few months have received these awards, there has been almost no mention of them in the press. It is difficult to believe that Americans would be more widely interested in a Swedish award than in an American one of much greater size and for which the scientific standards are certainly as strict.

So, I repeat, I hope that the several advertisements will be helpful. In fact, it seems to me that they are certain to be.

I cannot tell you how delighted I was that we could go together to Augusta even though the trip was only a little over twenty-four hours in duration. Both of us have to do something drastic about our golf.

As ever,

Mr. William E. Robinson,
Coca Cola Company,
515 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

March 21, 1958.

Dear Foster:

With respect to your memorandum of March twentieth, attaching some staff notes discussing problems involved in US - USSR student exchange:

I did not propose an exchange of students. My idea is to propose an invitation to a large group of these people to enter undergraduate schools here for one year.

The arguments for doing something of this kind are not to be found exclusively in the propaganda field. They are more compelling when we consider the benefits to be derived by us and the free world if Iron Curtain people could get a clearer understanding of American life and intentions.

Only this morning you were pointing out the great disadvantages that we incur by reason of the fact that people in the Far East do not understand America and what is going on here. Even though a supposedly "free press" reaches those nations, that misunderstanding is not only very noticeable but its consequences are serious to us. The proposal I am considering would be aimed at clearing up such misunderstanding.

Now, with respect to some of the problems mentioned.

(a). I checked the security matter with Edgar Hoover, who said that the volume of the security problem would be slightly increased, but it reality it would be little

more difficult. Personally, he was in favor of the idea, saying, in effect, "It is high time that we were doing something positive; we cannot always be merely negative."

(b). If the information provided to me is reasonably accurate, there is a period for the next two or three years during which our undergraduate bodies will not be filled; I am told that numbers of undergraduate institutions are anxiously striving to fill up their student bodies.

(c). Of course the program would not be cheap. I had been calculating a total of $3,000 per student for one year, and I was thinking of something on the order of 5,000 students. This would cost us $15,000,000 per year.

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

March 21, 1958.

Dear Foster:

Herewith a draft of the talk I am planning to make before the Editors on April seventeenth. There is still quite a bit of work to be done on it.

My theme is that we must find ways of reducing the need for armaments. I mention various proposals that we have put forward during the past five years to ease tensions and promote peace -- for example disarmament, atoms for peace, science for peace, control of outer space for peaceful purposes, exchanges of students, leaders of thought and so on, and a general diminishing of the barriers between free intercourse of ideas, persons and things. But I have wanted to make a rather startling new proposal.

I wanted to suggest that, if the Soviets were interested, I would recommend to Congress the inviting of several thousand students for one year. Maybe this idea is not completely sound, but we need some vehicle to ride in order to suggest to the world, even if ever so briefly, that we are not stuck in the mud. We realize that the world is asking for something that is almost impossible when it insists that we should give to all peoples complete assurance that we are not only peaceful and friendly, but that we shall "hold the initiative" in striving for peace.

Our public relations problem almost defies solution. The need always for concerting our views with those of our principal allies, the seductive quality of Soviet promises and pronouncements in spite of their unreliability, the propaganda disadvantage under which we operate because

of the monolithic character of Soviet news broadcasts, and the readiness of many nations to take a virtual blackmail position as they make more and more urgent requests for aid -- all serve to make us appear before the world as something less than persuasive in proclaiming our peaceful purposes and our effectiveness in pursuing them.

I didn't mean to write at this length. I only want to ask for your comments on the draft as it stands now. Any penciled notes in the margin would be completely satisfactory.

If you could let me have the draft back some time the early part of the week, I would be grateful.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles

P.S. Your note of this morning, enclosing some comments by your staff, seems to condemn my idea as futile. But I'm not yet certain that, as presented in the accompanying draft, it may not have some value.

March 20, 1958.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Miss Terry:

Since I have been in my present post I have made it a practice to refrain from recommending individuals for particular appointments. Nevertheless, I am glad to make an exception in the case of Dr. Louis Hacker.

Perhaps you know that, as President of Columbia University, I appointed him to the post of Dean of the School of General Studies. I did so because I considered him personable, competent and a man of real character. It is my opinion that he would admirably discharge the duties and responsibilities, as far as I understand them, of the President of a land grant college.

Unless there are important demands that devolve upon the President of a land grant university with which I am unfamiliar, I think that the University of Nevada would find Dr. Hacker a most satisfactory leader.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Miss Alice Terry,
Secretary, Board of Regents,
University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

March 20, 1958.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Ezra:

I am glad to have your note of March eighteenth, but frankly I feel that there is little need for you to enumerate again all of the advantages both of us believe should result from our present farm program. I am not only familiar with these but have time and time again supported them publicly.

In your efforts to improve Federal programs affecting agriculture I have always supported you enthusiastically; I shall continue to do so. But in what follows I shall attempt to give you some of my thinking about the legislative procedures through which we hope to secure an improvement in these and other necessary laws. I think my text could well be the old German aphorism, "Never lose the good in seeking too long for the best," or as some say it, "The best is always the enemy of the good."

I was impressed by the apparent attitude of some of the leaders at the meeting Tuesday. They, while announcing their continuing approval of the flexible price support system believe that we, the members of the Administration, are now guilty of inflexibility. Conversations with Joe Martin and Bill Hill confirm this impression of their attitude.

A number of Republican Congressmen have been advised by such individuals as Senator Schoeppel to run for the Congress on their own individual platforms, repudiating completely such items of the Administration programs as they do not like.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

One of the programs leading toward this kind of division is the Reciprocal Trade Bill. Others are the Mutual Security Program and specific features of the Farm Program.

I thoroughly believe that the majority of Americans approves of the direction of movement of the Administration's Farm Program. I believe the same thing about our Mutual Security and Foreign Trade Programs. But, as I noted in our conversation yesterday morning, there are often considerable differences, at any one time, between the political thinking of the country and the political actions taken by the Congress.

It is clear that if this kind of trend toward political individualism is going to continue in the current session of the Congress, there will be an increasing number of defections. The result will be that the most vitally important legislative measures for the long term good of the United States will be weakened or defeated, and the Republican strength in future elections will be badly damaged.

For five years we have been working hard to get Federal programs affecting American agriculture on a sounder basis. I most sincerely believe that we have done this and for this great progress you have been primarily responsible. But we should observe that never in any one year have we gotten exactly what we wanted. Even when we first got some flexibility in farm prices, we had to take it on a step by step basis.

All I want to say here is that I believe it is not good Congressional politics to fail to listen seriously to the recommendations of our own Congressional leaders. Charlie Halleck, Les Arends,

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Joe Martin and Bill Hill from the House, as well as Bill Knowland, Everett Dirksen and others from the Senate, will find it difficult to keep their cohorts solidly together in critical moments unless we are ready to make what they consider are some necessary concessions from time to time.

So far as you and I are concerned, we certainly can have nothing to lose or to gain, except the satisfaction that we may derive from doing the very best job within our power for the country's good. But, sometimes in the workings of a democratic society, it is not sufficient merely to be completely right. We recall that Aristides lost the most important election of his life because the Athenian people were tired of hearing him called "The Just."

As of this moment, I can see no way in which you can logically take action that our best Congressional friends would consider as an amelioration of their legislative difficulties. But I do believe that in future planning we should avoid advanced positions of inflexibility. We must have some room for maneuver, or we shall suffer for it.

With warm regard, As ever,

The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson,
The Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

March 20, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Arthur:

Some days ago I became convinced that the March figures were not going to be such as to cause me any great rejoicing. Nevertheless, I continue to believe that the economy is now in a "dragging-the-bottom" condition and could, very soon, show real signs of upward movement. I make no claim to gifts of prophesy, but the above is my personal reaction to the various facts and deducations that are, as you know, placed before me constantly.

A recent article by Bill Martin, which you undoubtedly saw, makes the observation that one of the primary causes of the recession is that it is a reaction from the prior period of inflation. Personally I think this generality can be made more specific by saying that the 1955 inflationary splurge by certain automobile companies had a very great deal to do with subsequent economic movements. Of course you were then one of those who did everything he could by argument and discussion to get the companies to adopt a more moderate policy. George Humphrey and I were also in the same effort. All of us failed.

This morning there is an important housing bill that will be sent to me. It has some bad features. I shall have to examine it with a jaundiced eye, and I am quite sure that some of my advisers will be as uneasy about it as I am. I hope its virtues outweigh its defects.

I shall be looking forward to seeing a copy of your talk.

As ever,

The Honorable Arthur F. Burns
2 Tudor City Place,
New York, New York.

PERSONAL

March 18, 1958.

Dear Governor Stafford:

Many thanks for telling me in your recent letter of the efforts being made in Rutland, and in Vermont, to improve local economic conditions through local efforts. It is most heartening for me to have your letter as evidence of the vigor, vitality, and initiative of individual Americans putting their shoulders to the wheel in local communities to deal with local problems.

I am deeply concerned over the hardships being experienced by families of those who are temporarily unemployed during this economic recession. I am determined to take every proper Federal action to assist a general recovery which will benefit local communities. But your letter brings an emphasis which is most welcome. The kind of effort you are making multiplied in a thousand places across the land can have a profound effect in fostering a resurgence in the economy, and, what is more, in renewing among our citizens and local communities the tradition of meeting and facing our problems where they are.

Please extend to your associates my deep appreciation and warm good wishes in this effort for the improvement of your community.

With personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Robert T. Stafford,
Lieutenant Governor of Vermont,
Rutland, Vermont.

Memorandum of Conversation with Roger Kyes.

March 17, 1958

On Saturday, March 15, I had a talk with Roger Kyes. He had two ideas that he suggested might have some virtue, one in the foreign field, the other in the domestic.

The Foreign Field. He gave only the barest outline of what he has in mind, but he has promised to send me a copy of a letter he has previously written on the subject. As I understand the matter, he wants to set up a huge international corporation, in effect a holding company.

Trading would be accomplished under the auspices of the holding company, and one of the purposes of the company would be to promote the flow of profitable trade for participants.

Each country desiring to trade with others would purchase stock in the holding company, but free enterprise would be encouraged by making it possible, in countries such as ours, for a business firm to purchase such stock directly. His idea was that countries that derived income from the export of raw materials (such as oil) could pay for their stock out of earnings. His big purpose is to get each country to have a stake in the prosperity of each of the others; in other words, to have a powerful influence for peace.

The actual financial details are something we did not go into, and I am most interested in hearing what the explanation of them will be. Moreover, I will be waiting to hear what he says on tariffs. But he is a smart man and I am sure that he believes that he has an idea that would be most beneficial to every country involved.

Stimulation of the Domestic Economy. In this field he has been thinking about the effects of tax reduction. He is very fearful that tax reduction would leave us with such a gap in revenue that we would quickly be going into deficit spending at an indefinite rate and for an indefinite period. The inflationary effect of this would wipe out, he is sure, any beneficial effects to be expected. He seems to have this conviction whether we are talking about reducing income tax or excise tax.

So his simple idea is that we should have a percentage refund on the 1957 personal income tax. This would be a "one time" affair and would immediately put a lot of money into the hands of the population and would spur buying all along the line. He thinks it would spur the weakest phase of our consumer buying -- namely, consumer hard goods -- for example, automobiles, refrigerators, house and farm appliances of all kinds.

He suggested the possibility of requiring that all refunded amounts over a particular level would have to be used as venture capital of some kind. In thinking it over, I do not see how this could be done because while an individual might make a purchase of this kind, he could resell it at his own convenience. (Possibly there should be a maximum limit on any single refund!)

With the 36 billion dollars collected in taxes on 1957 personal income, he thought that even a 25% refund would not be out of order. This 9 billion he believes would have a tremendous effect both materially and psychologically.

The Treasury Department is thinking of a similar idea, although probably on a smaller basis. Since I know he has been talking to Secretary Anderson, it is probable that it was by his initiative that this thought came under study. In any event, I shall keep it completely secret.

I talked about the philosophy under which the Administration is pushing ahead with its effort to stimulate the economy.

(a). We are basically conservative. We believe, for example, that frantic efforts now to put the Federal Government into a large-scale building program will have most unfortunate financial consequences in the years immediately ahead. We believe in a private enterprise rather than a "government" campaign to provide the main strength of recovery forces.

(b). We want to avoid a succession of budgetary deficits because of the inflationary effect.

(c). We want to do everything that has a stimulating effect on the economy, but so far as expenditure programs are concerned, we prefer to limit these expenditures to projects that are useful and needed. The idea is to do them now rather than later. We want to do everything that is feasible and practical to stimulate recovery, and at the same time keep our own financial house in order.

I told Roger that we expect to push forward with the things we have already undertaken administratively and with those we have already recommended to the Congress. (The easing of credit and reducing bank reserves slightly was, of course, done by the Federal Reserve Board, but with the approval and urgent support of the financial section of the government). This memo does not enumerate all the particular programs, but I attach hereto two statements, one written on February 12th and the other March 8th.

* * * * * * *

There is one idea I have been discussing with the Treasury which I believe could become important. This concerns the railways, which by every discernible statistic are in real trouble. Only a few seem to be doing well. The majority are in bad shape and it is my belief that unless something is done, there will be bankruptcies looming for a number of railway systems within a matter of a few months.

I believe it is important for the railways to achieve a truly competitive status with respect to other forms of transportation. To my mind success demands real cooperative studies as between the railways and other transportation systems if we are to get the highest form of efficiency from the several types. Take for example, railways and trucks. If the public could be informed as to what is really the most efficient form of freight transportation measured by such criteria as distance of haul, bulk, weight and conditions of delivery, it would certainly be to the benefit both of the shipper and of all transportation systems.

Here are some things to consider:

(a). The elimination of the transportation tax, at least the three percent that is applied to the transportation on things.

(b). The placing before Congress a list of the restrictive laws that are preventing the railways from being truly competitive with respect to the other transportation systems. These laws were largely written when the railways had a monopoly on transportation and in many instances may be no longer applicable. I believe that one of their worst effects (this is possibly as much administrative as it is legalistic) is that railway complaints, protests and recommendations cannot even be heard and acted upon within a matter of one or two years. This is unconscionable. The railways now

have the right to reorganise into a fewer number of systems, so long as the Attorney General does not find a reason for taking action against them under the Anti Trust Act. But the I. C. C. must find that the consolidation is in the public interest. I believe that if an application is not protested in a reasonable time, there should be a presumption of public interest in the consolidation. An appeal could be taken to a hearing. Reorganization could get rid of duplicatory service and mileage -- and would be most helpful in a number of other ways.

(c). The whole question of feather-bedding under existing laws and union procedures should be thoroughly considered by the Congress. This would take considerable time, but it would be hopeful if the Congress would at least have the courage to undertake the examination.

(d). Assuming that (a) and (b) could be done, the railways could certainly gain so much efficiency, better their service, lower costs and increase revenues, that the way would be open for them to begin the renovation and reorganisation of the railroad systems. The federal government could then well undertake the same kind of responsibility that it did with both the maritime and air industries, in guaranteeing loans for new equipment and general renovation.

(e). To my mind this is a project that must be undertaken promptly because of its effect on the whole transportation capacity of the country and its significance for the nation's defensive strength.

In the case of the railways the program would be not only important in itself, but incidentally would be one of the greatest possible spurs to economic recovery because of the wide-spread character and the volume of the work that would be immediately necessary.

Today I have a draft of a Report of the Transportation Study Group. I find that it suggests some of the same things to which I have adverted.

Finally, I have asked Bob Anderson to confer with Dr. Saulnier to establish a Committee on Economic Development.

March 17, 1958.

Dear Akst

At the urging of Mr. Bechtel, I went over to the BAC meeting one evening last week -- I stayed for about a half hour before the dinner began. I was looking around for you and then suddenly remembered that you had gone down to the Southwest. It was nice, at any rate, to talk with some of the other of my old friends.

Just this morning I received the report on the University Hills Shopping Center. I went over it in detail and noted that more than a dozen of the establishments are paying more than the minimum. This seems to me to be very good and I assume that it is up to your expectations.

Regarding the residential loan rate, you were for a rate, as I recall, that would have been sufficiently high to eliminate discounts. Of course the VA loans are fixed by law (even just last week the Senate declined to free them more than 1/4 of 1%). I think that we here felt that to let the FHA loans go at 6 percent, with the VA loans frozen at least 1-1/4% percent lower, would have been something of a paradox. However, I hope that the situation soon improves.

This morning I saw an article discussing the stock market and other investment activities. Quite naturally I am hopeful that a plentiful supply of money, available at cheaper rates, will be a real spur to the home building industry. It would be too bad if the stock market gets too much out of line and absorbs too much money.

Thanks a lot for your news on Min. Mamie talked to her last evening and afterwards seemed rather depressed. But I think

Min's two daughters try to make too much of a detailed diagnosis of her condition out of the sound of her voice over the telephone. Al Gruenther, who saw her only last Tuesday, thought that she was in very good form. If she could talk to you for an hour and a half, she certainly still has some interest in life.

Thanks for sending me the fine report.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Aksel Nielsen,
1711 California,
Denver, Colorado.

March 7, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Jake:

Many thanks for your letter of the fifth. I was interested of course in your presentation of some of the problems of independent oil producers, as you see them.

In your note you refer to what you call a "decision" of mine to invoke mandatory controls. As of yet, no decision has been made. At the meeting I remarked that it appeared that such action could be necessary. But I decided nothing. I must of course await the final and detailed recommendations of my special committee on crude oil imports, which was also mentioned at the meeting.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Jake L. Hamon,
Vaughn Building,
Dallas,
Texas.

PERSONAL

March 12, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Arthur:

I trust that I am not getting stubborn in my attitude about logical Federal action in this business slump, but I am bound to say that I cannot help but feel that precipitate, and therefore largely unwise, action would be the worst thing that we could now do. I realize that to be conservative in this situation -- and flatly to say so -- can well get me tagged as an unsympathetic, reactionary fossil. But my honest conviction is that the greatest service we can now do for our country is to oppose wild-eyed schemes of every kind. I am against vast and unwise public works programs (they would need some years to get truly underway) as well as the slash-bang kinds of tax cutting from which the proponents want nothing so much as immediate political advantage.

Especially I believe what you have to say in your second paragraph. I not only believe it, but I am thoroughly convinced that it must be one of our real guideposts as we push along with the work of stimulating an upturn in the economy. Indeed, because I may send a copy of this letter to one or two friends, I am quoting what you have to say on this particular point:

> "It (a public works program of increasing scope) would do little to check the recession this year. It would sharply increase spending next year and still later years, when our economy is likely to be feeling inflationary pressures once again. And it may raise the level of Federal spending to a point where it will become difficult to convince Congress in a later year that we need, perhaps or probably, to spend more for defense."

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

This morning I had a long conference with the Budget Director, Bob Anderson, Gabe Hauge and others. After the conference was over the newspaper men got hold of Bob Anderson and he talked to them informally. Afterward the talk was recorded and I am sending you a copy.

You will recall that in the last couple of years there was a good deal of talk about inflation. But no one, except the Federal Reserve Board, did much to check it. One did not then see Congress proposing anything of this kind whatever except, of course, so far as it felt it politically expedient to heed the public demand for economy. But now everybody and his brother has his own pet project to stop deflation. In fact, one bill just introduced in the House includes eighteen public works projects which have never been surveyed. No engineering studies for any of these has been approved by any agency of the Federal government.

We shall continue to push on with the things that we believe are useful. One of these, of course, is the acceleration of public works already under way. These have to be paid for in any event; acceleration of the work will cost nothing in the long run, and the additional work will be helpful now.

Administrative actions have already been taken to support home building and we have asked for legislation to push harder on this particular matter. However, some of the bills on this subject are bad.

Tax cuts may have to be made, and with the general proposition made in your last two letters I completely agree. But how I pray that when and if such action is necessary, we may have some statesmen and economists in controlling positions, rather than demagogues.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Arthur F. Burns.

PERSONAL

IMMEDIATE RELEASE March 12, 1958

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

The economic situation in all its aspects is under constant study and review. The President's discussion with us this morning was a continuation of this kind of analysis.

Of course, this analysis includes tax studies and estimates of revenue losses and the benefits which might result from various approaches to this problem. We must carefully weigh both the current implications and the long-term effects which might result. This is a part of the continuing normal function of the Treasury Department.

The President has already taken a number of executive actions and has made a number of recommendations to the Congress, designed within the framework of the proper functions of the government, to assist in a resumption of sustainable growth in the economy. A number of the suggestions and actions proposed and taken will help promote a higher level of private economic activity and employment. Some will result in accelerated expenditures in a number of existing Federal programs without involving us in huge, slow-acting public works programs of dubious value.

However, we will continue to examine all the facts and data as they become available and if, upon the basis of further developments in the economy it appears that other actions are necessary and desirable, they will be taken.

No decision regarding taxes has been made. Whatever decision regarding taxes is taken will be reached only when the impact of current developments on the future course of the economy has been clarified and after consultation with Congressional leaders.

# # # # # # #

March 12, 1958

Longhand note to Swede Hazlett at Bethesda with gouquet of pink carnations:

"Hope you are out of there before these fade.

Ike"

March 12, 1958

Dear Percy:

It is with great regret and reluctance that I accept your resignation as Director of the Bureau of the Budget, effective on or about March fifteenth. I know well the complicated and demanding nature of the post, and realize fully that after four years of such strenuous work you have a natural and intense desire for freedom to attend to your personal affairs.

I am proud, as I know you are, of the achievements of the Bureau of the Budget under your direction. You have devoted yourself tirelessly and selflessly to bringing about better fiscal standards and management throughout all departments of government.

It is especially difficult to keep the high degree of efficiency we all want in fiscal affairs in the face of ever increasing demands of the security establishment and changes in the domestic economy. You and the members of your Department have adjusted yourselves and your work admirably and understandingly to the requirements of these situations. I am grateful to you for your outstanding service.

I appreciate your willingness to continue to work, outside of government, to bring about an awareness of what we must do to insure the survival of our free enterprise system. I am even more grateful for your assurance that, when circumstances might indicate a renewed need for your services, I would be free to call upon you.

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in the hope that you and Mrs. Brundage will enjoy to the fullest, for many years, the happiness and satisfactions that you so richly deserve.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Percival F. Brundage
Director
Bureau of the Budget
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE A 5 P.M., E.S.T. March 8, 1958

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

THEPRESIDENT TODAY SENT THE FOLLOWING LETTER TO SENATOR WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, MINORITY LEADER OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE, AND REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH W. MARTIN, MINORITY LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

File this under DDE since he went over it word by word.

THE WHITE HOUSE

March 8, 1958

Dear Bill:
Dear Joe:

In recent press conferences I have stressed the point that in the current economic situation, certain kinds of governmental measures, including the acceleration of planned and needed public improvements, can be helpful in promoting increased growth of the economy.

I have also stressed this point: the course of our huge, complex economy mainly depends upon what individual citizens do -- upon their creativity, their productivity, their initiative and enterprise, and the millions of economic decisions which they freely make each day. The proper relation of government to the growth and vigor of such an economy must necessarily be to stimulate private production and employment, not to substitute public spending for private spending, nor to extend public domination over private activity.

I am concerned over the sudden upsurge of pump-priming schemes, such as the setting up of huge Federal bureaucracies of the PWA or WPA type. That kind of talk evidences lack of faith in the inherent vitality of our free economy and in the American as an individual. Schemes of that kind reflect the fallacy that economic progress is generated not by citizens wisely managing their own resources, but by the wholesale distribution of the people's money in dubious activities under Federal direction. Unsound programs of that kind would do great damage to America rather than contribute to our economic strength.

My February 12 economic statement emphasized a number of important considerations:

First, that current economic developments, including increased unemployment with its severe hardships for those individuals temporarily out of work, are of deep concern to us all;

Second, that the basic factors making for economic growth remain strong, justifying expectations of early economic improvement;

Third, that numerous governmental policies and programs already underway and projected will help achieve an early resumption of economic growth; and,

Fourth, that should additional governmental measures be needed, they will be taken by the Executive Branch or proposed to the Congress.

In that statement I cited a number of governmental activities currently aiding the economy. These include measures by the Federal Reserve authorities to ease credit, various steps to stimulate home-building, a $600 million increase in Federal aid highway expenditures next fiscal year, sharply increased activity under the urban renewal program, and a more than $5 billion increase in defense procurement and construction during the first six months of this calendar year over the preceding six months.

more (OVER)

A number of Administration recommendations for new legislation which could be of great help in stimulating the economy are already pending before the Congress. Again I urge the Congress to act promptly on such measures as (a) authority for additional insurance of FHA mortgages of $3 billion per year for the next five fiscal years; (b) adjustment of those statutory interest rates which stifle private investment; (c) special assistance to areas of high and persistent unemployment; (d) tax relief for small business; (e) removal of the statutory limit on the life of the Small Business Administration and provision of new authority for loans to small business; (f) a $2 billion increase in the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank; and (g) a $2 billion program to modernize post office buildings and equipment.

Since my February 12 statement the Administration has been developing additional orderly accelerations of programs that are genuinely needed in the public interest, have long been planned, and are already approved. I cite here some of the additional actions I have directed since February 12:

1. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget, on my instruction, has directed the executive departments and agencies to accelerate where practicable the construction of projects for which appropriated funds are available. Acceleration of civil projects alone, many of which are already in planning and engineering stages, will result in the expenditure of nearly $200 million several months earlier than previously planned. This earlier expenditure will step up such construction programs as Corps of Engineer civil works, the improvement of roads and facilities in National Parks, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs' road building and maintenance activities.

2. Additionally, certain water resource projects have been accelerated in the present fiscal year and the affected departments are submitting such amendments to the budget as are needed to continue this higher construction rate in 1959. Amendments, to be transmitted to the Congress next week, will involve increased appropriation requests as follows:

	In millions
Department of Interior	
Bureau of Reclamation	$ 46
Department of the Army	
Corps of Engineers, Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control	125
Department of Agriculture	
(Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Projects)	15
Total . . .	$ 186

In addition, an amendment to the Department of the Interior Budget will be presented to the Congress to allow an early start on small reclamation projects which were authorized by the 1956 Small Projects Act.

3. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget has just released an additional $200 million to the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. These funds will be used by the Federal National Mortgage Association to stimulate construction of homes for citizens of modest means and to implement other authorized programs. They will provide additional employment throughout the country. Should experience establish a need for more of these funds, they will be requested of the Congress.

4. In the next few days the Administration will ask the Congress to amend the Highway Act to suspend certain expenditure limitations for three years. If enacted this amendment will permit apportionments to the States of an additional $2.2 billion of Federal funds, all of which will be placed under contract during the calendar years 1958-1961. Adoption of this amendment will permit the apportionment during each of these years of a total of $2.2 billion of Federal funds for interstate highway construction alone.

5. The military departments, on my instruction, have in recent days acted to award more procurement contracts in labor surplus areas, with first priority to small business concerns in such areas. A new clause is being inserted in future contracts urging prime contractors to give preference to qualified subcontractors in labor surplus areas to the full extent permissible under existing law. The Services are also reexamining their procurements to assure that the maximum number of contracts are available to small business generally as well as to labor surplus areas.

6. The Veterans Administration has acted to make private funds more readily available to veterans for acquiring home ownership under the G. I. Loan Guaranty program, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board has launched a program to increase the availability of funds for investment in home mortgages in areas that in recent months have experienced a shortage of such funds.

7. I deeply believe that we must move promptly to meet the needs of those wage earners who have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits under state laws and have not yet found employment. I have requested the Secretary of Labor to present to me next week a proposal which, without intruding on present state obligations and prerogatives, would extend for a brief period the duration of benefits for these unemployed workers. This would enable eligible unemployed individuals to receive weekly benefits for a longer period than is now permitted under state laws and thus enable them to continue to seek jobs with a greater measure of security. I shall shortly place such a proposal before the Congress.

Finally, it should be understood that other programs and measures are under study and, as circumstances may require, will be administratively set in motion or proposed to the Congress.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The Honorable William F. Knowland
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

The Honorable Joseph W. Martin, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.



#######

March 7, 1958.

Dear Foster:

If we are to continue this Bulganin-Eisenhower squirrel cage exercise, it seems to me that we should attempt, at the very least, such divergencies in pace and running style as may partially prevent the whole thing from becoming completely monotonous.

I am not ready to suggest any completely new ideas but I am awfully weary of reading, as I do in his latest effusion, exactly the same things that he has put in his last two or three immediately preceding messages. Of course I am ready to admit also that our replies are necessarily hammering away on exactly the same keys. Maybe we can merely change the timing of replies, or their tones. Possibly we can ignore some of their arguments or do anything else that may have the appearance of something new.

I am struck by the fact that when we establish troops or planes in France or any other country they become immediately "foreign bases." But when the Soviets station troops in Eastern Europe they are simply protecting the "internal rights" of the victim countries.

But possibly you may have some other ideas.

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles
The Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL

March 14, 1958.

Dear Jake:

At our recent meeting here in the office it is quite true that all of us agreed that voluntary quotas were not solving the oil problem. Several of us remarked that there seemed to be only one reasonable answer and that was compulsory quotas.

The reason that I wrote to you to say that the point of "decision" had not been reached was because of the very nature of the broad and comprehensive problem. It is no simple matter to cover the United States with a regulation that will

(a) among other things stand the test of Constitutionality and accordance with law;

(b) bring about the just and fair conditions that the authors intend, and

(c) be immune to great loopholes.

The one thing I can assure you is that the people who are working on these things are wasting no time. They are really applying themselves.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Jake Hamon

PERSONAL

March 7, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Monty:

Many thanks for your letter of the fifth. I was interested of course in your presentation of some of the problems of independent oil producers, as you see them.

In your note you refer to what you call a "decision" of mine to implement mandatory controls. As of yet, no decision has been made. At the meeting I remarked that it appeared that such action could be necessary. But I decided nothing. I must of course await the final and detailed recommendations of my special committee on crude oil imports, which was also mentioned at the meeting.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. W. A. Moncrief,
W. T. Waggoner Building,
Fort Worth 2,
Texas.

PERSONAL

March 5, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

I have always taken a deep personal interest in the appointment of Federal Judges. For this reason I should like that, before you submit a formal nomination for signature, you drop in to confer with me about the matter; if the time element is important, you can call me on the telephone. It has been my habit to look over such nominations very carefully before we have committed ourselves to making them.

Many thanks.

DDE

March 5, 1958.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Harold:

Recently a good Pennsylvania Republican came to me to argue the suitability of a particular individual for the gubernatorial nomination. The man he had in mind is one that I admire, respect and like.

I informed my visitor that I had already told you that if you were successful in the primary I would support you enthusiastically. I can say nothing more or nothing less than this to anyone else as long as my candidate for the nomination conforms to my own standards as to suitability. You may be sure that I shall not, in advance of the primary, publicly or privately urge the selection of one good candidate over another.

Now a piece of news. My visitor stated that in recent weeks your own stock had been going up rapidly in Pennsylvania. He said that your only real weakness was a noticeable personal resentment on the part of some of the older bosses in the state. He thought that even in this respect you had made some advances.

Finally, he said that aside from his own candidate, he was in your "corner."

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Harold Stassen.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL

March 5, 1958.

Dear Sinny:

My thought is that I will not initiate any review of the Trans-Pacific Great Circle case. Rather we will wait for the Board to do so.

As ever,

The Honorable Sinclair Weeks,
Secretary of Commerce,
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL

March 4, 1958.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Meade:

A friend of mine had the chore of addressing five Lincoln Day Republican audiences.

He was struck by the lack of young people among the groups. Of Kalamazoo he stated, "There were about four hundred and fifty people there and not more than fifty were under fifty years of age." Contrasted to this is the January twentieth dinner in Chicago. It was run by young people and it was attended by a large group of young Republicans. If there not a lesson there?

I hear that some people -- possibly tired political prophets -- are painting each day darker pictures for the future of the Republican Party. I would like to see more individuals like May, Ayres, Frelinghuysen, Underwood, Galvin and Percy, to say nothing of a somewhat older group like Allott, Morton, Bush and Halleck (and all their associates I could think of who possess something of their fire and energy) start a cult of optimism and work.

Incidentally, when I was a very young boy there was a five cent pulp something on the order of Dick Merriwell. Its name was "Work and Win."

We know the job can be done if we can just get people placed in critical positions who will develop the necessary horse power.

As ever,

The Honorable H. Meade Alcorn.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

March 4, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR PHYLLIS BERNAU

The President would like to have the following message sent to Prime Minister Macmillan. I send it to you in case you want to show to the Secretary before dispatching it:

[redacted]

Dear Harold:

I have your note of the fourth. In view of the time factor, Foster and I had a talk, after which he called Caccia into his office to explain our views. So I assume that no further reply of substance is required.

As you know, I am convinced that any Summit meeting would be damaging to the free world cause unless some real agreement can be made with the Russians, one in which we can have confidence. This is why I believe so much in adequate preparation. As you point out, however, if prior agreements are going to be made on the items of the agenda, it is clear that there has to be an analysis of the substance of these items in order that joint determination of their suitability can be made.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Ike

- - - - - - - - - - - -

Thanks.

Ann Whitman

5/25/82
Declassified/Released on ...
By the National Security Council
under the provisions of E.O. 12065
by GSK

March 3, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Foster:

The sentiments expressed by Ladgham, which are reported by Murphy in his cable of February 27th, coincide almost item by item with my own views. The trick is -- how do we get the French to see a little sense?

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

PERSONAL

(Typed from thermofax copy--1/13/76--bbm)

March 3, 1958

PERSONAL

Dear Jack:

As a rule I think it is not sound policy for me to prejudge proposed legislation, especially before it has been carefully weighed by all affected Executive agencies. Yet I have some rather specific reactions to your bill, S.3301, which I would like to convey to you in confidence.

In the first place, the function of the National Security Council is advisory to the President. The Council makes recommendations which assist the President in coming to his decisions as Chief Executive in the field of national security. The Council function is not unlike that of the Cabinet in other policy-making fields.

In the second place, it has been my practice while President to utilize the National Security Council as a forum for the frank discussion of important issues of national security. To perform this function effectively, it is vital that only a reasonable number of persons participate in the discussions. I have observed that since the establishment by the Congress of the National Security Council in 1947, one of the main threats to its effective work has been an ever-present temptation by persons not fully familiar with its utility to increase the number of participants to unmanageable proportions.

Thirdly, the number of people who now attend weekly Council Meetings approaches the upper limit of what can contribute to a vigorous and frank exchange of views. In addition to the five statutory members of the Council (the President, the Vice President, the Secretaries of State and Defense, and the Director of Defense Mobilization), there are present, by my invitation at almost every meeting, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Budget, the Attorney General, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Federal Civil Defense Administrator, the Director of the United States Information Agency, and the statutory intelligence and military advisors to me and the Council (Mr. Allen Dulles and General Twining). Additionally, there are in attendance certain Special Assistants having relevant duties like Mr. Cutler and Dr. Killian, two staff members, and other Executive agency heads attending on an ad hoc basis for particular items. At recent Council Meetings, the number of persons in attendance has approximated twenty.

Lastly, I am in agreement with the point of view that the President should always be free to call upon the wisdom and experience of knowledgeable people from outside of Government. A case in point is the reliance

(Typed from thermofax copy--1/13/76--bbm)

which I place on the President's Science Advisory Committee, which makes recommendations to me on national policies involving science and technology. I have frequently set up special ad hoc groups to study particular problems and, through the Council, to advise me.

Experience has shown to me, however, that the most effective functioning of the Council is obtained through a regular membership made up of the heads of the Departments and agencies who have practical knowledge in the areas under consideration and who will be responsible for carrying out the policies when approved. The daily operational contacts of the Department or agency head are invaluable to recommending workable policy.

Because the President should be free to consult with those whom he feels can provide him with help, their advice should be confidential to the President and, as such, remain privileged. I deeply believe that any statutory requirement that the Council formally report each year, not only to the President but also to the Congress, would render the Council unworkable as an advisory body to the President.

Certainly, the President should have complete freedom to ask advice and counsel from individuals, wither within or without the Government. He may seek such advice and counsel from groups reporting through the Council, or, on the other hand, he may appoint a commission, the findings of which are to be reported publicly. I have used both of these procedures during the last five years.

My main point, in this quick reaction to your letter, is to say that in my judgment it would be unwise to add public members to the Council by statute and to require public reporting by the Council. This would tend to encumber the Presidency and might well result in future Presidents foregoing the use of this valuable advisory body. Such a result would be hurtful and unfortunate.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

/S/ D.E.

The Honorable
Jacob K. Javits
United States Senate

(R.C.)

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

March 1958 (1)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Minutes	of Cabinet Meeting 11/29/77 - bm	3/28/58	A
2. Memo of 77-17, #3	Conf., DDE, Dulles, Allen Dulles, McElroy, Quarles, Strauss, Twining, Cutler, Goodpaster re nuclear testing, 3/24/58 8/18/77 LKS	3/28/58	A
3. Attached	draft statement re nuclear testing 8/18/77 - LKS	undated	A
4. Memo of	Conversation (State), DDE, Ludwig Erhard and others (2 pgs) DOH 6/19/82	3/24/58	A
5. Minutes	of Cabinet Meeting 11/29/77 - bm	3/21/58	A
6. Memo of 78-7, #15	Conf., DDE, McElroy, Quarles, Twining, Stans, Killian, Persons, Goodpaster re military budget, missiles, etc. (3 pgs)	3/21/58 3/28/79, bc	A
7. Memo of	Conversation, DDE, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Pres. of India (3 pgs) DOH 6/19/82	3/19/58	A
16. Report	re: nuclear testing (3 pgs) 1/19/81 LKS	undated	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 31
Folder: Staff Notes March 1958 (1)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

Week of March 3, 1958

MEMORANDUM

Questions which might be raised in the discussion with Senator Frank Carlson.

1. Following our conversation at the Leadership Meeting, have you given any further thought to how we can improve the postal policy provisions in the bill now in conference?

2. Frank, can we cut the public service costs in the bill to not more than $100 million?

3. Could you propose that the Conferees strike out the retroactive provision for the pay increase?

4. Does it look like there will be an opportunity to reconsider the Conferees' action to strike out the 5¢ non-local letter mail rate?

If not, can you preserve Title III, providing general authority for appropriations of $175 million annually for three years for the Post Office Modernization Program?

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Jerry Persons - I talked on phone to Sen. Carlson re these questions. He seems determined to stick by his guns & is feeling a good deal of

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 31, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

1:59 p.m. - 2:29 p.m. - Monday, March 31, 1958

Dr. Hauge, Bryce Harlow and I conferred with the President about his newsreel script on the farm freeze bill veto. The President was concerned about the length of it as he felt that most nation-wide commentators would use only portions of it. He read it through for length and we timed him at five minutes and fifteen seconds. Dr. Hauge and I pointed out that although the national television commentators might not use the newscast in its entirety it certainly would be widely used over radio and local TV-stations in the farm areas. We made a few deletions, changed a few words and then Jim Hagerty who joined us late and the President departed to make the broadcast.

J. Z. A.

Jack Z. Anderson

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 11/29/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

March 28, 1958
9:05 A. M. -- 10:30 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Under Sec. Herter
(for Sec. Dulles)
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Folsom

Director Stans
Deputy Director ODM Patterson
(for Mr. Gray)
Amb. Lodge
Dr. Saulnier

Asst. Sec. Laurence B. Robbins,
Treasury
Under Sec. Louis S. Rothschild,
Commerce
Deputy Sec. Quarles, Defense,
in part
Hon. Randolph Burgess
Adm. Strauss, AEC
Mr. Merriam, Budget

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Mr. Rabb
Mr. Morgan
Gen. Goodpaster
Dr. Hauge
Mr. Harlow
Dr. Killian
Mr. Larson
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Martin
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Education Legislation - **Sec. Folsom, in reporting the progress of discussions on this legislation, indicated that Sen. Hill was pressing a bill differing from the Administration bill as regards a duration of six years rather than four, scholarships numbering 40,000 per year instead of 10,000, and lacking any "need" qualification. He indicated that Sen. Hill felt that the House would inevitably reduce the scope of the Senate bill, hence it was necessary for the Senate to aim high. Mr. Folsom felt that the Administration would eventually have to compromise on some of these points but that in keeping with the President's directive he would continue for the present to support the Administration's proposal without change.**

Sec. Folsom also noted the conflicting opinions on the Hill as to whether scholarship awards should be on a national basis thus assuring national standards, or on a State basis. The President in this connection desired to insure that the student would have to maintain high quality work or lose the scholarship. He thought perhaps scholarship payments should be made directly from the States to the colleges rather than through the individual students. Mr. Folsom stated that such details had not yet been developed. Along with a number of other tendencies reported, Mr. Folsom noted that funds would probably not be directed in any Congressional bill toward raising salaries but that the money originally planned for this might be used in other respects advocated by Members of Congress. He also stressed an apparent desire on the Hill for establishing a loan fund to supplement scholarships, and members of the Cabinet cited various examples of the success of such loan funds in contrast with the President's citation of his rather unfavorable experience with one at Columbia University for medical students.

The President called specific attention to the points made in the current LIFE editorial on education.

Social Security - After noting that some Members of Congress wished early revision of the Social Security program, Mr. Folsom stated that Senators Mill and Byrd preferred to wait for completion of studies now being conducted by HEW concerning the fiscal soundness of the trust fund and the possible desirability of increasing payments in view of the 6% rise in the cost-of-living index since the last adjustment.

Sec. Folsom stated the Administration position as being opposed to any Federal participation in general assistance to the unemployed. He cited the existence of considerable pressure from the States for a new program in this area, which would take the Federal Government far beyond the four very specialized fields now supported. Mr. Folsom noted the important factor of the quantity of funds being fed into the economy through various social security and welfare payments. Approximately $1.8 billion per month was paid out for all the various Federal and State assistance and pension programs.

Transport Policy (CP 58-77) - Following an introduction by Sec. Weeks, Mr. Rothschild reviewed in detail the Cabinet paper setting forth the report of the special group which had studied urgent railroad problems in recent months. In doing so, he noted some agreed departures from the draft circulated, including omission of passenger service from the provisions in Recommendation I and deletion of Recommendation IV which had insufficient value to warrant the controversy that would arise.

In connection with the Recommendation for tightening agricultural exemptions, Sec. Benson was assured by Mr. Rothschild that the change would not interfere with the farmer's freedom to haul his own things and those of his neighbors. In subsequent discussion it was agreed that Sec. Benson should consult with appropriate farm leaders before any final decision to go ahead with this item. Mr. Benson believed it would be acceptable.

CONFIDENTIAL

Regarding the Recommendation for reducing the transportation excise tax, Mr. Rothschild emphasized the need for determining a feasible time, and Sec. Anderson concurred fully. The latter added that no justification existed for the excise except the quantity of money it brought into the Treasury. He thought Congressional leaders might agree to consideration of legislation for a change in this tax under an agreement that other tax revisions would not be tacked on to this one.

Regarding the financial situation, Mr. Rothschild thought the proposed equipment Corporation might need a temporary advance of capital from the Government. He stressed the possibility that some eastern railroads would need Government loans very soon for survival, hence the recommendation that legislation be drafted confidentially for getting the necessary authority and appropriation but allowing the Administration to await an absolutely certain need.

A number of Cabinet members commented on various aspects of the fiscal difficulties of the several eastern railroads most seriously affected, the urgency of the problem, and the impact of possible bankruptcies on the economic psychology of the Nation and on national security. Sec. Anderson stated Treasury's belief that the Department already had sufficient authority under Section 302 of the Defense Production Act. Should Government loans be made, he said, it would seem desirable to establish a Creditors Committee with power to adjust debt relationships so as to avoid receiverships, a situation containing difficulties for the Government. Both Sec. Anderson and the President emphasized the importance of far-reaching changes in legislation if loans were to be made, since the Government should not make such loans with a prospect of inability of the railroads to repay the loans. Sec. Weeks thought it essential to secure the cure from Congress in advance of the loans, or Congress would not face up to the problem. The President reiterated his desire to avoid buying up broken-legged horses.

The President commented on the need for greater centralization among the railroads and the possible desirability of a Government requirement to that effect accompanying any Government subsidy as in the case of the airlines. Mr. Rothschild cited the possibility of important economies being accomplished through joint use of facilities.

It was agreed that the Administration should push ahead with developing legislative proposals for removing undue restrictions on the railroads, with the possibility of a limited excise action to be discussed with appropriate Congressional leaders, and that the Department of Justice should furnish an opinion as to the powers of the Treasury Department under Section 302.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Regarding the final recommendation on Government organization of regulatory agencies, the President believed it unnecessary to take immediate action on this, and questioned it had any possibility of acceptance in a Congress jealous of its prerogatives.

Sec. Seaton desired to withhold full concurrence in the report until he could look at its implications with respect to the Alaskan Railway.

Acting Director Patterson took note of the question ODM would have to face as to how far the Government should go in providing Government support to basic industries other than the railroads in time of economic difficulty.

The Vice President took note of the demagoguery that would inevitably attend any effort made to help the railroads, but he felt that the current economic situation would add to the possibility of securing favorable action.

Budget and Personnel Report - Mr. Stans pointed out that Government employment was 69,000 less than a year ago but that it would increase by nearly the same amount during the rest of the fiscal year, much of this of a seasonal nature.

Regarding expenditure rates, Mr. Stans went over the agency list and showed an anticipated total expenditure higher by $383 million than as was predicted in January, mostly because of military additions. He expected the deficit for FY 1958 to range from $2 to $3 billion, depending on the shortfall in receipts.

Mr. Stans said that the FY 1959 budget might exceed $78 billion, depending on what additional programs Congress might adopt beyond those now anticipated.

(The President left the meeting toward the end of this discussion.)

* * * *

Sec. McElroy and Mr. Quarles made a detailed presentation of the program and activities for which a supplemental appropriation is being proposed. Mr. Quarles stressed that the program he outlined was something less than the $7 billion total first requested by the three Services, and that final approval was yet to be obtained from the President. Final coordination with the Bureau of the Budget likewise remained to be accomplished.

* * * *

It was agreed that there would be no Cabinet meeting on Good Friday.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to -
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Mr. Rabb
Mr. Minnich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 28, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

10:32 a.m. - 10:50 a.m. Dr. Hauge and I accompanied Senators Aiken, Allott, Carlson, Mundt and Young in to see the President. Senator Aiken indicated that they realized there was only a forlorn hope that the President might sign S. J. Res. 162. However, he felt that the President should have the views of members of the Senate who supported the legislation. He pointed out that farming and related industries generate 40 percent of the GNP, and that if price supports were not reduced, 1958 could be our best farm year. Senator Young pointed out that lower price supports do not reduce production, and that in his State there are many citizens who are praying that the President will sign the bill.

Senator Mundt indicated that it was high time the Republicans gave better evidence that they are in the farmers' corner. He showed the President a recent poll taken in South Dakota indicating that Governor Foss who is running for a Congressional seat is in real trouble. He also stated that if the President does not sign the bill, Administrative action must be taken, "If the Democrats pick up 50 or 60 House seats, we will get radical Democrats who will spend us into bankruptcy." Mundt also stated that most Senators now agree that price supports are not the answer to the farm problem in the long run.

Senator Allott stated that he has always been opposed to the whole support program. He doesn't think the farm problem as such can be solved with any kind of a program. However, he thought that the President should sign the one-year freeze on price supports because this is a recession year and the Government is spending a lot of money in other fields and should not penalize the farmer.

The President then stated that he was giving H. J. Res. 162 his most thoughtful and heartfelt consideration. Whatever action he takes will be in his best judgment the best thing for the country. He further stated that from years of study, even before knowing Secretary Benson, he had become convinced that high support prices won't work. He believes the free competitive system is the best, and that he is

trying sincerely to do his duty. He advised the Senators that he will take their views closely to heart. The Senators then left.

10:50 a.m. - 12:06 p.m. The President spent about fifteen minutes with Jerry Morgan signing bills.

The President, Morgan, Hauge and I then proceeded to discuss the proposed veto message. The President appeared to be deeply disturbed and somewhat irritated over the fact that he had been placed in a position where there was no room to maneuver. He discussed the possibility of vetoing the bill and in the message indicating that Administrative action would be taken to raise the support prices on some commodities, such as wheat, corn, and dairy products, as they will suffer the heaviest reduction. Dr. Hauge and I pointed out that if any commodities are singled out for special treatment there would immediately be a clamor from Congress and the farmers that other supported products be given the same treatment. The President stated that he hated to veto the bill because this Administration is pumping money into many other industries, and his action would be taken as "kicking the farmer in the teeth."

At 11:50 a.m. Secretary Benson was called into the conference just as he was leaving Cabinet. The President argued with him over the advisability of taking Administrative action after the bill was vetoed to reduce support prices in 1958 by only 50 percent of the announced support price, and take the other 50 percent in 1959. The Secretary stated that this would be looked upon as a political move, and he felt that we would lose far more than we would gain. He also said that as a result of several recent visits with the farmers in the Midwest he felt that most thinking farmers supported the Administration position, and that the Members of Congress did not necessarily properly reflect the farmers' views.

The President strongly indicated that he was unhappy and irritated over his position. However, I felt compelled to point out to him that if Administrative action were taken after the bill was vetoed, the Republican Senators and House Members who voted against the bill in support of the Administration position would be placed in a most unhappy predicament.

The Secretary indicated that when the monthly release on the new parity index was released this afternoon at 3 o'clock, it would indicate a substantial rise in the parity ratio. The President finally obviously reluctantly signed the veto message.

The Secretary is anxious that he make a four or five minute statement for the press, radio and television when the message goes to Congress. I stated that I had had a request for such action from several Members of the House and Senate. The President was reluctant to accede to this request, stating that he could not do it well if he did not have his heart in it. This matter was not fully decided when the conference ended.

J. Z. A.

Jack Z. Anderson

P.S. I bet the President a dollar that the Senate would sustain his veto. He took the bet.

J.

J.Z.A.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

3:44 p.m. - 3:49 p.m., Thursday, March 27, 1958

Governor Adams and I conferred with the President about Senator Saltonstall's request that the President meet with five Senators from the farm states. The President agreed to see them if a suitable time could be set up Friday morning.

We also advised him that we were now prepared to go over the final draft of his veto message on the farm freeze bill. This will be done immediately following his conference with Senators Aiken, Allott, Carlson, Mundt, and Young.

J. Z. A.

Jack Z. Anderson

Staff hdl

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 27, 1958

MR. PRESIDENT:

For your breakfast discussion with Vinson et al, I attach an outline of the basic defense reorganization goals you set forth in today's NSC meeting plus a summary of the bill already introduced by Vinson, Kilday, Arends, Bridges and Mansfield.

No doubt the Congressmen will expect to chat a bit about the military pay bill which they have just passed through the House (only 22 opposition votes). Kilday -- the military pay expert in the Congress -- chaired the subcommittee that drew up the bill and is its main architect. He would probably welcome your compliments (but without endorsing his bill) on his weeks of painstaking work. Kilday will also chair the subcommittee that will handle the defense reorganization bill.

The Kilday pay bill differs from the Administration proposal in these many respects (cost is by far the most important):

1. Cost (FY 1959 costs will be $127 million more than the $552 million you proposed; future costs will be $257 million a year more than the $330 million you proposed).

2. Main items of increased cost:

   a. A 6% increase in retired pay for persons already retired; adds $36 million.
   b. No "phase-in" of new pay rates; adds $110 million.
   c. No future pay reductions for lower enlisted grades and second lieutenants.
   d. Sharp increases in three highest enlisted grades.

3. Other significant items:

   a. This time Kilday passed even higher rates than the Administration proposed for 2,3 and 4 star officers (the issue that caused the House to recommit the 1949 pay bill).
   b. Reduced the increases for 1-star, colonel and lieutenant colonel but raised the lower officer rates.
   c. Provided proficiency pay as Cordiner recommended.
   d. Rejected Cordiner step-in-grade plan but changed the longevity system to stop fogies after normal promotion points.

This bill is now in the Senate Armed Services Committee undergoing hearings. The Administration position there is to hold to its original recommendations at least in the hope of cutting down the increase in cost proposed by the Kilday bill.

Bryce Harlow

MAJOR PROPOSALS:

There will be a variety of recommendations (such as reducing number of Secretaries, permitting Secretary of Defense to assign duties to Joint Staff, etc.), but basic legislative goals are these:

1. Reliance on unified commands (might cite naval task force concept) in place of artificial roles and missions fixed by law.

2. Eliminate requirement that military departments be "separately administered."

3. Give Secretary of Defense financial flexibility.

4. JCS to recommend 3- and 4-star promotions.

5. Establish a real boss over research and engineering.

VINSON-KILDAY-ARENDS BILL: four good ideas; one questionable; two objectionable.

Good ideas:

1. Reduce Defense and Service Secretaries (differences, of course, over how many and which ones to drop).

2. Give JCS control over assignment and transfer of forces in unified commands (fine, as far as it goes).

3. Chiefs to delegate more duties to Vice Chiefs (close to Administration proposal).

4. Joint Staff assignments limited to three years (some such limit possibly desirable to prevent stagnation).

Questionable:

1. Limit OSD civilian employees to 600 (figure doubtless too low; Secretary of Defense might negotiate the figure or be able to prove any statutory limit unwise).

Objectionable:

1. Service Secretaries added to NSC (makes NSC town meeting; overloads NSC with defense advocates; subverts unification).

2. Restrict Defense Comptroller's authority over defense funds (solution backwards: Comptroller's powers now vested in him by law should be vested in Secretary of Defense and funds appropriated to the Secretary).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: March 26, 1958

SUBJECT: Farewell Call of the Argentine Ambassador on the President

PARTICIPANTS: The President
The Ambassador of Argentina Sr. Dr. Don Mauricio L. Yadarola
William P. Snow, Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs

COPIES TO: White House, S/S, ARA, G, C, EUR, FE, S/P, Amembassy Buenos Aires

1—1488

At 11:15 this morning Ambassador Yadarola, accompanied by Mr. Snow, paid a farewell call on President Eisenhower. After an exchange of amenities, the Argentine Ambassador read a brief statement which he had prepared in English, explaining that he had not attained a sufficient command of the English language to enable him to express these thoughts well extemporaneously. In the statement, he expressed appreciation for the friendly manner in which officials of the U.S. Government had received him on his arrival and at all times since then. He and his wife, in fact, had met with the utmost cordiality not only in official but in private circles. He was especially grateful to the Department of State for the spirit of sympathetic comprehension he had found among its officials. Whenever he had brought any matters before them for discussion or settlement, they had made commendable efforts to find acceptable solutions. As he was preparing to leave the United States, he also felt moved to affirm his admiration for the American people and to urge the President to keep up the good fight throughout the world on behalf of freedom and justice.

The President, in acknowledging his remarks, expressed gratification that the Ambassador's tour of duty had been a happy and successful one, and asked if he would be kind enough to convey his greetings and most sincere regards to the President of Argentina should he have the opportunity.

Ambassador Yadarola then asked the President if he would care to give his assessment of the current situation between the East and the West. The President said that, despite the current flow of statements and discussions regarding

obstacles

ARA:WPSnow:ab

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

(Typed from thermofax copy--1/13/76--bbm)

obstacles to a Summit Conference and about a number of other specific points of difference between the Soviet Bloc and the Free World, there was a more serious but less understood difference. It stemmed from the simple fact that the Free World countries were in the habit of telling the truth, whereas the Soviet Bloc, in the interests of its particular style of propaganda, did not trouble to adhere to the truth. Having gained the impression that they were making headway with their propaganda among the uncommitted and, in some cases, less informed peoples of the world, the Soviets were becoming bolder and more strident in their propaganda. This, in turn, made it even more difficult than usual to persuade them to adopt reasonable positions or to resolve issues with them. If we were to look back over recent history, we would find various tangible instances of success or progress in our efforts to ward off the Soviet menace. The aggression in Korea had been brought to a halt; Formosa had been held against the Red Chinese; somewhat earlier, Iran had been saved from the Russians at a critical time; Communist penetration in Indo-China had been blocked; and at least the first attempt against the independence of Guatemala had been thwarted. On the other hand, as he had already mentioned, the heightening tone of Communist propaganda was a seriously disturbing factor which needed to be more widely understood.

The President asked the Ambassador how long he had been in Washington. The Ambassador replied that he had been on duty here since last July. The conversation closed with the Ambassador offering his best wishes for the future welfare of the United States as a nation, for the President personally, and stating his regret at having now to leave Washington.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Pre-Press Conference notes, March 26, 1958.

The President had several statements to make: (1) that this afternoon there will be available a statement on outer space which he hopes will receive wide dissemination; (2) statement on inviting scientists -- through the UN -- to tests scheduled for this summer; and (3) this afternoon he will send up recommendation of legislation for civilian control of outer space.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

Summit Conference. President will say that Dulles spoke to him yesterday for his press conference and conferred fully (hardly!) on the price tags the Soviet Union was setting on a Summit Conference.

Saudi Arabia. The President will try to say as little as possible, but will recall his meeting with Faisal last year.

Robert Murphy Mission. Murphy is in France, awaiting French reply to his possible suggestion of a solution on the Tunisian affair.

Indonesia and Cuba - where there are both rebel elements. President will simply say we are watching the situation.

DOMESTIC SITUATION

Recession will be major topic. The President read the list of questions expected and possible answers replied.

One question is advice to potential buyers who may defer purchases in the hope of a reduction in excise taxes. The President may stress the government's acceleration of defense procurement. He will do nothing to suggest there might be cut in excise taxes, and will try to say that people should make decision on values involved.

In this connection the President said he thought it was high time he pointed out the fact that the budget was going up rapidly and that with all the programs we are contemplating a budget of $80 billion is rapidly approached. Where are we going to get the money? Are we going into tremendous deficit spending, which will encourage inflation? He was urged not to quote a definite figure, and the suggestion was

made that it might be well to make such a statement but after "careful" consideration (by staff of course). The auto dealers complain that the hint of a reduction in excise taxes has stopped people from buying autos entirely. It seemed to me that the implication was that if there is a reduction in escise taxes, it will be retroactive to the day that such legislation is suggested to the Hill. Gabe suggested, and everybody agreed, that he might answer question by saying that actions taken must make sense not only today but tomorrow.

Housing Bill. Detailed reports from departments have not yet been received. Under study.

Action to accelerate government procurement. Will be an announcement soon, probably today. We think this is a good time to buy for the government.

Oil import. Subject is under discussion; decision has been made and Executive Order will be announced shortly.

McClellan Report on Labor.. It is a devasting indictment of labor unions and the rackets as exposed by the McClellan Committee. The recommendations made by the report are much the same as the recommendations in the President's Labor Message, sent up in January of this year. Jerry Morgan itemized some of the recommendations: financial reports and the report of welfare funds; use of secret ballot; doing away with the "no man's land" between national and state jurisdiction.

Defense Reorganization. Herald Tribune has a story on it. The President has seen preliminary drafts but the report, as it will be crystallized (actually final meeting is being held today) has not come to the White House yet.

Representative to Israeli 10th Anniversary. Ambassador has been appointed (other countries are sending their Ambassadors). Story that Len Hall would be appointed emanated from New York to embarrass Len. The President would say if asked that he would be glad to appoint Len to a temporary and permanent position if such opened up.

Atomic Energy Matters.

1. Whether Admiral Strauss' name will be submitted for another term as Chairman. The President said he would like to name him "permanent" chairman.

Atomic Energy Matters (cont).

2. AEC hassle about underground shot; they first said that it could be detected only 250 miles; later they admitted it had been detected in Alaska.

3. Congressman Patterson said that the US planned to explode a nuclear weapon in outer space. Apparently it is true, but was classified information .

4. Dropping of bomb by Air Force plane in Florence, Alabama. The TNT exploded but the nuclear device was not attached.

5. The President was reminded that he had previously said it had been hoped to get a bomb 96% clean. One of the purposes of forthcoming tests is to find out what the variants are.

Highway Bill. The President was reminded of position about billboards. He said that as a motoring citizen he was against them all, but he realized that the states had certain rights and responsibility in this connection.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DJE
8/14/75

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

March 25, 1958

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Highway Program - Sen. Francis Case outlined the new Gore proposal for additional support for ABC roads as an anticyclical measure. This one would provide an extra $400 million to be used on a 70-30 matching basis, with provision for the Federal government to loan the States funds to cover 20% of their 30% portion. This in effect would put the ABC program into a 90-10 arrangement instead of the traditional 50-50 arrangement. However, only this extra, anticyclical, program would go onto the 70-30 (or 90-10) basis.

Sen. Case tended to favor this proposal since it was only temporary. Sen. Edward Martin spoke enthusiastically about the number of jobs provided on ABC roadwork in contrast with heavy construction work that uses more machinery than manpower. Sec. Weeks and Mr. Stans both opposed it on the grounds that a great deal of money was already being provided for ABC, and the 50-50 basis could be lost by this departure from it. Sen. Knowland remarked that here again was evidence that the Administration may propose, but the opposition Congress disposes. Here was real need for "the art of the possible" -- to get legislation out of the Committees in an acceptable form if we were going to get any of the highway legislation requested.

The President appreciated the need for deciding whether this proposal was better than nothing. He then expressed his concern lest under the guise of legislation to relieve unemployment, the nation would get strait-jacketed into something terrible for years to come. The Democrats, he said, were promoting a philosophy of centralizing power and responsibility in the Federal government, and they were doing it in a way that appeals to people.

Sen. Case again stressed the signs of decreasing costs of constructing the Interstate system.

Oil Imports - Sen. Knowland stressed the plight of small producers who could not market their oil in the face of reduced domestic consumption and the present level of imports; also, they had no place to store their oil until the market improved. He thought the situation, if not remedied, could be very harmful to the Administration's reciprocal trade bill.

Sec. Weeks pointed out, for Rep. Joseph Martin's benefit, that residual imports were not being touched, and he mentioned the important foreign relations considerations involved. The President noted Sec. Dulles' concern over the trouble that would result from mandatory controls.

Unemployment Insurance - Sec. Mitchell set forth the content of the Administration's forthcoming proposal. In discussion, Rep. Halleck expressed some reservation about the proposal to extend the unemploy-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ment insurance program temporarily. The President called attention to the generality stated in the Republican platform that when you have a depression, the Federal government must do what it can to restore the economy. This was clearly incorporated in the 1946 Employment Act. He said there was a definite need to store up buying power -- mere reduction of taxes would not do it this time. He said that as a Kansas farmer boy, he was not sympathetic to a huge, active Federal government, but here is a situation that is much different from what it was when he and Rep. Halleck were boys.

There was extensive discussion among the Leaders as to the dangers of making a proposal such as Sec. Mitchell outlined. Sen. Knowland finally summarized the situation to the effect that many of the people at the table had reservations about a Federal program and they hoped the States would show more initiative. On the other hand, some Republicans on the Hill were prepared to go much further than the Administration's proposal as regards duration and benefits. So there were, he said, sharp cleavages within the Republican Party. In any event, the issue would be raised in Congress whether or not the Administration put in a bill. And it was highly dubious, he concluded, that Republicans could exert any control over the legislation by having an Administration bill put in.

The President responded at length, calling attention first to the fact that various defense programs already approved would soon take the country to an $80 billion budget. On top of that, there were all sorts of tax reduction plans already proposed. And if the Federal government went into the countercyclical business on a huge basis, there would be inflation such as the country had never had before. So, he felt, it was imperative to channel hysteria and demagoguery into areas where "we" can exert some reasonable control. One way to do this is by keeping the States in the forefront. He commented on how difficult it would be to keep from getting out of bounds, for defense will run $41 or $42 billion annually without any further new big programs -- three submarines alone cost $400 million. He said he felt he was like Horatius at the bridge; for instance, take the Housing bill which had a $1.5 billion price tag on it, and the Senate passed it 86-0. When you add all these things up, he pointed out, a quick calculation takes the national debt up to $284 billion very shortly.

What was needed, he concluded, was to have emergency programs in which the Federal government does not break down basic principles, and then to fight all the way for them.

Sen. Knowland made a concluding comment that it should be remembered that this Administration proposal would set the floor for any action -- that the only way Congress would go would be "up."

Accelerated Procurement - In the course of this item, the President affirmed his conviction that it was important to elect a Republican Congress, another reason for showing clearly the Administration's concern for the distressed by taking actions consistent with fiscal soundness.

The President was able to give the Leaders some good news on the economic front, citing statistics that showed a 1.8% improvement in employment in the eight Mountain States, the rise in per capita farm income, and the optimism evident in articles he had seen in the Kansas City Star. Mr. Roy Roberts had said that his section of the country just was not hurting. Of course it was different in the great manufacturing centers of the country. But the important thing was to maintain perspective through it all.

Agriculture - Mr. Halleck wanted the group to know that on the farm freeze bill, just passed by the Congress, he had voted with Sec. Benson despite his feelings. He reminded the group that the bill merely did for one year what Sec. Benson had already done for two. Sen. Johnson had made a devastating attack on those who opposed the bill. Then he asked if there could not be some room in the veto message (if it were to be vetoed) for some action to help the farmers, who had long been low on the totem pole. It ought to be possible to find something where Sec. Benson could propose starting over with some new legislation this session. Certainly the farm situation had not improved so much in the past year that supports had to be lowered at this time.

Sen. Knowland, however, felt Congress had plenty to do without getting into this again.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 25, 1958

Memo to: Ann Whitman
Tom Stephens

From : Earle D. Chesney

Subject : Appointment with the President, 2:45 p.m.
Veterans of Foreign Wars
-- Richard L. Roundebush, Commander-in-Chief
-- Omar B. Ketchum, VFW Washington Representative
-- John Smith, Public Relations

Commander Roundebush presented a letter to the President of the VFW resolutions and recommendations adopted at their 58th Annual National Convention held at Miami Beach, Florida, August 25-30, 1957. The Commander stated that the VFW enthusiastically supported the President's proposal for immediate development of a super U.S. Missile Program and adopted a resolution urging the President and Congress to dedicate developing an effective missile and rocket program and to continue the development of an atomic power program that would assure American superiority in the scientific field.

The Commander stated that he had personally visited numerous veterans hospitals and found the need of immediate rennovation which he hoped could be started with some new construction replacing the old in the belief that this would be helpful in retarding the recession. His organization is recommending that a sum not exceeding 100 million be allocated for this program which is considerable more than budget approval. The Commander stated that there is need for new hospitals or additions to existing hospitals at Oakland, California; District of Columbia (Mt. Alto); and in Florida, particularly a psychiatric hospital in Gainesville, Florida. (copy of their memo on this subject contained in letter).

The President mentioned that any new construction would take considerable time before its effect would be felt and that he hoped that projects already approved could be put into operation rather than to initiate new projects which would have no effect on the present recession.

The Veterans Housing Program was discussed by the President and he mentioned difficulties that were being experienced by the interest rate being charged and the cost to the government of subsidizing this program.

He mentioned that Senator Andy Schoeppel came to see him regarding this program and was not aware of the cost to the Federal government.

The President stated that everyone was presenting proposals to correct the recession -- some good and some bad. However, he expressed concern over proposals similar to Senator Gore's that, if adopted, would upset the Federal budget and indicated that it was apparently no concern of certain individuals of how liberal they could be with other people's money.

Mr. Ketchum stated that the VFW Poppy Drive was greatly curtailed, he believed, due to the strict interpretation placed by the Government Printing Office on the directive issued by the President's Committee on Fund Raising within the Federal Departments. Ketchum stated that in previous years, the VFW had enjoyed the greatest cooperation in government departments, however since this directive was issued several years ago, the GPO was one of the government agencies that they experienced difficulty in their poppy program. It had been the policy in previous years to contact division heads and leave containers and boxes in a convenient place so that personnel could submit any contributions desired. Under the present program it is necessary for VFW officials to solicit employees in the lobby as they enter or leave the GPO building.

The President expressed interest over the interpretation of existing regulations and asked that I look into the situation as he believed that such fund raising campaigns should have full cooperation of all Executive departments and mentioned that the Red Cross was also having considerable difficulty and the amount of good work done by that agency deserves whole-hearted cooperation from every citizen.

The National Commander advised the President of the VFW's appreciation for the appointment of Sumner Whittier as Administrator of Veterans Affairs who, in their opinion, was doing an excellent job. As the meeting was about to break up, Mr. Ketchum asked the President if it would be possible for Fort Logan, Colorado to be made into a soldiers home as this was the recommendation of the VFW for the past five years. The President stated that he was very much aware of the situation confronting Fort Logan as he had served there at one time and has discussed the possibility of having this property utilized by some government agency. Former National Commander Brannan was to see Administrator Whittier this afternoon on this project.

The President was asked if he could attend the next National Convention to be held this fall in New York. The President stated that this was too early to make any commitment as he could not foresee what his schedule would be at that period.

Photographs were taken of the National Commander and the President.

Footnote for Staff Information:

William H. Coulson, Executive Director of the President's Committee on Fund Raising within the Federal Service was contacted and advised of the above. A conference is being set up as soon as Honorable Walter Williams, Chairman, returns from the Far East.

Sumner Whittier, Administrator of Veterans Affairs was contacted and advised of the memo sent to the President relative to the recommendations to modernize veterans hospitals as a public works program, the request for additional hospital beds and the suggestion that Ft. Logan, Colorado be utilized as a soldiers home.

~~TOP SECRET~~

March 28, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 24, 1958 - 4:00 PM

Others present: Secretary Dulles
Mr. Allen Dulles
Secretary McElroy
Secretary Quarles
Admiral Strauss
General Twining (joined 15 mins. after conference began)
General Cutler (" " ")
General Goodpaster

Secretary Dulles referred to intelligence reports indicating the possibility that the Soviets might announce unilaterally a suspension of testing at the meeting of the Supreme Soviet, called for Thursday of this week. He referred to the extreme speed at which they have been conducting their tests in the last two or three weeks (some eleven tests in a very short time). If the Soviets do this, we will be placed in an extremely difficult position throughout the world. We start our tests about the seventh of April and they run until September -- during all of that time we will be under heavy attack worldwide. The Soviets will cite their test suspension and their call for a Summit meeting while we continue to test. The effect can only be highly adverse on us with regard to enjoying the confidence of the Free World as the champion of peace. We held this confidence through the previous Summit meeting. For the last two and one-half years we have been losing it. There will be very serious losses to us in respect to our allies and the neutrals if this pattern of events occurs.

The Secretary then said that there is still a chance in the next day or two for us to make an announcement which could head off these consequences. He suggested an immediate announcement by the President to the effect that following the series of tests now about to begin, the President would not thereafter order new tests during his term in office. The President might go on to say that he hoped this action would afford a basis to push ahead on the whole disarmament effort.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
Authority NLE MR 7717 #3
By [illegible] NLE Date [illegible]

~~TOP SECRET~~

Secretary Dulles said it will undoubtedly be asserted that we are giving up our position on testing without requiring inspection and the stoppage of weapons production. It will be said the Administration is adopting the Stevenson/Stassen position. Mr. Dulles said that we are not doing so, but the reason would be technical and hard to put across -- that the United States is taking this action unilaterally, and is announcing an intention, rather than making an agreement. He recognized that there were both advantages and disadvantages to the proposal. The claim will be made that we are giving in to the Soviet line. There will undoubtedly be public and Congressional criticism of the action. However, he said he feels desperately the need for some important gesture in order to gain effect on world opinion.

The Secretary next referred to Admiral Strauss' suggestion to get agreement to stop all production of fissionable materials (rather than weapons production, as our position has previously required). To all but the most sophisticated, the change in our position would not be apparent. Furthermore, we would have to clear this with our allies, and could not hope to accomplish this in the next few days. He concluded by saying that we gravely need something with which to beat the Soviets to the punch.

At Mr. McElroy's request, Mr. Quarles then discussed the Defense aspects. Defense has studied the comparative impact on us and the Soviets of such action. Although we are ahead in our weapons design, considering that the Soviets will always have the initiative as to starting a war, this action will leave us at a substantial net disadvantage. The development of an anti-ICBM depends on tests yet to be conducted (even after the HARDTACK series). POLARIS and other advanced systems also depend upon development and tests. Small, very light tactical weapons are becoming a possibility which we are just beginning to see in the range of fractional kiloton yield.

Admiral Strauss next spoke on the matter. He recognized that we are at the point where we need a new and more flexible position. He thought the Soviets have succeeded in putting us into a false position regarding testing. Such testing does not result in any significant health hazard -- real hazard today is nuclear war, which our weapons development helps to prevent. He said it would be difficult to ascribe any reason for

abandoning our tests. In addition, the effect on our laboratories would be severe -- they would lose tone, impetus, and personnel. The action would end the development of weapons, including clean weapons, peaceful uses, tactical weapons, and the "Christopholous effect." He said he thought his proposal was a more dramatic one, and read a possible draft statement in which there would be agreement to stop all production of fissionable materials, together with an agreement to stop testing. Mr. Dulles repeated that we could not do this without agreement of our allies in advance, whereas we could state unilaterally that we are not intending to test in the next couple of years. If we consulted our allies we could not get agreement in them.

General Cutler asked if Admiral Strauss' proposal could be limited to the United States and the USSR without consulting our allies, and Mr. McElroy asked if we could simply discontinue for one year. Secretary Dulles thought this could not be done. He went on to say that Defense was approaching the problem in terms of winning a war. State must, however, think in terms of all means of conducting the international struggle. He said that we are increasingly being given a militaristic and bellicose aspect toward world opinion, and are losing the struggle for world opinion.

Admiral Strauss reiterated that the tests are a trivial threat to the world. Weapons are the real threat. Mr. Dulles recalled that we are open to the charge of not being completely sincere, since we have in fact put impossible conditions on disarmament. We would not, in fact, agree to give up weapons.

The President differed with this judgment, saying that he thought we would do so if we could be sure that all had done so. He said this is the only time in its national history that the United States has been "scared" and this is due simply to these tremendous weapons. Mr. Dulles said that we couldn't be sure that all weapons had been destroyed -- there is no way of turning back history.

General Twining said he didn't see how cutting out tests would really reduce world tension, because everyone knows we already have a stockpile large enough to completely obliterate the Soviet Union. The President said that, as in the case of Sputnik, world opinion, even if not well founded, is a fact; world anxiety exists over tests, and causes tension. The President accepted that the abolition of tests

would probably hurt us comparatively in a military sense; on the other hand, we need some basis of hope for our own people and for world opinion. As matters now stand we are bearing the onus of having turned down an agreement calling for inspection. The President also recognized that if we announce we are stopping tests, we put great pressure on our allies to stop theirs. It might be better, as a result, simply to make a factual statement that we are going to complete the present series of tests, and have no more scheduled for the next couple of years.

General Cutler asked if we could announce limiting our tests to underground shots only. Admiral Strauss said it is difficult to learn what we need to know from underground shots.

The President recalled that when the tests were first discussed with him, the schedule was to run from April through July, and now it apparently runs until September. He asked why this was. Admiral Strauss said the reason is safety -- delaying until weather conditions are just right. He said it is easily possible that we would complete the tests in July. He went on to say that if there were a stoppage of tests without inspection and someone surreptitiously conducted the test, there would be great recrimination as to which was the guilty party. The President said he did not think the United States would have great difficulty in getting the truth accepted on such a matter as this.

On the broader question, the President said it is simply intolerable to remain in a position wherein the United States, seeking peace, and giving loyal partnership to our allies, is unable to achieve an advantageous impact on world opinion. Meanwhile, the Soviets are putting out just what they want the world to hear and believe. Mr. Dulles added that the image of the United States that is being created in contrast to that of the Soviets, largely through the Soviets controlling what comes out of their country, is very harmful to us.

Admiral Strauss asked why the announcement that we are working on clean weapons could not have a beneficial effect. The President said he recognizes that testing is not evil, but the fact is that people have been brought to believe that it is.

General Twining said that the press will turn this action around on to us to our disadvantage. The President recognized that the irresponsible might charge that this is our Munich. General Cutler asked whether it would help to couple such an announcement with a statement concerning an open test of a clean weapon. Secretary Dulles suggested that the statement could be couched in the terms that we do not expect to have another series within the next twenty-four months, and that this will give us time to negotiate. In response to a question, Mr. Allen Dulles indicated that there is a better than fair chance that cessation of testing will be announced by the Soviets this week.

The President recalled that it is one problem to work something out between the United States and the USSR, and entirely another one when allies have to be consulted. He thought that, if the decision were made, we could announce as an administrative action that no further tests are planned, and that we will see what we can accomplish during the next year or two. He recalled that we would probably have made an agreement with the Soviets on this matter except that we did not have a law which would permit giving material to the UK so as to avoid the necessity for their testing. Admiral Strauss thought that our unilateral statement would put a great deal of pressure on our allies, and Secretary Quarles said that an administrative statement gives him a great deal of trouble, since it is inconsistent with everything we have said before. He asked if we could not pick up the Khruschev statement that the Soviets now have enough large weapons and say we are willing to cut off production. The President asked if we could usefully offer to limit our tests to underground bursts. Admiral Strauss suggested that we might say we would stop testing except when they have been approved by the United Nations. The President was not concerned over possible statements that we are doing something new -- the fact is that we have been weighing and studying this whole matter for the last five years.

Mr. Dulles thought that in light of the discussion, perhaps the best course of action would simply be to pass up the proposal. He said he wished to tell the group, however, that if we cannot act along lines such as this, "we are going to get licked."

The President recalled that Mr. Stassen had proposed to wait until the law was passed which would permit transferring material to Great Britain, and then enter into an agreement on testing with the Soviets. Admiral Strauss said that according to the work of the

~~TOP SECRET~~

Bethe group, inspection will require 20 seismic, 20 acoustic, and 20 electro-magnetic stations -- rather than a dozen or so, as he understood Mr. Stassen had reported.

Mr. Allen Dulles again raised the question whether the proposal to suspend testing could be for a shorter period. The President said he was thinking of a simple announcement that we are having a series of tests this year, several of which will be watched by UN observers. We then plan not to have any tests for the next two years, and to see what we can accomplish in the field of disarmament in the meantime -- specifically to see if production can be stopped.

Mr. McElroy said he thought it would not be possible to hold scientists for two years if no tests were conducted. It might be possible to hold them for one. The President said that he thought scientists, like other people, have a strong interest in avoiding nuclear war. Admiral Strauss, at this point, read a letter from Dr. Teller speaking strongly in behalf of conducting tests, and Mr. Quarles said he supported the same view. He said public opinion would be very adverse in the United States and Congressional problems would be very severe.

Secretary Dulles, at this point, said that if this is the view that is held, we had better forget his proposal.

The President said that if we get the new law, and the Soviets will accept the details of an inspection system, he was inclined to think that we must accept a suspension of testing. Mr. Dulles pointed out that it will be necessary to revise our disarmament position. This must be done in any case to prepare for the Summit meeting, particularly in regard to testing suspension and cut-off of production. The President asked the group, as the meeting came to an end, to think about what could be done to get rid of the terrible impasse in which we now find ourselves with regard to disarmament.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

DRAFT

LLS/vhw
3-25-58

The President of the United States today stated:

"As the American people well know, the danger to all the people everywhere as the result of a nuclear world war has weighed upon my mind and my heart for many years.

"These concerns caused me to propose the program of Atoms-for-Peace which has resulted in the establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The endorsement of that proposal by the governments of 80 nations testifies to the universal desire for peace and to reduce -- hopefully to eliminate -- the terrible threat of atomic warfare.

"The Government of the United States has maintained that proposed agreements to ban the use of atomic weapons are illusory because such agreements are unenforceable if war should occur. It is also obvious that a suspension of testing of atomic weapons would not mean that stockpiles of weapons of existing types would not continue to increase by continued manufacture. I have pointed out again and again that, with our basic international political issues and difficulties unresolved, it is the existence of atomic arsenals and the enlargement of these arsenals in the possession of three nations, and their inevitable acquisition by other nations, which forces the world to live on a knife-edge of uncertainty as to the maintenance of peace or an atomic holocaust.

"I now propose to the governments having atomic weapons and the means of increasing their numbers, a new approach to peace.

"Let us agree for a trial period of, say, two years to cease all production of the weapons materials, U-235 and plutonium, without which atomic weapons cannot be made. Let us cease to produce these materials for any purpose, military or peaceful. This suspension can be readily inspected since these plants are large, not numerous, and can be kept under U.N. surveillance simply by seeing to it that they are not operated.

"Let us during this period supply the growing demand for fissionable materials to meet the energy needs of a power-hungry world by using our substantial supply of nuclear materials now available -- beginning to use the materials in our weapons stockpiles.

"During the two-year breathing period, let our negotiators seek safe means of resuming such production under controlled methods which will foreclose the possibility that any of it will be converted to weapons use.

"Coincident with this more significant agreement a collateral agreement could be reached on such subordinate questions as ~~the~~ a concurrent and properly inspected limitation of weapon testing.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

After reviewing and confirming plans for nuclear testing in the Pacific this summer, President Eisenhower announced today that he did not intend to authorize any additional testing of nuclear weapons. The President believes that this policy is consistent with the security interests of the United States.

The President said that the Free World could take sober satisfaction in the contributions which the next test series will make to the defense of the Free World and to the development of weapons with greatly reduced radioactive fall-out.

The President said that it has always been his policy only to authorize such nuclear tests as were indispensable to develop United States nuclear weapons systems for the defense of the Free World. With the completion of this summer's tests, very great and flexible nuclear deterrent strength will be available, and the President now sees no

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-110 #8
By mnt Date 12/29/80

early need for further United States nuclear testing.

Research will continue in our laboratories, since there can be no certainty that the long impasse in disarmament negotiations will be ended and in view of the promising applications of nuclear explosions to peaceful uses. It is the President's understanding that if a resumption of U.S. testing is in the interest of the free world, much of any such testing could be conducted underground, so that no radiation would enter the atmosphere.

It is the President's hope that this public announcement of his intentions will improve opportunities for negotiation of an effective safeguarded international agreement to reduce the dangers of surprise attack and to control and reduce military forces.

Extensive studies of radiation effects in the United States and other countries continue to support our position that testing adds but an insignificant amount to radiation from other sources and is not dangerous to humanity.

The great peril to mankind arises not from nuclear tests but from the growing stockpiles of nuclear weapons and new means for their instant delivery through outer space. Safeguarded agreement to control this peril is a main objective of United States disarmament policy. In connection wich such an agreement, the United States of course remains willing to enter into inspected international arrangements covering, among other things, the suspension of nuclear testing.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: March 24, 1958

SUBJECT: Dr. Erhard's Call on the President

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Dr. Ludwig Erhard, Vice Chancellor and Minister of Economics, German Federal Republic
Mr. Albrecht von Kessel, Minister, German Embassy
Mr. C. Burke Elbrick, Assistant Secretary of State
Miss Grosse-Schware, Interpreter
Mrs. Nora Lejins, Interpreter

COPIES TO:

The White House	EUR
S/S (2)	WE
G	GER
W	NEA
C	Amembassy, Bonn
S/P	

Erhard referred to the foreign policy debate going on in the German Bundestag. The President made reference to difficulties being created for the German Government by the opposition with respect to location and use of nuclear weapons. Erhard said that the German Government's position on this matter was very clear; it felt that it was better that these weapons be in the hands of Germany and its allies than be used exclusively by the Soviet Union. Land elections are coming up shortly in Germany and the opposition is playing on fear to create an issue which might attract certain votes. The German Government is not worried about this development any more than it was in the national elections last year when it won handily.

The President emphasized his strong belief that Germany must and will be a strong and effective partner in welding the Western world together. Germany, he felt, could be more effective in helping to lead weaker and more doubtful countries into reasonable channels of action. Erhard assured the President that the Government coalition in Germany under Adenauer feels that Germany must increase its efforts in this direction and would, in fact, increase its appropriations over the next three years to help meet the problems of Western defense.

The President observed that NATO is greatly weakened by the French problem with Algeria. He hoped that it would be possible for France

Declassified/Released on 5/24/82 By the National Security Council provisions of E.O. 12065 by BSR

Electrostatic reproduction made for preservation purposes by the Eisenhower Library for replacement of a deteriorating manuscript item.

CONFIDENTIAL

for France to solve this problem soon. Erhard said that he could say on behalf of the German people that it is Germany's desire to remain closely associated with the United States and to have the friendship and understanding of this country. Germans understand that Germany must be loyal and strong in order to merit trust and confidence. Erhard agreed that France is a great problem and he remarked that the French are particularly weak economically and financially. He was hopeful that at least a partial solution of these problems would be found in the establishment of the European common market and the free trade area now under discussion. As for the German economy he said that Germany is experiencing no recession as yet. He was glad to have the opportunity to discuss basic economic questions with the officials of the United States Government.

In referring to the present business recession, the President said that it has affected only two or three important industries. The automobile market particularly has been weakened. There has been a "dip" but this should not be interpreted as the beginning of a depression. There are 5 million unemployed but it should be remembered that, as against this, there are 62 million persons employed. Erhard said that he was not really worried about the United States economy. He was not a judge of the American scene but he wondered if the recession has not a psychological cause which requires psychological action. He felt that the Government should not start too early to intervene in the present situation or to do too much because this might result in an inflationary tendency. The President said Erhard's views coincided with his own. He felt it highly important to avoid any impression of hysteria in meeting the present situation. In view of the fact that savings in banks in this country are higher than ever before and that prices seem to continue to rise, he was inclined to agree that there might be some psychological cause for the present situation. Erhard said that in Germany he is considered to be the expert on employment and the economic health of the nation. When he makes a speech he produces a definite psychological effect. Such statements can, and must, be made with authority. He felt that this was a psychological matter which merited a psychological approach.

The President said that one psychological factor detrimental to economic health in this country is the overproduction of luxury in automobiles. The American citizen is tired of paying an extra $1000 for "show". As a consequence, production of cars has decreased from 6.6 million in 1957 to the present rate of 4.5 million per annum. Erhard said that short term reductions and shifts of this kind are not a "tragedy". He did not feel that people in the United States could stop buying cars for very long.

In Germany

Electrostatic reproduction made for preservation purposes by the Eisenhower Library for replacement of a deteriorating manuscript item.

In Germany he said that the people are approaching the American "style of life". Purchasing power is increasing and the masses are pressing for a higher standard of living. Production of durable goods is increasing. The President said that our present weakness seems to be in durable consumer goods and, in fact, in all metal industries. The soft goods market is relatively good.

Erhard said that he believed that the German and American peoples have much in common physically and psychologically. They both exhibit violent reactions to slight fluctuations. He believed that our peoples were spoiled and that when the economy, which for some time had been on the upgrade, began to dip it was immediately considered a great "tragedy".



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DCL NLE, Date 11/29/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

March 21, 1958
8:30 A. M. 10:05 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Executive Session

Vice President Nixon
Sec. Dulles
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Summerfield
Sec. Benson
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Folsom

Director Stans
Mr. Gordon Gray

Governor Adams

Regular Session

Under Sec. Interior Chilson
(for Sec. Seaton)
Dr. Saulnier

Gen. Persons
Mr. Rabb
Mr. Hagerty
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Siciliano
Gov. Pyle
Mr. Morgan
Dr. Hauge
Mr. Martin
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Crude Oil Imports - The President opened the meeting by inquiring of Sec. Weeks the status of the Oil Import Committee study. Mr. Weeks replied that the Committee would be ready to see the President early next week. The President then asked as to the character of the conclusions being reached. Sec. Weeks said that apparently the Committee would recommend a combination of the voluntary program with an addition of some leverage through resort to the Buy American Act. An Executive Order by the President would be recommended. Import volume would be reduced to 713 million barrels daily for Districts I - IV in order to maintain the 12% ratio in the face of reduced consumption. Also the quotas would be reapportioned to allow entry of additional importers into the program.

In reply to another query from the President, Sec. Weeks stated he did not expect domestic production to increase in the near future.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The President then asserted that if a program like this failed to work, it would be necessary to at least try compulsory quotas. He again cited the very low level of activity in the oil industry and reaffirmed his dislike of a situation where a recalcitrant company could deviate without punishment from a generally agreed program.

Sec. Dulles opined that the voluntary restriction of imports had worked about as well as could be expected, that the decrease in consumption was the new factor making necessary adjustment of quotas, and that many industries were experiencing difficulties. The President recalled the great length of time the problem had existed and expressed some reservations as to the potential effectiveness of voluntary agreements for solving the problem.

Sec. McElroy stated that the Department did not object to the new policy but he wished to make clear that the Buy American feature might cost Defense between $10 and $20 million additional per year.

Far East Situation - Sec. Dulles touched quickly on the SEATO meeting, then explained the current crisis between the National Chinese Government and the Japanese Government, resulting from the former's inability to acquiesce in the right recently gained by the Chinese Communists in a particular agreement with the Japanese allowing the Communist flag to fly on Japanese territory.

In reporting on his Far East travels, Sec. Dulles believed most significant the fact that in that part of the world the news relating to the United States is all bad. In contrast to the careful control of all news out of Russia so as to show the Soviets off to good advantage, the United States is seriously hurt by the great play given to any statement of any US official that can be used to show the United States as being militaristic. The Secretary did not know what could be done, even though he had talked to some press people. He thought the situation almost beyond repair and an extremely unfortunate state of affairs. It had impressed him even more this time than on previous trips.

There was some discussion as to the type of information sent to the Far East by the wire services. It was appreciated that responsibilities are divided but that in any event the hard news originating in the United States and sent out by the wires provides great material for exploitation by journalists and commentators in the Far East who seek to serve the Russian interests by highlighting things adverse to the United States and ignoring things favorable to the United States.

The Vice President suggested that Cabinet officers go out of their way to receive foreign editors when they visit Washington under the Exchange Program. It was also noted that the State Department is giving attention to providing materials and encouragement to our Ambassadors towards having background chats with local influential people.

CONFIDENTIAL

Gen. Persons and the President noted the similar usefulness of background conferences within the United States, although the President made clear that he could not himself have such conferences in his present office.

Agricultural Legislation - Sec. Benson reported that the 2-year extension of P. L. 480 by the Senate was for a longer period than the Administration desired, also that the Humphrey directive for bartering agricultural surpluses was fortunately defeated and replaced by permissive barter authority. With Sec. Dulles concurring, Mr. Benson stated that the barter directed would have seriously damaged our foreign relations. He noted that Sen. Humphrey's pressure for this seemed to have stemmed from the Farmers Union.

Sec. Benson took some comfort from the Republican strength shown even though the freese legislation was passed by the Senate. He stated that the bill would cost the Administration an additional $360 million or more, that it would not be helpful to agriculture, and that the National Advisory Committee as well as the Farm Bureau Federation were unanimous in opposing it.

The Vice President noted the increasing support around the country for Sec. Benson. He hoped that the Secretary would have a clear understanding of the issues involved in this legislation and of the meaning of the Congressional votes.

The President asked that Sec. Weeks and the Director of the Budget and any others interested give careful attention to the provisions incorporated in the housing construction bill (S. 3418) recently passed by the Senate.

Legislative Program - The President urged Cabinet members to avoid taking unduly rigid positions in matters which may occasion much Congressional controversy. He then recalled the embarrassment he had undergone because of the flat statements made by Government officials in earlier years about the importance of carrying on an adequate mutual assistance program with less than the amounts requested, only to find subsequently that the sums granted remained unobligated for long periods of time.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Rabb
Mr. Minnich

March 21, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

When Mayor Nicholson was here, he brought up some problems regarding a project in which he is interested to extend the runway at Stapleton Air Field for use by jets.

The difficulty is that Defense may be planning to expand its use of Buckley Field, nearby. Increased military flying (particularly instrument flying) out of Buckley could deny Stapleton the air space it needs for jets, and thus make impossible the sale of bonds for the improvement. Also, stories are current that the Air Force intends to put an ICBM unit into Buckley, and this would further interfere.

Mayor Nicholson has sought from the Navy a statement that they will limit instrument flying from Buckley, and would like a commitment from the Air Force that they will put the ICBM unit elsewhere.

Mayor Nicholson has not gotten what he wanted from either Service. In the case of the Air Force, they have not completed their site studies or selection, and have not been able to give him an answer. I arranged for him to see Assistant Secretary Bryant of Defense, and let me know if he was still unable to get a clear picture of where the matter stood. After his meeting with Mr. Bryant, Mayor Nicholson told me the talk had been satisfactory for the present.

Goodpaster

Mayor Nicholson saw the President
the afternoon of March 12th, 1958.

~~SECRET~~

March 21, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 20, 1958 -- 4:00 PM

Others present: Secretary McElroy
Secretary Quarles
General Twining
Mr. Stans
Dr. Killian
General Persons
General Goodpaster

Secretary McElroy gave the President a sheet showing proposed augmentations to the military budget.

Before discussing the details, the President asked what the Pacific missile range is, and why it should be assigned to the Navy. Mr. Quarles indicated that it is to be a national missile range, and said the Navy will be serving as the executive agent, adding that the range will be available to the Services and that it will permit launching satellites on Polar orbits.

The President said he saw several groups engaged in solid propellant work -- the Air Force, the Navy, and ARPA. He thought it should all be given to ARPA. Mr. Quarles said that ARPA is intended to pull together the development of solid propellants; it is not intended, however, to be the manager of the missile development aspects (i.e. the hardware).

Referring to the MINUTEMAN project, the President said it looks as though the Air Force is getting into long-range solid rockets, and he questioned whether the second generation should be approached in this way. Mr. Quarles confirmed that the intention was to start a solid ICBM development in the Air Force. The President said that he thought that this should not be assigned to any of the Services, but Mr. McElroy reported that he had assigned the development and operational use of all ICBMs and IRBMs to the Air Force. Dr. Killian said he understood that the $75 million assigned to the Air Force for the MINUTEMAN project would not include any hardware, but would be

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR 78-7 #15
By J.W. Date 3-29-79

purely for development activities for the missile itself, as distinguished from its propellant. One of the Defense representatives confirmed that this is correct.

The President said he thought there is duplication between the POLARIS and the MINUTEMAN programs. Mr. Quarles said the MINUTEMAN is based on a more advanced warhead, more advanced guidance and propellant, and more stages. The President indicated he had reservations as to the wisdom of this way of going about future missile development.

After a brief discussion, the President indicated agreement with the proposal for GAM-77, as a penetration aid for the B-52.

The President then asked what the NRRO proposal is, and why it is assigned to Naval Research. Mr. Quarles said that it is the radio telescope project, and that Naval Research has the best experience for this. The President spoke strongly that we have not freed our minds from existing systems and organizations. We continually find ourselves prisoners of free-wheeling activities that have been going on for a number of years in each of the Services. Mr. McElroy said he thought that the NRRO should be an ARPA project, and the President strongly agreed. The President said he would not like to see large sums of money being expended for intelligence activities by a multitude of services and agencies. Ideally, the function should be in the CIA. Practically, we should put such activities more and more into ARPA. He asked that this be put into ARPA. Dr. Killian pointed out the tie-in between this project and some of the NASA activities, and the President confirmed that there should be coordination as the project develops.

The President again said that we are prisoners of custom, and of particular past history in which we have had all of these separate research activities. Mr. McElroy said the activity would be placed under the proposed Under Secretary for Research and Engineering in the new scheme of organization.

Mr. Stans recommended that the proposal be put into the budget process, for review and screening. He said he wanted to point out where we seem to be going. The budget has already gotten to the level of $41 billion for FY 59, and $42 billion plus if these accelerations are

included. There is a built-in expansion of a very large magnitude, since these proposals are still in the research and development stage. Mr. McElroy said that we could not hold to $38 billion with the world in its present state. The President pointed out that the civilian and military chiefs in Defense have a very heavy responsibility, and that he is tending to lose confidence in some of their recommendations when they come in with proposals for $6 billion to $10 billion augmentations.

The President then recalled that the $400 billion shown for POLARIS is going to give us just two submarines. While he did not challenge this proposal, he did feel that this simply confirmed that aircraft carriers nave run their course. Mr. McElroy said that he has been very much concerned on this subject. A wide variety of delivery systems seems to be emerging. He now has the Joint Chiefs of Staff studying what would be the best "mix" of delivery systems.

The President indicated he supported the continuation of the B-52 production line as recommended.

He indicated that because some of the supplementals have been for such things as bases, he was hoping that the program would not level off at a permanently higher level than $40 billion a year.

Mr. McElroy said that if it were possible to have a determination of policy before the end of the month, this would help him with the Johnson Committee.

The President concluded by saying that he hoped we could get our organization plan through the Congress. Thereby we would get money into the hands of the Secretary of Defense and he could exercise much stronger control.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~SECRET~~

March 21, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 20, 1958 -- 3:00 PM

Others present: Dr. Killian
General Goodpaster

Dr. Killian reported the results of his analysis of Defense proposals for budgetary augmentations, which the President recently asked him to analyze. He said that the Services had asked for augmentation totalling $10 billion. At this point the President interjected that this type of thing seemed to him to show a lack of responsibility, and that he found it hard to retain confidence in the heads of the Services when they produce such proposals as these. Dr. Killian said the sum had been screened, in prolonged discussions in Defense, to some $1,648,000,000.

The President asked how much of this was for the continuation of the B-52 line. Dr. Killian said that $456 million was for B-52s and the air tankers to go with them. This would be enough to keep one production line open at five per month for about a year. The President indicated he supported this program.

Dr. Killian said the next sum was $225 billion for the conduct of the NIKE-ZEUS program, and to continue development of the anti-ICBM. Up to one-half of this total was intended for the overall development phase. The Signal Corps also had a very attractive program for acoustic detection (using a "corridor" in the upper air), amounting to $3.7 million. The President said that is the kind of project he likes to hear about.

Dr. Killian said the next proposal is for $400 million to increase the IOC for POLARIS. This sum would add two more submarines, plus tenders, bringing the total number of subs up to five according to Dr. Killian. (I think the correct figure may be eight).

The next project was for a radio telescope development, involving $71 million. Dr. Killian said there are scientific and technical questions still remaining concerning this project, and he would like to suggest that it be subject to the review of the Science Advisory Committee.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority DOD 5TR
Date 6/12/75
By DTH, NARS Date 6/24/75

~~SECRET~~

The President agreed, and said that in fact he would like to see the study and review conducted, and then have Defense come in for supplemental funds if the project proves out.

The next item was for anti-submarine warfare -- $91 million. This would provide a greater capability for keeping track of submarines once detected. The President recalled that we have put tremendous amounts of money into SONAR, and now it is apparently not satisfactory. Dr. Killian indicated the difficulty is that the total system has not been properly integrated. There has been some tendency not to concentrate funds on the basic technical system, but to disperse them over a wide range of facilities and activities. Dr. Killian said the next proposal is for $100 million for solid propellant development. The present intent is to put this work into ARPA. The President agreed with this proposal.

Next was a project for an air-to-surface missile called GAM-77, at $91 million. This would extend the range and penetration of the B-52. These funds are for development purposes. The President indicated concurrence.

Next was the provision of $100 million to ARPA. Dr. Killian thought this should be made with the understanding that when the new space agency is established, this allocation will be reviewed.

It was next proposed to provide an additional $100 million for the TITAN program, intended to accelerate development, achieve storable propellants, and harden the TITAN bases. The President said he would like to see the TITAN project given to ARPA. He did not consider that the existing Services had any proper claim on future systems development.

The final project reported by Dr. Killian was an intelligence type radar for the Far East at $10 million. (Checking on this subsequently, he determined that it is similar to one in Turkey, and is to go into the Aleutians.)

Dr. Killian then took up a memorandum to the President from Secretary McElroy requesting authorization for certain ARPA projects. The President indicated his general approval, subject to checking out certain specific details.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

SECRET

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 20, 1958

Memo to: Ann Whitman
Robert Gray

From : Earle D. Chesney

Subject : Appointment with the President, 11:15 a.m.
AMVETS
-- Stuart J. Satullo, National Commander
-- P. E. Howard, National Executive Director
-- James A. Grazier, National Program Director
-- John Holden, National Legislative Director
-- Norman S. Carroll, Business Manager of the National Service Foundation

The President expressed his interest in the AMVETS and asked if Korean veterans were eligible for membership. Commander Satullo advised that they were and that their membership was steadily increasing.

The President asked where the Commander served during the war and was advised it was the last Cavalry company before total mechanization took place.

Discussion was directed to the President's Fellowship Program. Commander Satullo stated that his organization will urge other national groups to make contributions for scholarships and presented the President with a $2500 check to establish through the National Science Foundation a Fellowship Program for promising young scientists. The President expressed his appreciation and stated that he was sorry Dr. Killian could not be present as he would also appreciate what is being done by the AMVETS to promote this program. Commander Satullo mentioned the experience of their organization since 1952 in presenting memorial scholarships and fellowships awarded annually to sons and daughters of deceased and disabled veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict. It has been the privilege of these students to meet the President annually and many of them have gone into the field of science. Commander Satullo stated that the scholarship winners this year would be in Washington in June and he hoped that it would be possible for the President to greet them as in the past. The President expressed the pleasure he has had in talking with these youngsters each year and assured Mr. Satullo that he would be happy to do so this year also. Pictures were taken of the Commander presenting the President with the $2500 check and a group picture was also taken.

AMVETS
American Veterans of World War II and Korea

1710 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W. • WASHINGTON 6, D.C. • NATIONAL 8-0555

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AMVETS GIVE PRESIDENT $2,500 TO LAUNCH SCIENCE FELLOWSHIPS

WASHINGTON (March 20) -- AMVETS launched an "educational satellite" at the White House today by giving President Eisenhower a $2,500 check to establish, through the National Science Foundation, a fellowship program for promising young scientists.

AMVETS National Commander Stuart J. Satullo of Bay Village, Ohio, assured the President, in a brief ceremony, that his organization, the American Veterans of World War II and Korea, will urge other national groups to make similar contributions for scholarships. Commander Satullo said the grant was AMVETS' answer to President Eisenhower's appeal (in the State of the Union message) for redoubled efforts by all Americans to meet the demands of the times. "AMVETS believe," the veterans' leader added, "that the pressing need for scientists points up an area in which non-governmental organizations can and should assume responsibility." Commander Satullo volunteered AMVETS' assistance to any group desiring to establish scholarship programs, on the basis of AMVETS experience since 1952 with the Memorial Scholarships and Fellowships awarded annually to sons and daughters of deceased and disabled veterans of World War II and the Korean Conflict.

Commander Satullo was accompanied to the White House by AMVETS National Executive Director P. E. Howard; National Program Director James A. Grazier; National Legislative Director John R. Holden; and Norman S. Carroll, Business Manager of the National Service Foundation.

# # #

Confidential

March 24, 1958 -

MEMORANDUM FOR BRIG. GEN. A. J. GOODPASTER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Enclosed Memorandum of Conversation between the President and the Vice President of India

There is enclosed for approval prior to distribution a memorandum of conversation between the President and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice President of India, on March 19, 1958.

Fisher Howe
Director
Executive Secretariat

Enclosure:

Memorandum of Conversation

Declassified/Released on _____
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by _____

CONVERSATION

Electrostatic reproduction made for preservation purposes by the Eisenhower Library for replacement of a deteriorating manuscript item.

[redacted]

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

March 19, 1958
The White House

SUBJECT: Call of the Vice President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, on the President

PARTICIPANTS: President Eisenhower
Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
Donald D. Kennedy, NEA, Department of State
Clement E. Conger, U/PR, Department of State

DISTRIBUTION: The White House, S/S, NEA, U/PR, SOA, INR, Embassy New Delhi

THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY

After opening felicitations during which Vice President Radhakrishnan conveyed greetings from Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of India, the President recalled the pleasant time he spent with Mr. Nehru on the occasion of his (Nehru's) last visit to this country, and especially mentioned that the subject of Kashmir had been brought up during their conversations. He had gained the impression at that time that the Indian Prime Minister was hopeful that progress would be made in the matter. The President added that he thought that settlement of the Kashmir problem was very essential to progress in the area. The Vice President of India said that given goodwill on both sides, the matter would be settled. He referred to the fact that religion was the basis for the partition of India and Pakistan and felt that this was not an acceptable principle. The President said that Prime Minister Nehru had made that point to him personally and that he agreed with it.

Dr. Radhakrishnan referred to the political situation in Pakistan and said that although President Mirza was not the responsible head of government of the country, he was the one who was holding it together. So far Pakistan had not even been able to hold an election. The President commented that where conditions of that sort occurred parties looked for a scapegoat.

The President said that to his mind it was incomprehensible that there had not been settlement of the issues between India and Pakistan.

Electrostatic reproduction made for preservation purposes by the Eisenhower Library for replacement of a deteriorating manuscript item.

[redacted]

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. [illegible]
by BSR

The two countries had a common cultural background and even common blood. The only thing that stood between them was religion. He thought it was tragic. The President went on to say that the United States tried to be good friends to both countries. We did not take a position one way or the other; if we did, then we would lose any influence we might have. But nothing would be more wonderful for peace than a rapprochement.

The Vice President of India expressed gratitude for the assistance which the United States had recently given and had given on previous occasions. He felt that progress had been made and that India would succeed. This success would be of great importance as an example to the area. He also wanted to say that what was also so important was the feeling of moral support which the people of America gave. He felt that support every time he came to this country. The President expressed the view that as long as people have a sense of accomplishment they will move forward, and after a certain point is reached progress would achieve a geometric progression.

The President referred to our military program and the great burden of arms which this country had to carry. He said some might disagree with our approach; but we believed that it was necessary to do what we were doing. However, he had very much in mind the possibly adverse effect what we were doing might have with regard to our maintaining our way of life and free enterprise system. We were not yet at a critical state, but sometimes people became hysterical and the possibility existed that we might lose our free institutions in defending them.

The Vice President of India referred to the free institutions in India including free elections and courts of law, and mentioned the resignation of the Finance Minister, T. T. Krishnamachari, as an extreme example of how democratic institutions functioned in India at the present time. The President said that we were a supporter of the purposes and ideals of the Government of India; that we had our differences but that they were not vital. The Vice President added that what was important were the basic values related to human rights and freedom for the individual, and agreed that differences between the two countries were not in an area of great significance.

Dr. Radhakrishnan then referred to the fact that he was speaking tomorrow afternoon at Columbia University as a guest to deliver this year's Gabriel Silver lecture. The conversation ended with the President mentioning that he had been responsible for starting this series.

NEA:DDKennedy:ajh

Electrostatic reproduction made for preservation purposes by the Eisenhower Library for replacement of a deteriorating manuscript item.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

11:40 a.m. - 11:45 a.m. Dr. Hauge, General Persons and I advised the President that Congressmen Joe Martin and Bill Hill were coming to see him at the direction of the House Republican Policy Committee. They intended to ask him to request the Secretary of Agriculture to modify his position with respect to milk support prices which are scheduled to drop to 75% of parity on April 1st. Dr. Hauge supplied the President with figures showing what the support prices had been since this Administration came into power and what the support price would be if the Secretary acceded to the request of the Congressmen.

11:46 - 12:14 General Persons returned to his office and I ushered the two Congressmen in to see the President. Secretary Benson and Dr. Hauge were also there. Both Martin and Hill indicated that they were here at the direction of the House Republican Policy Committee and they urged the President and the Secretary to modify the order which would reduce the support price on milk from 83% of parity to 75%, and on butterfat from 80% of parity to 75%. They did not ask that the order be rescinded but requested rather that the Secretary make the reduction in two steps over a two-year period rather than making the entire reduction at this time. They indicated that conditions had changed since the Secretary first issued the order in December of 1957 and that he could very well modify his position without sacrificing principle. The Secretary indicated that milk requirements and other considerations compelled him to issue the order as he did last December to take effect April 1st of this year.

The President stated that political considerations were involved and that sometimes you had to "sacrifice a battalion in order to win a battle". He said he was not going to tell the Secretary what he should do but urged him to reexamine his position with his top policy people. Mr. Martin and Mr. Hill then left the conference.

12:14 p.m. - 12:26 p.m. The President, Dr. Hauge and I then discussed with Secretary Benson the milk support price problem in greater detail. The Secretary felt that we would lose more votes and more support throughout the country by changing his current order in any way. He said, however, that he would confer again with his top policy staff and report back to the White House. The conference was then terminated.

J.Z.A.

Jack Z. Anderson

P.S. Secretary Benson later advised Governor Adams and me that after a thorough discussion of the milk order with his policy staff he felt that he could not in good conscience modify the order in any way.

J.Z.A.

STAFF NOTES
March 18, 1958

Foreign Service Woes

A Comment on Inability of U. S. Envoys To Talk Language of Nations They're In

By JAMES RESTON
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18—Sometimes a small incident tells more about the problems of United States foreign policy than a month's debate in the Senate. President Eisenhower's luncheon yesterday with the Advisory Committee of the Foreign Service Institute is a case in point. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the sad state of language training in the Foreign Service, which is primarily responsible for the administration of United States foreign policy at home and overseas.

News Analysis

Actually, what it turned out to be was a briefing session, primarily by men outside the Government, for the President on just how poorly trained in languages his staff is.

The facts are as follows:

¶Fifty per cent of the entire Foreign Service officer corps do not have a speaking knowledge of any foreign language.

¶Seventy per cent of the new men coming into the Foreign Service are in the same state.

¶Llewellyn E. Thompson, United States Ambassador in Moscow, is the only United States Ambassador in a Communist country who speaks the language of the country to which he is assigned.

¶In the nine Arabic-speaking countries, the only United States Ambassadors who speak Arabic are Raymond Hare in Egypt and Parker T. Hart in Jordan.

¶In the non-English speaking countries of the North Atlantic Treaty nations, the United States Ambassadors do not have a workable knowledge of the language in Belgium, France, Germany, Iceland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, and Greece.

Vinton Chapin, the Ambassador in Luxembourg, is fluent in French, Val Peterson, in Copenhagen claims a fair knowledge of Danish; Frances E. Willis, in Oslo, says she can speak "fair" Norwegian, and James D. Zellerbach in Rome says merely that he is "studying" Italian.

The same state of affairs, or worse, exists in the United States Embassies of Asia, and naturally enough, the President was not only interested but enthusiastic about doing something about it.

Those at the White House luncheon were Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther of the Red Cross; Robert Calkins of the Brookings Institution; Hamilton Fish Armstrong, editor of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Clyde K. Kluckhohn of the Peabody Museum; Charles E. Saltzman, former Assistant Secretary of State, and Henry M. Wriston, former president of Brown University.

Also, for the Administration, Under Secretary of State Christian A. Herter; Deputy Under Secretary of State Loy Henderson; Gen. Robert Cutler, an assistant to the President; Harold B. Hoskins, director of the Foreign Service Institute, and the newly appointed Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Maurice H. Stans.

It is the function of the Foreign Service Institute to provide language training for foreign service officers, but its funds have repeatedly been cut, with little or no effort by the President to do anything about it.

Though he is responsible for the appointment of ambassadors, and though the Foreign Service officers who head our embassies overseas are his personal representatives, the President's attitude was reported to be: "Why didn't somebody tell me about this?"

He was sincerely disturbed, and even angry, about the difficulty in getting adequate funds to provide the necessary language training. He observed that a former secretary of his was recently given a four-year training course at a university on Air Force funds, and he wondered why it was not possible to get even a few months' training for the men who were involved in one of the most lively periods of diplomatic activity in recent years.

Representative Rooney Involved

His visitors told him in plain and simple terms. The reason, as almost everybody familiar with the State Department's problems knows, is Representative John J. Rooney, Democrat of the Fourteenth District of New York (Kings County).

Mr. Rooney is chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee that presides over the State Department budget. He has been slashing that budget for years, is less than enthusiastic about giving Ambassadors the necessary language training or representation allowances, and is generally regarded, despite his obscurity, as one of the most powerful men in America, in a negative way, so far as United States foreign policy is concerned.

The President was interested in Mr. Rooney and offered to do something about talking to him. He could not have been more sympathetic to the problems placed before him and his visitors came away convinced that they had had a most useful luncheon.

But at least some of them wondered why the language and training problem had not been discussed and dealt with at the highest level of the Government more than five years ago, or at least in 1956, when the embassies were filled with Presidential appointees who could not speak the language of the countries to which they were assigned.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 18, 1958

Memo to: Ann Whitman ✓
Robert Gray

From : Earle D. Chesney

Subject : Appointment with the President, 3:30 p.m.
Disabled American Veterans
-- Paul E. Frederick, Jr., National Commander
-- Major Omer W. Clark, Director of Legislative Service
-- Cicero F. Hogan, Director of Claims

Paul E. Frederick, Jr. of Cincinnati, National Commander, DAV, Major Omer Clark and Colonel Cicero F. Hogan called on the President at 3:30 and presented a copy of the resolutions passed by the DAV convention in Buffalo last August.

The President asked the numerical size of the organization at present and was advised that it was close to 200,000. However, it could run into a million if all DAV's retained their membership. The membership at present is primarily made up of World War II veterans and World War I veterans dropped out of the organization after their claims had been established.

The President complimented the organization on their efforts to rehabilitate the disabled veterans. He was glad to learn that the training program of the DAV at American University had resulted in placing about 400 disabled veterans in lucrative positions.

Free legal service is given to not only the members of the organization but to anyone who makes a request for this service.

A picture was taken of the President and Commander Frederick.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ FJH 8/11/75

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

March 18, 1958

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

National Economy - Sec. Anderson was much concerned about receipts. He couldn't be at all certain, because of the human factors involved and opportunities that exist for deferring payments, as to how well collections would hold up. Hence, it was all the more important to withhold comment as to any possibility of a tax cut. He was anxious that the door be kept open for developing the most desirable kind of tax cut rather than letting any particular gimmick get well established as the thing to do. He felt that no one is smart enough to be able to say there is a certain predictable change to be accomplished by any specific governmental action -- not in an economy so vast as ours.

Dr. Saulnier, in response to Sen. Knowland's request, analyzed the present downturn as having become more severe than the 1953-54 experience, but already there are signs that a real basis for recovery exists. He said March would be the critical month, and the figures would be available in mid-April. He was particularly unhappy about the weather -- the long continuation of winter weather had affected especially the housing industry, and it had had an over-all depressing effect. At best, he concluded, March might show a bottoming out without yet producing statistics that would indicate the pickup had begun.

Unemployment Compensation - Mr. Morgan discussed the status of the planning for temporarily strengthening the unemployment compensation program, and said the next step was to meet with the Governors Executive Committee. Mr. Halleck wanted surely to avoid having anything that would qualify as a government guaranteed annual wage. And Senator Smith (HA) wanted no part of a dole. Mr. Morgan stressed that the idea was to keep the program in the States.

After discussion of the difficult position of the States in further financing this program, Mr. Halleck expressed a feeling that the country wasn't really too badly off, considering that Congress had been in the hands of Democrats for 24 of the past 28 years. What was causing the trouble was the flood of stuff that the present Democratic Congress was trying to put through.

Space Research - The President hoped the Leaders would not get prematurely overenthusiastic about what could be done quickly in this new field. He expected to have a full briefing, on status and possibilities for future research, to present to the Leaders very shortly. The President added that some scientists get a little too enthusiastic when suddenly in the limelight -- that just last evening he had heard on television about an early shot to the moon, when none of the responsible scientists advising him had offered that as an early achievement. Actually, there was more than just money involved, he added; there would be some merit in not getting into another "race." He commented ruefully on how

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

he had to keep sending down the word to people to keep their mouths shut instead of making lots of predictions they might later have to regret. This seemed especially true when remembering that we had not yet put up a full size satellite.

The President added that some Senator had once remarked about some subject or other that it was an easy one to make a speech about but a hard one to do anything about -- and the President thought that was surely true about outer space and control of outer space.

Sen. Knowland pressed once more for going ahead with a moon shot if there was any chance of doing it first with existing equipment. The President said that there was a long series of painstaking steps that had to be considered. If our scientific resources -- personnel and equipment -- were to be concentrated on a moon shot, we might conceivably gain some psychological advantage from doing it first, but fall behind in everything else.

The President praised the great job being done by Dr. Kistiakowsky and Doctors York and Purcell in working up some clear and meaningful briefings.

Agriculture - Sec. Benson opened this lengthy discussion by stating his opposition to the pending measure that would freeze supports for another year at the 1957 level, and freeze acreage allotments for two years. Having been approved by the House Committee, it would probably be up on the Floor in a week. It was ironic, the Secretary thought, that the Democrats, having talked so much about how bad they thought the Republican program to be, now wanted to keep it.

Rep. Halleck recalled that he had been the one who had come up with the idea, when the first move away from 90% rigid supports had been up in Congress, tolimit the reduction to 82-1/2% as a first step. That had probably saved the day, for even that compromise had won approval by only five votes. Rep. Halleck then noted how much attention was being given to the city unemployment problem, which was a relatively small thing in comparison with the number of farmers affected by farm legislation. He saw some merit in considering further the pending bill since it had been reduced to a one-year bill, and since the Administration had said on an earlier occasion that it was not going to drop supports to the full extent allowed by law. Further, Agriculture might do administratively what Congress was thinking about doing legislatively. His own position, of course, would be to abide by what the Administration and the Leadership as a whole decided upon, but he was convinced the bill would be passed, and that a veto might or might not be upheld.

Sec. Benson maintained that the farm economy had been improving in recent years, and that this bill would cause surpluses to increase with a resultant setback to the economy. There was nothing in the bill that would help the economy.

Rep. Hill (Colorado) spoke vehemently against the bill. He said it was a ridiculous bill, designed merely as a means of getting something for

cotton. It would penalize the wheat farmers who had cut their production, only to find if the bill passed that wheat would be supported at $2.00. 55% of farm income is from livestock, he said, and that sector is not at all depressed. Milk is really the only area in trouble, and if Agriculture had refrained from dropping dairy supports below 80%, then this bill could have been beaten in Committee. The Democrats were afraid to go home without cotton legislation, and for Republicans to support this bill would make it very easy for them (Democrats) to get out of their predicament. He concluded -- "I've said too much." Replied the President -- "I'm delighted."

Then Sen. Aiken took up the torch for the poor dairy farmers, who were supporting the freeze bill and would probably oppose the Administration on Mutual Security and Reciprocal Trade in view of the sharp cut in dairy supports. But he agreed with Sec. Benson that the real trouble came from legislation that piled up surpluses -- and that every time we've compromised on a program, we've lost ground in the fight to get to a solid position. But given the situation in Congress, there was still a need to compromise. It was essential to avoid the loss of our cotton exports, which could happen under the freeze bill. Further, the dairy industry was making progress in solving its problems. Consequently, he would rather see dairy supports at 75% or 80% than lose everything, which would be the case if the freeze bill passed.

Rep. Halleck again made the point that the Secretary had set supports in preceding years at levels higher than the minimum allowed by law, so Congress was not being unreasonable in requiring for one more year what Agriculture Department had voluntarily done for two years. There did exist a very bad feeling among farmers, which Congress felt a need to recognize by taking some action to help farmers. Then he added a note on the unhappy position Republicans would be in if they opposed the farm freeze only to find later that Agriculture would not use such power as it had to lower supports.

Assistant Secretary McLain explained the circumstances of the Department's actions for the 1956 and 1957 crop years.

Sen. Knowland was impressed with Rep. Hill's statement and thought the solution might be found if the Department could meet administratively this difficult dairy problem. Perhaps the Department could re-examine the situation, and that might lead to a different conclusion and decision to stop on some intermediate ground. Rep. Halleck expressed support, and noted that there were already many rumors around that there might be a change in the dairy support level. He was sure that the Congress would pass some sort of farm bill. If the President vetoed it, Congress probably would not act to override, and there would be no farm legislation at all.

To this, Sec. Benson replied that no legislation would be better than the freeze.

Rep. Halleck pointed out that the corn support level would be held at $1.40 by the freeze legislation, whereas it could go as low as $1.30 if

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the freeze bill were defeated. That would mean that Republicans who were opposing the freeze would be going on record in favor of $1.30 corn. This would be a bad situation if the Secretary later on were to set the level at $1.40 or $1.50. Sec. Benson assured him that the level would be established firmly at $1.30 even before the debate on the bill started.

Rep. Arends came into the discussion to plead the cause of corn growers, who were in bad shape because of wet weather, and the CCC sales of corn at this time were not helping the situation. Sec. Benson said he was well aware of the cost-price squeeze, but he was convinced that the trend presently being followed was the best there is for the farmer. Further, the freeze bill would take away the best leverage -- acreage restrictions -- that the Administration had for getting the rice and cotton situations under control.

Rep. Hill asserted wheat farmers were so unhappy with acreage restrictions that they would prefer to do away with the entire program. Humorously, he suggested that when a fisherman wasn't catching any fish, he might do well to change his fly -- that is, do something on dairy situation. Sen. Bridges commented that the art of legislation is to arrive at some point of understanding -- and that point might be reached if the Secretary could find some way to relieve the pressures on the dairy industry. Sen. Knowland thought the drop in dairy supports might be done in two steps rather than one. Sec. Benson pointed out that in 1954, the level had been dropped in one bite from 90% to 75%, whereas this was a matter of going from 83 to 75 in one aspect, and from 80 to 75 in another. Since so many other things were already down to 70 or lower, holding dairy at 80 could not be justified.

The President intervened to ask whether anyone had ever stopped to think how much easier these Leadership meetings would have been through the years if agriculture had never had to be discussed. He noted how all of them there were in full agreement on some good principles, but unfortunately, "application of these principles is not always easy and simple in a society as complex as ours."

On this note, the discussion of this item was concluded.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
8. Memorandum re visit between DDE and Gen. Sun Yup Paik, Chief of Staff, Korean Army, 3/15/58 (3 pgs) 7/21/81 RB		3/17/58	A
9. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting 11/29/77-bm		3/14/58	A
10. Memo of Conf., DDE, McElroy, Coolidge, Randall, Persons, Harlow, Goodpaster re JCS and services 78-7, #16 2/27/78-bc		3/12/58	A
11. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting (3 pgs) (portions excised by NCE staff) DJH 8/4/82		3/7/58	A
12. Memo of Conf., DDE, Killian, Brundage, Rockefeller, Persons, Harlow, Goodpaster re space programs 1/24/77-DAD		3/5/58	A
13. Memo of Conf., DDE, Gordon Gray, Goodpaster, 3/3/58 re emergency planning (2 pgs)		3/4/58	A
14. Memo of Conv., DDE, DDE, Dulles, Amb. Menshikov, (Soviet Ambassador) (3 pgs)		3/3/58	A
15. Memo of Conversation (State), DDE, Dulles, Elbrick re Soviet Aide Memoire; Tunisia (2 pgs) DOH 6/19/82		3/1/58	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

Box 31
Folder: Staff Notes March 1958 (2)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

Memorandum of Conversation with Roger Kyes.

March 17, 1958

On Saturday, March 15, I had a talk with Roger Kyes. He had two ideas that he suggested might have some virtue, one in the foreign field, the other in the domestic.

The Foreign Field. He gave only the barest outline of what he has in mind, but he has promised to send me a copy of a letter he has previously written on the subject. As I understand the matter, he wants to set up a huge international corporation, in effect a holding company.

Trading would be accomplished under the auspices of the holding company, and one of the purposes of the company would be to promote the flow of profitable trade for participants.

Each country desiring to trade with others would purchase stock in the holding company, but free enterprise would be encouraged by making it possible, in countries such as ours, for a business firm to purchase such stock directly. His idea was that countries that derived income from the export of raw materials (such as oil) could pay for their stock out of earnings. His big purpose is to get each country to have a stake in the prosperity of each of the others; in other words, to have a powerful influence for peace.

The actual financial details are something we did not go into, and I am most interested in hearing what the explanation of them will be. Moreover, I will be waiting to hear what he says on tariffs. But he is a smart man and I am sure that he believes that he has an idea that would be most beneficial to every country involved.

Stimulation of the Domestic Economy. In this field he has been thinking about the effects of tax reduction. He is very fearful that tax reduction would leave us with such a gap in revenue that we would quickly be going into deficit spending at an indefinite rate and for an indefinite period. The inflationary effect of this would wipe out, he is sure, any beneficial effects to be expected. He seems to have this conviction whether we are talking about reducing income tax or excise tax.

So his simple idea is that we should have a percentage refund on the 1957 personal income tax. This would be a "one time" affair and would immediately put a lot of money into the hands of the population and would spur buying all along the line. He thinks it would spur the weakest phase of our consumer buying -- namely, consumer hard goods -- for example, automobiles, refrigerators, house and farm appliances of all kinds.

He suggested the possibility of requiring that all refunded amounts over a particular level would have to be used as venture capital of some kind. In thinking it over, I do not see how this could be done because while an individual might make a purchase of this kind, he could resell it at his own convenience. (Possibly there should be a maximum limit on any single refund!)

With the 36 billion dollars collected in taxes on 1957 personal income, he thought that even a 25% refund would not be out of order. This 9 billion he believes would have a tremendous effect both materially and psychologically.

The Treasury Department is thinking of a similar idea, although probably on a smaller basis. Since I know he has been talking to Secretary Anderson, it is probable that it was by his initiative that this thought came under study. In any event, I shall keep it completely secret.

I talked about the philosophy under which the Administration is pushing ahead with its effort to stimulate the economy.

(a). We are basically conservative. We believe, for example, that frantic efforts now to put the Federal Government into a large-scale building program will have most unfortunate financial consequences in the years immediately ahead. We believe in a private enterprise rather than a "government" campaign to provide the main strength of recovery forces.

(b). We want to avoid a succession of budgetary deficits because of the inflationary effect.

(c). We want to do everything that has a stimulating effect on the economy, but so far as expenditure programs are concerned, we prefer to limit these expenditures to projects that are useful and needed. The idea is to do them now rather than later. We want to do everything that is feasible and practical to stimulate recovery, and at the same time keep our own financial house in order.

I told Roger that we expect to push forward with the things we have already undertaken administratively and with those we have already recommended to the Congress. (The easing of credit and reducing bank reserves slightly was, of course, done by the Federal Reserve Board, but with the approval and urgent support of the financial section of the government). This memo does not enumerate all the particular programs, but I attach hereto two statements, one written on February 12th and the other March 8th.

* * * * * * *

There is one idea I have been discussing with the Treasury which I believe could become important. This concerns the railways, which by every discernible statistic are in real trouble. Only a few seem to be doing well. The majority are in bad shape and it is my belief that unless something is done, there will be bankruptcies looming for a number of railway systems within a matter of a few months.

I believe it is important for the railways to achieve a truly competitive status with respect to other forms of transportation. To my mind success demands real cooperative studies as between the railways and other transportation systems if we are to get the highest form of efficiency from the several types. Take for example, railways and trucks. If the public could be informed as to what is really the most efficient form of freight transportation measured by such criteria as distance of haul, bulk, weight and conditions of delivery, it would certainly be to the benefit both of the shipper and of all transportation systems.

Here are some things to consider:

(a). The elimination of the transportation tax, at least the three percent that is applied to the transportation on things.

(b). The placing before Congress a list of the restrictive laws that are preventing the railways from being truly competitive with respect to the other transportation systems. These laws were largely written when the railways had a monopoly on transportation and in many instances may be no longer applicable. I believe that one of their worst effects (this is possibly as much administrative as it is legalistic) is that railway complaints, protests and recommendations cannot even be heard and acted upon within a matter of one or two years. This is unconscionable. The railways now

have the right to reorganize into a fewer number of systems, so long as the Attorney General does not find a reason for taking action against them under the Anti Trust Act. But the I. C. C. must find that the consolidation is in the public interest. I believe that if an application is not protested in a reasonable time, there should be a presumption of public interest in the consolidation. An appeal could be taken to a hearing. Reorganization could get rid of duplicatory service and mileage -- and would be most helpful in a number of other ways.

(c). The whole question of feather-bedding under existing laws and union procedures should be thoroughly considered by the Congress. This would take considerable time, but it would be hopeful if the Congress would at least have the courage to undertake the examination.

(d). Assuming that (a) and (b) could be done, the railways could certainly gain so much efficiency, better their service, lower costs and increase revenues, that the way would be open for them to begin the renovation and reorganization of the railroad systems. The federal government could then well undertake the same kind of responsibility that it did with both the maritime and air industries, in guaranteeing loans for new equipment and general renovation.

(e). To my mind this is a project that must be undertaken promptly because of its effect on the whole transportation capacity of the country and its significance for the nation's defensive strength.

In the case of the railways the program would be not only important in itself, but incidentally would be one of the greatest possible spurs to economic recovery because of the wide-spread character and the volume of the work that would be immediately necessary.

Today I have a draft of a Report of the Transportation Study Group. I find that it suggests some of the same things to which I have adverted.

Finally, I have asked Bob Anderson to confer with Dr. Saulnier to establish a Committee on Economic Development.

DDE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

17 March 1958

Memorandum Pertaining to Visit Between the President (Off Record) and General Sun Yup Paik, Chief of Staff, Korean Army, 15 March 1958

General Paik presented the President with a plaque on which was mounted an enameled insignia of all Korean Armies and Divisions. The inscription read:

"Presented to
Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of
The United States of America

All who serve in the Army of the Republic of Korea join with me to salute the free world's finest soldier and most admired leader, President of the United States of America, Dwight D. Eisenhower. March, 1958.

Sun Yup Paik
General, Republic of Korean Army
Chief of Staff"

The General stated, "Mr. President, this represents your Korean Army."

The President, after expressing his thanks, queried General Paik as to the basis of his visit to the United States and the duration of the visit. The General indicated he had been in Washington for six days discussing equipment for the ROK army, tanks, antiaircraft and motor equipment, modern design being of greatest importance. In addition, he had spoken to our Navy officials in an endeavor to obtain a destroyer and to our Air Force officials about a squadron of aircraft.

The President queried the General on the economic conditions of the

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR 81-363 #4
By DDE Date 7/16/81

CONFIDENTIAL

country, commenting that on the occasion of his visit to Korea in 1952 he did not have an opportunity to see much of the agricultural areas of the country and that he was interested to know of any improvements, particularly road improvements, so that the crops could be brought to market. General Paik responded that although he was in the military forces, he could not help but take an interest in the economic affairs which he considered greatly improved.

General Paik praised the various U.S. representatives in Korea highly for their cooperation and obvious abilities. The President queried whether negotiations had been satisfactorily completed with respect to the Japanese 'invasion' of the Korean territorial fishing grounds. The General was not aware of any agreements but stated that they were only minor infractions and that he felt relations in this field were greatly improved.

General Paik brought to the President warm greetings of President and Mrs. Rhee, indicating that on March twenty-sixth President Rhee would reach his eighty-fourth birthday. President Eisenhower mentioned that this would make him the oldest statesman in the world in that he was a year older than President Adenauer and a year older than Winston Churchill. President Eisenhower asked to be reminded to send a personal cable on the occasion of President Rhee's birthday. (The Staff Secretary will receive a memo.)

President Eisenhower stated that he had not received any recent reports concerning the announced intention of the Chinese to withdraw their forces and queried General Paik whether there had been any actual withdrawal. General Paik stated that as of the time of his departure from Korea for this visit, there was little or no indication of withdrawal to the extent that had been announced, that he felt for the next year or two that any movements would have to be observed with the greatest caution and skepticism. President Eisenhower commented, "Of course the Communist was hardly trustworthy and usually found to be liars."

General Paik recollected with great pleasure General Eisenhower's visit to Korea in 1952 and the great importance that the Korean people placed on that visit.

The President asked General Paik to convey his personal greetings

to President and Madame Rhee and to any of his Korean friends that General Paik might encounter.

End of conversations. Time of visit: 12 minutes.

Submitted,

Robert L Schulz

ROBERT L. SCHULZ
Colonel, U. S. Army
Military Aide to the President

Distribution:
Original - The President's Files
cc - The Staff Secretary
cc - Military Aide's Files

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 11/29/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

March 14, 1958
9:00 A. M. -- 10:20 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Under Sec. Herter
(for Sec. Dulles)
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Folsom

Director Brundage
Mr. Gordon Gray
Dr. Saulnier

Under Sec. Labor O'Connell
Mr. Hoegh, FCDA
Mr. Stans

Dr. Killian, in part
Dr. Purcell, in part
Dr. Yerke, in part

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Mr. Rabb
Gen. Goodpaster
Gov. Pyle
Mr. Warrington
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Larson
Dr. Hauge
Mr. Morgan
Mr. McCabe, in part
Mr. Siciliano
Gen. Bragdon
Mr. Pike
Col. Meek
Mr. Randall
Mr. Hagerty, in part
Mr. Martin, in part
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Federal - State Relations - **Sec. Anderson noted the agreement reached on using the telephone excise tax as a vehicle for returning funds to the States to finance the programs being returned to the States. He indicated that this involved some problems, since the richer States would receive more than merited while the poorer States will receive slightly less, but that the Justice Department was endeavoring to develop some type of preferential action which would readjust the balance either immediately in respect to the telephone tax or indirectly through one or more grant programs.**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Sec. Anderson pointed out that the task force had agreed on endorsing the Durham bill concerning the FCDA and on a 50% sharing of urban renewal financing. With respect to education, he stated that a proposal would be advanced at the next Governors Conference that each State survey its problems. He stated that no action had been taken on such other items as forestry grants, migratory labor, etc.

Mr. Anderson noted that one Democratic Governor had endeavored to turn the meeting toward criticism of the Administration's handling of the national economic situation but that the outcome was a resolution commending the Administration for accelerating programs and also urging the States to review their policies.

The President noted a suggestion for holding another Washington Governors Conference on problems in general, and he asked Mr. Anderson to comment on it at some convenient time.

The President inquired about the possibility of providing financial resources to the States through some adjustment of the Federal income tax. Sec. Anderson pointed out that the Administration had been avoiding any direct refund of taxes collected and that it would not be feasible merely to reduce the rate by some specified amount such as one percent since some States did not have their own income tax. He stated that the Governors seemed most interested in revision of the estate tax.

Interest Rate on Government Loans (CP 57-75 and CP 58-75/1) - Mr. Brundage reported the outcome of the review made on this proposal during recent months and offered three changes: (1) to exempt certain specific rather than all foreign loans; (2) to exempt reclamation projects since no interest is charged on Corps of Engineers projects; and (3) to establish a ceiling of 6% as a form of reassurance.

Mr. Brundage noted Treasury's desire to oppose any exemption as a matter of principle even though the above appeared as a reasonable solution for the several agency interests.

Regarding interest rates on guaranteed or insured loans, Mr. Brundage stated that the economy would be helped by getting rid of present restrictions. He believed the pending Congressional action inadequate for the job and he cited the desirability of having the broader legislation even though Congress acts on certain specifics.

The President believed that foreign loans should be governed by necessities such as those that have to be met when the nation is fighting a war. Mr. Anderson believed the newly recommended language would cover the

matter. Sec. Herter questioned whether the recommended language meant that the President would have to make an exception in each individual case, and subsequently Messrs. Anderson, Brundage and Herter agreed that the President could make a "blanket" determination to exempt. The President was not much concerned with this aspect since he invariably had to sign many papers on each large loan anyway.

Sec. Anderson hoped that the word "consultation" with regard to setting certain interest rates would be taken seriously since an impossible situation would develop if every agency involved began to compete with the Treasury rate. The President quickly concurred and suggested that the language be changed so as to require the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Brundage stated that the Congressional Committees -- jealous of the powers of their particular agencies -- would find that unacceptable. The President just did not believe that agency heads should have independent power in this respect and he agreed that the question should be brought to the President for decision when a difference developed between an agency head and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. McElroy thought his Department's non-profit contracts with universities would be complicated by the legislation unless the President might exempt them. Also, regarding Defense progress payments, he thought the letter of transmittal should make clear that such payments were not covered by the proposal since the payments were construed as advances rather than loans.

Mr. Brundage stressed Sen. Fulbright's desire to know the Administration's position on the bill presently being considered in Congress. However, it was agreed that the Administration was not prepared at this time to make new recommendations to the Congress and would need to await further developments in the economic situation before going ahead.

Availability of Government Documents - The Attorney General, in commenting on his recent testimony on this subject, stressed that the Chief Executive's right to release or withhold documents is a basic constitutional one rather than the product of any particular statute. He asserted that the policy on this has been clear since the time of President Washington, basically because the Executive Branch has to be able to operate effectively. He cited the following as items that need not be released: unsupported derogatory allegations, information received in confidence, and information involved in the settlement of cases.

He felt that the Administration need never be on the defensive in this respect. He offered to make available his full statement on the subject and he also referred to the President's letter to Sec. Wilson in

May, 1954. He stated that he or Mr. Wilkie in his office would stand ready to advise on any specific questions that developed.

The President referred to the thorny question of what constitutes public records which must not be destroyed and inquired as to the relationship of such to legitimate demands of the Congress. Mr. Rogers stated that the main problem here was one of public officials taking records with them on leaving office. The President ascertained that Presidential papers differed from the papers of Cabinet members generally, and Mr. Rogers confirmed that the President's right to keep his papers after leaving office has been controlling since Washington's time.

The President believed that the proper posture of Administration officials was to be polite but firm whenever confronted with a request from Congress that could not properly be fulfilled.

Public Works - General Bragdon presented very tentatively a "feasibility plan" for public works which included activities of 38 agencies without overloading any one agency. He stressed the amounts of time that would be required to get these projects fully under way and to reach completion, the man hours of employment that would result from the projects, and the relative amounts of Federal, State, and private money involved in various types of projects. He noted that HEW programs involved greater proportions of non-Federal money than other programs but take longer to get started.

Gen. Bragdon also presented various combinations of projects extending over different periods of time and involving varying amounts of Federal money and new legislation. He made clear that this presentation was merely to inform the Cabinet of the various lines of action possible should the need arise.

The President suggested that Gen. Bragdon prepare for an early Cabinet a package of specifically named select projects which could be examined as a package in the light of timing, funding, and anticipated effects, and which could also be compared with other lines of action such as tax revision, etc.

Sec. McElroy questioned whether an easy flow of labor would occur from manufacturing activities to construction or whether a public works program would merely create new pressures on construction prices. Sec. Mitchell noted in reply the amount of construction workers unemployed, the possibility of transfer to some types of construction such as highways, and the impossibility of transfer in any short period to other types. Gen. Bragdon asserted the existence of many people having construction skills but not presently in the construction industry. He stated also that many construction skills were relatively easy to learn. Sec. Mitchell thought the primary consideration was the duration of these projects.

Gen. Bragdon noted particularly the attractiveness of a forest program.

Sec. Weeks noted that planned expansion for 1958 was expected to remain higher than in 1955, although somewhat below 1956 and 1957. The President commented ironically on expectations of peak performance at all times.

Agricultural Legislation - Sec. Benson expressed his disappointment with the Senate action freezing price supports and the lack of action on most of the items recommended by the Administration. He thought there was some possibility that the House would defeat the freeze bill which he regarded as a political effort to draw a veto from the President particularly since it runs contrary to every known fact.

Residual Oil Imports - Director Gray reported the existence of continuing pressures for a certification by ODM that exports of residual fuel oils would endanger the national security. He stated that his agency had kept the matter under constant review with the Committee on Energy Resources and concluded during the past week that such a certification could not be justified. He reported a move in Congress to force the Secretary of Commerce to impose a formula for limiting such imports.

The President ascertained from Sec. Weeks that the Subcommittee on Oil Imports would soon complete its study.

* * * *

The President concluded the regular meeting by inviting Cabinet members to stay on for a briefing similar to the one given recently at NSC on a Civilian Space Program.

Civilian Space Program - Dr. Killian, assisted by Dr. Purcell and Dr. Yorke, presented in this briefing much of the material in the paper subsequently released, "Introduction to Outer Space". Additionally, it was indicated that the category "early" meant perhaps 2 years, "later" meant 2 to 5 years, and "still later" meant 5 to 15 years. This timing was based on the availability of various missiles under development which would provide the thrust needed for pay loads of various weights and types. The costs of a sample space program were outlined, involving annual expenditures ranging from $300 million in FY 1959 to $625 million in FY 1965. By cutting the number of experimental flights in half, many of the projects could be accomplished for about $1-1/2 billion. Dr. Killian also indicated that the Science Advisory Committee, working with the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization and the Bureau of the Budget, had recommended to the President the use of the NACA as the nucleus for a civilian space agency.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Rabb
Mr. Minnich

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 13, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. ANN WHITMAN

From 3.00 to 4.00 p.m. today the President met with Secretary Weeks, Secretary Anderson, Secretary Mitchell, Governor Adams, General Persons, and Dr. Hauge, to review economic matters, including certain recommendations made to him by a group of leaders of AFL-CIO this morning.

Much of the discussion related to possible tax measures, if that action is deemed necessary.

Secretary Anderson informed the President that work was going forward in the Treasury on more than twenty alternative ideas in this field.

Discussion also ranged to the subject of the President's forthcoming recommendation on exhaustion of unemployment benefits and he was told by Governor Adams that such a proposal would be ready for his consideration tomorrow.

No assignments were given by the President to any of the group.

Gabriel Hauge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 12, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 12, 1958 -- 10:30 AM

Others present: Secretary McElroy
Mr. Coolidge
General Randall
General Persons
Mr. Harlow
General Goodpaster

Mr. McElroy began by saying that his group, although initially divided on the matter, has now come to believe that the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff should not also serve as Chiefs of their respective Services. The President said that a problem arises from this solution -- to be sure that the Joint Chiefs of Staff member is recognized as having the highest position and authority in his Service. Control of "patronage," i.e. promotion and assignment gives the Service Chief tremendous power; amenities of office at his command add to this. The President thought it might be well to reserve to the member of the Joint Chiefs a few specified powers of highest type, e.g. selection of individuals for top commands, and recommendation of individuals for the post of Chief of Service.

The next point raised by Mr. McElroy related to the manner in which the command line ran from the Secretary of Defense to the operating commands. The President thought that, legally, the line ran directly from the Secretary of Defense to the commands, but functionally it would go through the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The President spoke at considerable length on the matter of research. He thought that basic research on space activities should be put into NASA, and that DOD research should be limited to the applied phase -- this to be centralized in ARPA. He thought there were great gains to be made from centralizing the basic research on space activities. Mr. McElroy agreed. He said he thinks that these questions are largely extraneous to the Defense Department, which has plenty to do to handle its own tasks properly. Both he and the President recognized that there are certain military applications of outer space activities, such as reconnaissance and communications.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 78-7 #16
By [illegible] Date 2-23-78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The President went on to question any action to put the Minuteman project in the Air Force. He thought that there is developing more and more reason to have a separate long-range missile force. Mr. McElroy saw certain logic in having this project in the Air Force, because of the close operational tie to other strategic bombardment activity. He said he, too, felt that the trend is toward a single strategic attack force, which would include non-Air Force elements such as POLARIS.

Mr. McElroy next asked as to the title for the civilian head of the Service -- whether he should be called a Secretary of the Service, or an Under Secretary of Defense for the Service. The President thought that if his duty can be tightly defined, it would be well to make him a Secretary. However, if Congress tries to pull authority away from the Secretary of Defense, then in order to make clear his control, it would be preferable to make these individuals Under Secretaries. Mr. McElroy said that the group thinking is exactly in line with the President's suggestion on this matter. He thought that by having them as Secretaries they could take a great deal of the burden off his shoulders, for example, in testifying before Congress.

In discussion of the further steps to be taken, the President asked for a brief statement to be prepared of the reasons why reform of the organization is required. This should bring out the things that must be eliminated. There should then be a statement of objectives and of principles. It should also be stated that we are not prepared to write a bill in its entirety on all phases of the matter, but that we are ready to start hearings at an early date. The President stressed that the message should bring out with great clarity the necessity of organizing for top efficiency -- for getting maximum results from the tremendous resources that are being put into our military establishment.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

Tuesday, March 11, 1958

(In addition to those usually attending, present for pertinent items were: Senators Francis Case, Edward Martin, and Capehart; Representatives McGregor, Talle, and Dan Reed; Messrs. Rogers and Walsh (Justice), Albert Cole, Saulnier, Stans, Merriam, Herter, Dillon, Sprague, James Smith, Julian Baird (Treasury), Benson.)

Housing Legislation - Mr. Cole described the features of the bill reported by Committee, emphasizing the discretionary authority for the President to use or not the additional FNMA funds and to modify the guaranteed mortgage interest rates. Mr. Cole stressed elimination of the discount program for both FHA and VA mortgages.

Senator Knowland indicated that Monroney would fight to keep the VA interest rate at the present level. In subsequent discussion Senator Capehart repeatedly emphasized the need for bringing the FHA and VA rates closer together (a differential of one-fourth of one percent), and it was agreed that such an effort should be made if possible after defeating Monroney's proposal. Dr. Saulnier advised that the bill seems to be just on the margin of acceptability because of the rigid interest rate proviso, that he would prefer a 5% VA rate, and that we would become involved in heavy direct lending if the Monroney Amendment is approved.

Senator Capehart was enthusiastic in his support of this bill, given the current economic situation and the mood of the Senate Majority. He stressed that no new programs or procedures would be instituted by the bill.

The President asked whether under this bill it would be possible administratively to authorize a higher than necessary HFA interest rate, thus permitting a VA rate at the desired level and relying on the market to fix the going rate somewhere below the authorized FHA rate. Dr. Saulnier and Mr. Cole believed this not feasible in view

of the downward trend of interest rates, and Senator Capehart urged that the stress be on equalizing, not raising rates.

Highway Legislation - Senator Francis Case called attention to the Gore bill which would authorize annual apportionments of $3.1 billion, thus requiring direct appropriations from Ordinary Receipts of $1.6 billion in three years, and which would not only authorize immediate apportionment of an additional $450 million for ABC roads but would also advance to the States without interest the sum of $450 million which they would need in order to match the Federal money. He stated that Lyndon Johnson was pressing for action on this and that the Democrats seemed highly organized to do it.

Mr. Stans noted the Administration proposal which would in effect repeal the Byrd Amendment and thus allow for three years apportionments of $2.2 billion.

The President stressed the desirability of getting back on schedule with this planned thirteen-year program. He also recalled Mr. Tallamy's advice last week that the Administration proposal would make most effective use of all available construction facilities. Senator Case believed any further increase would be used for purchase of rights-of-way, and Senator Martin opined that the States were not being as economical as possible in purchase of rights-of-way since funds were 90% Federal.

The President hoped that on all of these bills a great effort might be made to insist on having the legislation stand on its own feet rather than being subject to amendment after amendment, no matter how impractical.

Public Works Projects - Representative McGregor noted that the current Rivers and Harbors bill contained eighteen projects not approved by both Corps of Engineers and Budget. He indicated that Republicans would try to restrict the measure to projects properly approved by preliminary studies. The President thought any other course could not be justified.

Senators Knowland and Dirksen stressed the desirability of focusing on how many jobs would be available in various projects rather than

on the dollars to be expended. The President generally agreed but continued to believe desirable the acceleration of some existing projects in times like these.

Senator Saltonstall believed it imperative to reach a decision by the end of the week on whether merely to attempt to cut down radical Democratic proposals or to reach the desired objectives in other ways. In this connection Senator Knowland thought the Republican position would be more tenable if a decision could be reached to support a tax reduction program as an alternative. The President stressed the many alternatives under study and the need to be sensible with every proposal that comes up. He cautioned that if and when a tax bill comes up it must be remembered that many are urging increased defense expenditures, that the debt ceiling was increased by $5 billion but that the many proposals now being crowded in could exhaust the increase. He stated that while he personally believed a $3 billion increase in defense expenditures was more than adequate, there were others who believed it insufficient. He concluded that the tax question ought not be tackled until all the other pertinent factors can be put in front of the proper Committees for consideration and that definite tax receipts requirements existed. Senator Martin, as an Appropriations Committee member, heartily concurred.

(See last item "Tax Legislation".)

The President directed that Dr. Saulnier, Mr. Cole and others be available for consultation with the Leadership on any points needing immediate attention.

President's Economic Program - The Vice President urged that the focus be kept on action being taken by Congress to implement the President's proposals regarding highways, housing, public works, etc., and that the Leadership might point out immediately following this meeting its vigorous follow-up on the President's proposals.

Subsequently, Senator Saltonstall returned to the subject and urged that the public works proposals mentioned in the President's letter to Senator Knowland and Speaker Martin be submitted to Congress by Thursday. In the face of the probable inability of the Corps of Engineers to ready its part prior to Friday, it was agreed that the

Interior and Agriculture parts be submitted each as soon as ready. It was indicated that the letter releasing housing funds had been dispatched and the President directed Mr. Hagerty to follow up with Mr. Cole on further publicity. It was also noted that Defense had made appropriate announcement yesterday of its activities pursuant to the President's letter to Senator Knowland and Speaker Martin.

German Assets Legislation - Mr. Dillon recalled the Administration commitment last July in this respect, outlined the proposals being developed, and indicated that the State Department would in two or three weeks be ready to transmit to Congress the Administration proposal. He expected the matter to be played in low key and hoped that there would be no premature discussion of the letter to come.

Senator Knowland was not enthusiastic about the timing of this proposal in face of domestic conditions. Mr. Dillon pointed out again the provision for paying US claims against the German Government.

Senator Dirksen stated his readiness to concur, even though he had previously held a different position, in the provision for partial instead of complete restitution and for acting as a matter of grace rather than of right. However, he believed it a mistake to seek funds through direct appropriation since the Congress would never so approve. He also stressed the need for a "residual" clause to cover a few very unusual cases of apparently great injustice. Mr. Dillon noted that both Treasury and Budget recommended funding through direct appropriation. He believed that the alternative of using other assets as yet unliquidated (mainly General Aniline) would not materialize. Senator Dirksen also noted the risk that had to be taken that the Congress would substitute for the Administration proposal the Smathers bill for dedicating these assets to educational purposes.

The President noted again that the Administration was committed to laying a proposal before the Congress.

Offshore Procurement - In discussion first with Mr. Sprague and then with Director Smith, Senator Knowland presented and asked

confirmation of a series of statistics he had been given concerning offshore procurement under the mutual security program. Both Mr. Sprague and Mr. Smith distributed tables giving statistics on the several programs and industries involved.

Mr. Sprague pointed out particularly that currently 92% of all materiel purchased under the military assistance program is purchased in the United States and that 85% of the entire military assistance program money is spent in the United States. Mr. Sprague also stressed that in many instances of offshore procurement the cost is being shared by the country concerned.

In regard to offshore purchases of petroleum products for the Services, Mr. Sprague noted that they constitute only 1% of domestic production and that this procurement is done primarily because it is cheaper. Senator Knowland requested Mr. Sprague to furnish statistics on the specific savings effected.

Regarding the economic assistance program, Mr. Smith showed that except for sugar and related products, and also fertilizer, none of the principal commodities procured offshore constituted more than a fraction of 1% of the total sales of US manufacturers. He pointed out that it is ICA policy to purchase on the basis of worldwide competitive bidding.

Mr. Smith also indicated that currently about 55% of all ICA procurement is obtained in the United States. Senator Knowland believed this percentage to be not pertinent since it included agricultural surplus products which by law had to be obtained in the United States. He asked Mr. Smith to furnish additional statistics confined to manufactured products.

Mr. Smith noted a new trend in procurement of coal since lower world prices may soon displace US suppliers. Senator Knowland asked for further advice on anticipated changes since opponents of the mutual security program will be quick to exploit deviation from the figures presented this morning.

In connection with procurement of textiles, where ICA procurement in the United States amounts to only $7 million as compared with

$89 million overseas, Speaker Martin repeatedly asserted that this very situation showed the need for a tariff to protect American textile manufacturers and that the State Department ought to so recognize and govern itself accordingly in its actions and opinions pertaining to textile tariff recommendations. Secretary Benson pointed out that the trouble resulted largely from high price supports for US cotton, thus pegging US prices above the world market price in such a way that our textile manufacturers cannot successfully compete. Senator Dirksen noted that the Congress could easily specify that ICA should buy textiles within the United States. Mr. Herter noted the lack of success in a similar action respecting coal several years ago. Speaker Martin did not wish to quarrel with the ICA policy of competitive bidding but again asserted the obvious justification of a tariff for textiles. He believed that the Administration had to make a decision between protecting textiles or allowing the US textile and cotton industry to be liquidated.

Farm Legislation - Secretary Benson noted the imminence of efforts to freeze certain price support levels which would have the effect of continuing indefinitely the terrible high costs attached to surpluses.

The President took note of a report he had received from Representative Baldwin of opinion in his California district being completely opposed to these freezing amendments. Mr. Benson believed an accurate poll would show that farmers as a whole opposed them. Representative Arends forecast that certain Democrats from urban areas might support the amendments for political purposes even though they ran counter to the interests of their constituents. Mr. Benson believed that if the bill should be sent to the President a veto would be acclaimed nationally. Mr. Halleck thought this might be right but his main interest was with the larger problem of Party responsibilities. Subsequently, after long discussion of pre-emption legislation, Mr. Halleck returned to this subject and stressed the difficulty faced by Republican members who might oppose these amendments and if need be uphold a Presidential veto, only to find later that some of these things might be put through administratively by the Agriculture Department. Senator Knowland spoke also to this effect. Secretary Benson undertook to assure them as to the unlikelihood of any such action administratively. He stressed

the impossible situation the Administration would find itself in if stuck with these freeze amendments. He described the many factors involved in lower dairy support levels, including a statement that his decision was really required under the law. Mr. Halleck hoped no stress would be placed upon requirements under the law since the opposition was eager to change the law.

The President believed certain areas existed where Republicans could properly go along with Democratic proposals, but that in some places such basic differences in principle existed that a firm decision should be made to fight tooth and nail. He subsequently pointed out the dangers of attempting to say in advance that a particular proposal would be vetoed, especially since other parts of the bill might be critically needed. With regard to Secretary Benson's statements on the desirability of having no dairy supports at all, the President commented that as a practical matter there were of course times when the Republicans would be beaten by the Democrats and that some thought must be given to the campaign as a whole rather than thinking only of a single battle.

Pre-emption Legislation - Mr. Halleck spoke with fervor on his personal belief on the need for this legislation and the need for developing a position on it since the House Judiciary Committee was near the point of voting on it. Attorney General Rogers stated his agreement in principle with Mr. Halleck but his opposition to the particular bill advocated by him since it would not serve the purpose; rather, it would eventually be upset by the court and there would be great chaos in the meantime. He believed that the Administration could support the bill with proper amendment of it.

Mr. Halleck stressed his desire to have it on record that the Congress cannot be considered to have pre-empted a field of jurisdiction merely by entering the field.

The President doubted the value of such a bill if its fate were to be a declaration of "null and void" from the courts.

Senator Dirksen indicated that the bills on this subject in the Senate Judiciary Committee would not receive attention for some weeks to come.

In response to the President's inquiry, the Attorney General stated that the Justice Department had already expressed its support of the principle involved in the measure but could not support the particular bill.

Tax Legislation - (See also above item "Public Works Projects") -- It was agreed that full discussion of this item should be postponed. In the meantime, Senator Knowland assumed that the Administration opposed allowing the Life Insurance Tax Bill to be turned into an omnibus tax measure. He stressed the anxieties of people on the Hill over any delay in reaching decision on this subject, citing Senator Potter's concern with automobile excise taxes, for example.

The President noted that even preliminary talk of an excise reduction might cause people to postpone purchases, thus intensifying economic difficulties. He thought perhaps that the effective date of any excise reduction ought to be set as of the day the bill is introduced. Senator Knowland noted the argument that would be made that these were emergency taxes for the Korean war and were to be returned to normal after the war.

Representative Reed asked for guidance as to the objective of any tax bill, such as primarily to give employment. He noted that he had not been a tax reduction advocate. The President thought Secretary Anderson should get in touch with Mr. Reed.

The President concluded by repeating his caution that we should not be trifling with taxes until it is possible to see what action is really necessary, particularly since the Administration must face many great expenditures.

JAM

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

Same letter sent to Senator Knowland

March 11, 1958

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Speaker Martin:

The following notes on this morning's Legislative Conference may be useful to you:

Housing Legislation - Efforts will be continued during Senate consideration of this legislation to bring closer together the permissive rates of interest for HFA and VA guaranteed loans. First priority will be given to defeating the Monroney amendment which would reduce the VA loan interest rate proposed by the Committee.

Highway Legislation - It was agreed that maximum support should be developed for the Administration proposals which are now in Committee and which are infinitely preferable to the amendments proposed by Senator Gore.

Public Works Proposals - The Administration will expedite submission this week of separate proposals for Interior, Agriculture, and Corps of Engineers projects, each to be submitted as soon as readied without awaiting the others.

With regard to the Rivers and Harbors legislation now before the House, emphasis was placed on the importance of insuring proper study and recommendation of any project prior to authorization. It was suggested also that attention be focused on the man hour effect rather than dollar expenditures insofar as arguments are advanced to relate this legislation to the economic situation. Dr. Saulnier and other Administration officials will consult with interested Members of Congress as to general economic aspects of this or alternative measures.

President's Economic Program - The Leadership and all Administration officials concerned will press vigorously for action on the

legislative proposals submitted by the President pursuant to his letter of March 8 to Senator Knowland and Speaker Martin.

In addition to the public works proposals mentioned above, it was indicated that specific proposals regarding unemployment compensation benefits will be submitted in the very near future.

The desirability of repeated public emphasis of these proposals was stressed.

German Assets Legislation - It is expected that the Department of State will have ready for transmittal to the Congress in several weeks a proposal to implement the commitment made by the Administration last July concerning this matter.

Offshore Procurement - Pertinent statistics will be furnished the Leadership by Assistant Secretary of Defense Sprague and by the Director of ICA concerning economies resulting from offshore procurement of petroleum products and concerning the percentage of procurement within the United States of industrial commodities purchased under the ICA program. The Director will also provide appropriate advice concerning present and expected future trends.

Pre-emption Legislation - There was general agreement on the righteousness of the philosophy of this legislation but some doubt was expressed as to the effect of the bills now before the Judiciary Committees.

Farm Legislation - The Administration's opposition to the proposed amendments "freezing" certain support levels was reaffirmed.

Tax Legislation - It was the consensus that proposals for tax revisions require further study in the light of developments in the economic situation and the many alternative measures that could adequately meet requirements. The President stressed the need for giving attention to the expected levels of essential expenditures as related to the debt ceiling and tax receipts, also that any public

discussion of reducing excise taxes has the effect of reducing consumer purchasing.

It was agreed that the Life Insurance Tax Bill soon to be considered by the Senate should not be allowed to become the vehicle for an omnibus tax measure.

Sincerely yours,

Wilton B. Persons
The Deputy Assistant to the President

The Honorable Joseph W. Martin, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

March 11, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 10, 1958 - 10:20 AM

Others present: Dr. Killian
Dr. Kistiakowsky
General Goodpaster

Dr. Killian spoke from a memorandum, the original of which he handed to the President.

With regard to the proposal for a well-conceived basic research effort on solid propellants, the President strongly stressed that an overall group, such as ARPA, should conduct this research. Otherwise, it would be done in bits and pieces. In fact, he thought that all research on fuels should be kept centralized, avoiding the wastes of duplicating effort. Dr. Kistiakowsky reported that there has really been very little support for, or interest in, a solid propellant development program. There have been many starts and stops, and the effort that has been devoted to these fuels has been very small. In the interest of economy of effort and continuity, he would agree with putting the program into ARPA. The President suggested that it might even be put in the civil agency now under consideration.

Dr. Killian stressed the need for a review by the President of proposals for "second generation" missiles. The President strongly agreed and asked that necessary directives be developed.

The President further agreed with the recommendation for a program of improvement on the TITAN missile, and for phasing out the ATLAS as soon as consistent with an adequate rate of buildup of total missile forces.

The President said that he conceived of the missile activity as separate and distinct from traditional air, ground, and sea operations. He would accept the logic of a decision by the Department of Defense to assign a submarine-based missile such as POLARIS to the Navy, but he saw no reason for the Air Force or for the Army to try to preempt the field. Instead, he would incline toward a single missile command. Specifically, he agreed that we should not rush into the proposed

DECLASSIFIED
Authority DOD LTR
Date 6/12/75
By DJH, NARS Date 6/24/75

~~SECRET~~

Minuteman program; he asked that there be no approval along these lines until the matter had been much more carefully considered, and presented to him. Dr. Killian repeated his recommendation that Defense should not produce both THOR and JUPITER. The President said that so far as he is concerned there is no problem with dropping either of these. He asked what could be done with the team at Huntsville, which he understood was a group of outstanding ability. Dr. Killian said that they are working on the PERSHING missile family. He also said that this group is well suited to conducting space program activities, either under ARPA or NASA.

The President asked why Drs. Killian and Kistiakowsky thought that the THOR was a better missile than the JUPITER. Dr. Kistiakowsky said it is not better, but simply nearer to quantity production. He feels that the shift to industrial producers of the JUPITER (Chrysler, Ford Instrument, and Goodyear) would delay its availability. The President said that he would agree to closing out the JUPITER, but thought the Huntsville force should be promoted to space and similar activities. He thought consideration should be given to taking them out of their present assignment and assigning them to ARPA, or even to NASA. Dr. Kistiakowsky commented that the PERSHING is an excellent approach, and the President said that the Huntsville group could work on that project too.

The President asked Dr. Killian to prepare for him a series of decisions very tightly drafted and very positive in tenor to accomplish what had been recommended. He said he strongly agreed with the basic proposal to obtain centralized direction and thought this should be done soon.

Dr. Killian asked whether he should ask the Secretary of Defense to carry out studies to give effect to the proposals. The President said this would be all right, but that we should make clear what the scientific conclusions and recommendations are. Dr. Killian said he was prepared to do this.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

SECRET

March 10, 1958.

MEMORANDUM OF APPOINTMENT

Senator Charles Potter saw the President for about 20-25 minutes. He came in to see about a possible reduction of 5% in automobile excise taxes. He left with the President a memorandum, which is attached.

The President told him that this particular suggestion was being studied along with other approaches to the recession problem. He did say that his suggestion would be given every consideration.

Jerry Persons.

APPOINTMENT WITH SENATOR POTTER

March 10, 1958

AUTOMOBILE EXCISE TAX FACT SHEET

I. In any discussion of reduction or elimination of automobile excise taxes, it is imperative that rebate to the consumer, retroactive to a reasonable date (say March 1, 1958) be included. Without this assurance, there is grave danger of a further slowdown in the purchase of cars (as was the case in Canada in 1957).

II. Production of Passenger Cars:

1957	Jan. & Feb. 1957	Jan. & Feb. 1958	
6,115,000	1,213,200	882,700*	27.24% reduction

*Indicated annual rate of 4,500,000 units.

III. Employment (BLS Series Covering Hourly Rated Workers - Automobile Industry (including Parts Manufacturers)):

	1957	1958	
Jan.	709,700	600,000 (est.)	15.48% reduction
Feb.	699,800	550,000 (est.)	
March	689,200	500,000 to 550,000 (est.)	

IV. Effects of Reduction to 5% Rate from Current 10%

A. Would reduce wholesale price of average low-priced auto by $110 (est.).

B. 1957 revenue from auto excise @ 10% rate - $1,144,000,000

Estimated 1958 revenue loss - assuming retroactive to March 1 and assuming estimated 1958 production of 4,500,000 units - $593,246,000

Estimated 1958 revenue loss - assuming retroactive date of March 1 and based on 1957 production rate of 6,115,000 units - $470,067,.000.

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON 25

March 10, 1958.

STAFF NOTES
March 10

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Subject: Reciprocal Trade Agreements legislation.

Two points of view have been emphasized.

1. The relationship of the program to our foreign and domestic commerce - presented by the Department of Commerce.

2. The relationship of the program to our foreign policy posture - presented by the Department of State.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Commerce points out that 4½ million people are engaged in foreign trade in all its aspects:--we maintain that the program makes jobs.

Commerce makes reference to the level of our foreign trade - in '57 the highest on record - exports of manufactured products, raw materials and foodstuffs $19½ billion (approx.) - imports in the same category $13 billion (approx.).

Commerce points out that because of World War II, its aftermath, then the Korean War, the program's real effect could not be proved or disproved until the period commencing in 1953. So we point out the situation in various industries during the last five years - chemicals, industrial and business machinery, iron and steel-mill products, automobiles, paper and paper products, etc. In the industries noted, exports have substantially increased - imports for the most part have held on a level.

Thus Commerce emphasizes what has happened in trade during this last normal period, suggesting that while one may not rightly give all the credit to the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program, that these were the rules under which the game was played while our trade was making such outstanding progress and that in the light of the results, how can one say, therefore, that the rules are bad?

We point out the facts about the Escape Clause record indicating that when recent Tariff Commission recommendations are taken into consideration, the record is substantially 50-50 where you accept or reject the Commission's recommendations.

We attempt to answer the complaint that we give everything and get nothing by statistics indicating that the concessions we grant are just about evenly offset by concessions granted us.

We bring out figures indicating that all tariff levels have dropped during the last 25 years -- the U.S. levels somewhat more than others, but we end up slightly below the middle in relationship to other countries.

We point out that after the war, because of lack of dollar balances, foreign nations had to set quotas but that these have been dropping off very substantially of recent years.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

I remind you of the main points in the proposed new legislation:---

a. 5-year extension;

b. Additional authority to reduce duties 5% per annum, etc.;

c. No change in peril point positions;

d. Increased safeguards for American industry and labor in Escape Clause proceedings;

e. More prompt and effective consideration by the Tariff Commission of "serious injury cases.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Commerce makes some mention of problems expected to arise from the new European Common Market Program and the threats to the free world involved in the Russian economic offensive. These will be amplified by State.

Commerce finally maintains that the program is good for the economy - it surely is good from a foreign policy standpoint - and plenty of support is available if it can be brought out. We have made studies in many Congressional districts designed to point out whatever interest there may be in foreign trade in the particular district involved. We think these studies have been effective.

March 8, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR FILES

Jim Black was in to see me for some twenty minutes. I could not determine exactly the purpose of Mr. Black's visit with me. He did tell me something about a law suit now pending in the Supreme Court which is known as the "Memphis Case." I told him that I had no interest in any law suits and did not have the time to study them. But he gave an economic twist to his presentation by saying that if the Supreme Court did not reverse the Appeal Court decision, a number of steel companies would have to cancel (and in some cases have already cancelled) contracts for making of steel pipe.

I reminded him that I had nothing to do with such cases and we would have to see what the Supreme Court said.

D. D. E.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry // of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

March 7, 1958
9:05 A. M. -- 10:30 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Under Sec. Herter
(for Sec. Dulles, who came in near end of meeting)
Sec. Anderson
Deputy Sec. Quarles
(for Sec. McElroy)
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Summerfield
Under Sec. Chilson
(for Sec. Seaton)
Sec. Benson
Sec. Weeks
Under Sec. O'Connell
(for Sec. Mitchell)
Sec. Folsom

Director Brundage
Mr. Gordon Gray
Amb. Lodge
Dr. Saulnier

Asst. Sec. Commerce F. H. Mueller
Asst. Sec. Defense Floyd S. Bryant
Mr. Maurice Stans
Mr. David Brill
Mr. Franklin Floete, GSA
Mr. Leo Hoegh, FCDA

Gen. Persons
Mr. Rabb
Gen. Cutler
Mr. Pike
Mr. Morgan
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Larson
Mr. Martin
Gov. Pyle
Mr. Hagerty
Dr. Hauge
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Amb. Lodge's Report - Amb. Lodge commented very briefly on the status of matters in Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan, which he saw as strongly favorable toward the United States, and particularly on the determined effort India is making to raise its standard of living. He was glad to get the news that the Indian loan had been approved and he noted India's appreciation of the fact that the United States has never oppressed a people. In France and England he was impressed particularly by the low state of morale among government officials.

Amb. Lodge urged that greater effort be made to identify US economic assistance in such a way that it can be recognized by the people of the recipient country.

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSL

Procurement Acceleration - After being welcomed back to the Administration by the President, Mr. Pike stated his mission as one "to expedite procurement and construction programs and to accomplish this within the limits of current budgets".

Mr. Pike outlined the steps being taken in the various agencies, particularly Defense, to accelerate worthy business. He saw a need for impressing officials at every level with the need for moving fast on procurement and the obligation of funds. He called attention also to the VA hospital program which could be accelerated only if engineering and design functions were contracted out instead of being accomplished by the limited number of VA personnel. He concluded that there was no great potential in most agencies for stimulating employment nationally since the margin for accelerating operations was comparatively small.

The President directed Cabinet members to insure that everything that could be done would be done and that they should keep in touch with Mr. Pike on accomplishments.

Area Development Program - Sec. Weeks called attention again to the far-reaching Douglas bill which he hoped would be given a very hard look if it ever reached the President's desk. He felt that neither the Douglas bill nor the Administration bill could have a sufficiently early impact to contribute to quick improvement of the situation in labor surplus areas. He stated that the Administration bill had been reviewed for the possibility of improvement and that he now recommended that the Administration not change its approach. He again emphasized the long range nature of the Area Development Program.

Economic Situation - In a very brief report Dr. Saulnier emphasized that consumer price levels do not necessarily fall during a short recession, as witness 1953-54. This results from the fact that a third of the Price Index is composed of foodstuffs which depend on agricultural conditions, and another third on services which are always slow to change. The final third -- "other commodities" -- has fallen recently but not so much as in 1953-54, perhaps primarily because of the smallness of dealer margins in recent years. In response to the President's query, Dr. Saulnier stated that rents are a fair part of the services area and that they have risen slightly.

Oil Imports - Sec. Weeks recalled the steps taken last July, then stated that the situation had become more complicated because of noncompliance principally by a single company, decreased demand, and the advent of new importers. He pointed out that production in Texas had recently been cut to a nine-day per month basis.

Sec. Weeks enumerated the various possibilities: (1) voluntary controls; (2) mandatory controls; (3) tariff; (4) no Government action. He believed that foreign policy considerations ruled out the practicality of action through tariffs.

CONFIDENTIAL

Sec. Weeks stated that the Subcommittee had studied hardest how to make voluntary controls more effective, which might be done by invoking the Buy American Act against importers who refused to comply with the voluntary control program. He stated that the largest Government buyers -- Post Office, Defense, and GSA -- are studying further the actions they might take. The President asked if Government contractors might also operate under a policy like the Government's Buy American policy and thus extend the range. The Attorney General stated this would require study but he felt it might result in a lengthy law suit before final decision. The President emphasized the need for having some sanction over any ruthless company.

Sec. Weeks made clear that the Committee has yet to make a determination between mandatory controls and voluntary controls. The President noted how certain producers seemed to have anticipated his decision, and he asked Sec. Anderson or Sec. Weeks to set them straight as to the status of the matter.

Sec. Weeks stated that an increase in demand was not in sight, then went on to express his belief that any action taken by the Administration should be by Executive Order rather than legislation.

Gen. Persons called attention to the potential impact of the oil situation on the Trade Agreements legislation.

Mr. Rogers pointed out that the nearly complete compliance thus far in the voluntary agreements of last July would seem to preclude any justification for changing now to mandatory controls. The President again emphasized that one organization should not be allowed to get away with breaking the agreements when all others complied. He added that the four-day schedule for some pipelines seemed to substantiate the bad position of the oil industry.

Mr. Quarles called attention to the increasing interest among Members of Congress for getting the Defense Department to decrease its offshore program, a change that would be contrary to statements made at the NATO meeting. The President could see no merit in such a change since a very great defense factor was involved through the wartime supply potential, particularly in spare parts, established overseas through offshore procurement.

Disposal of Real Property (CP 58-25/1) - The President recalled his continued interest over the past five years in pressing this program.

Mr. Brundage summarized the Cabinet paper, pointed out that some 1866 declarations of surplus had been made, that over $600 million worth of property had been sold, and another $150 million worth transferred to other departments. He stressed particularly the improvements

accomplished in the management and disposal techniques pertaining to surplus property. He noted, however, that Defense and AEC acquisitions had increased Government property holdings by $2.7 billion in the past two years.

The administrator of this program, Mr. David Brill, stated the desirability of continuing the program and urged that there be intensive continuing review of property holdings. Mr. Bryant, speaking for the Defense Department, stated that it would soon report as surplus about 1,450,000 acres that had been acquired at a cost of more than $1 billion. It would be necessary, however, to insure that these lands did not possess transfer value. He emphasized that the Department did not acquire any new properties without first studying closely the possibility of filling the need through transfer.

Mr. Floete stated the Administration's intention to go ahead with the program unless good reason to the contrary should be shown.

The President concluded the discussion with comment on the traditional tendency of the Services over the past forty years to be "string savers".

Agricultural Developments - Sec. Benson reported the unfavorable developments in the Senate which might inflict a requirement on the Administration to freeze price supports, to increase acreage allotments, and to engage in various barter operations despite the protests of friendly nations like Canada. He felt that the President might be presented with a bill that would require vetoing.

Sec. Benson then pointed out that per capita farm income is the highest in history, exceeding the previous peak of 1951, that the farm debt situation is good, that 1957 was a good crop year, that the dairy industry generally wished to move away from Government controls and rely on increased use of dairy products, that various polls show a majority of farmers wishing to decrease or completely eliminate Government controls, and that farmers are increasingly recognizing the soundness of the Administration program. Mr. Benson cited the specific pressure for the cotton amendment and the interest of soy bean producers and various other crops in defeating the amendment.

Sec. Anderson requested preparation of a brief memorandum that could be supplied to all Cabinet members concerning figures such as those presented by Sec. Benson. The latter indicated he would arrange this.

In conclusion, the President noted that a group recently visited him to urge dismissal of Sec. Benson and to challenge the accuracy of Mr. Benson's statistics. They felt justified because of the fall in parity from 118, which they used as a base, down to 82. Sec. Benson stated that most of the drop had occurred prior to 1953. He also indicated that some groups are more concerned with acreage cutbacks rather than price levels.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Mr. Rabb
Mr. Minnich

Sam
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

~~TOP SECRET~~

March 6, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 6, 1958, 3 PM

Others present: Dr. Killian
Dr. York
General Goodpaster

Dr. Killian referred to a discussion earlier in the day concerning a new concept of the effects of nuclear explosions at very great heights. He suggested that action should be taken to put up an experimental type satellite shortly after the middle of April in coordination with the high altitude test firings in the HARDTACK series. The purpose would be to measure the cosmic ray (and perhaps some other) effects of this high shot. Dr. York commented that it is essential to make an experimental check to see whether the effect exists, and whether it is of the general nature estimated.

The President gave his approval to the proposal, and directed that discussions be held at once to make such arrangements.

In further discussion, Dr. Killian pointed out that this phenomenon, if it is found to exist, may affect the entire NIKE-ZEUS program, for example through the blanketing effect on radars of such high altitude firings. It is also possible that it may require shifts in the wavelengths used for long-range radars.

The President stressed the extreme importance of keeping this work very closely held. He pointed out that this concept highlights the need for central direction of our space activities. It appears that a single experiment, undertaken unilaterally by one government agency, might prejudice security arrangements of very broad importance.

The President further stated that, should the attempt to orbit the Explorer prior to this firing not prove successful, then, in his opinion, the test should be cancelled or deferred until a satellite to observe its effects had been successfully placed in orbit. He asked Dr. Killian

Authority DOD 5200.1-R 6/12/75 E.O. 11652
Date 6/24/75
By DDE NARS, Date 8/11/75

~~TOP SECRET~~

to take this matter up with Admiral Strauss.

Dr. Killian mentioned that consideration is needed as to how to present the reports on civil space programs (concepts, scope and organization) to the Congress. (This question did not include the matter of high altitude effects, which is not ready for such discussion at this time.) Dr. Killian will consult with General Persons and his staff in this regard.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

Pre-press Conference Briefing
March 5, 1958

INTERNATIONAL

Summit Conference. President has read the account of Secretary of State's press conference of yesterday and will say that he and the Secretary have talked the matter over in detail and what the Secretary said reflects their joint opinion. It is not a question of holding a conference but we want some good to come out of it. The President said -- off the record -- that the argument that the only way to do anything was through Heads of Government made him tired. He said further "So far as I see nothing good has come out a conference attended by a President." There were horrified murmurs that he should not say that in a press conference!

Place of Meeting. Story has come out that Russians would not be opposed to a meeting in the United States. The President said that the only place physically that he could see where such a Conference could be held was the United Nations (in New York) pointing out the difficulty of having the number of governments (six) participating, each with the staff of people that sit in on them.

Arab Federation - has not yet been brought into being.

Tunisia - Nothing new that can be said. Mr. Murphy is continuing to use his good services. The President said said, "How are we going to get out of taking a position in the French-North African situation? You are wrong whatever you do. Nothing could be more disastrous."

Disarmament. If question comes up President will give a plug to Ambassador Wadsworth.

Len Hall as Special Envoy to Israel. US is only country that has been invited to send representative to 10th anniversary. Celebration is only in Jerusalem and the President said "that was a pretty unattractive place to visit." Nothing settled yet.

Loans to India. Agreement made yesterday for 225 million, largely through Export-Import Bank. President will say delighted plan succeeded.

IRBM Bases in India. A Colonel Zinc said he was going to man missile

Bases. If quired President will say again that the British are going to man the bases.

Mid East. Statement to be put out today.

Re President's statement that last year, for first time, Republicans supported mutual aid was correct. He does not need to apologize.

DOMESTIC.

Agreement with Vice President on disability. The Attorney General has offered to answer questions on constitutionality of the agreement. The President said okay, but felt that it was better if the matter could be downplayed now, because publicity is going to blow up the specific agreement. The President was asked what -- this might be hypothetical question -- action the Vice President should have taken when he had his heart attack. From Saturday until the following Friday he did not attend to any official business. His answer was that should there have been any business that had to be handled during that period, the Vice President should have taken over. He seemed to feel that it would have been better if the Vice President were right on the scene. About ileitis operation, he agreed there was a period of ten hours when he was unable to transact business; again if anything had happened to require action, under this agreement the Vice President would have acted.

As to oath of office, the Vice President does not have to take oath.

Mr. Mack- FCC - let the correspondence speak for itself. Mr. Mack was appointed on the basis of recommendations from the leading men of his party in the South.

Governor Adams letter to Murray Chotiner. Was regarding a North American airlines case. Letter followed substance of letter prepared by CAB on same case. It contained information but nothing else. Governor Adams stated categorically that no recomme ndation had ever been given to the CAB, or any other agency, as to decision on any case.

Defense Reorganization. The President may be questioned as to when McElroy expects to submit plan. He said in passing that he thought there was a limit to the amount you could try to get people to agree -- when that limit was reached, then you should quit trying and make the proposal you think best. Apparently they are trying to get the service chiefs and secretaries to agree on a program (and later Nelson Rockefeller say the Navy said it never would agree!)

The President said : How long does it take a man (McElroy) to make up his mind?

Legislation - Proposal for postal raise of 12-1/2 percent.

Reciprocal Trade - stand on recommendations.

Economy. There will be a lot of bad news coming, but in general the President should stand on previous predictions. Secretary of Treasury hopes he does not speak out publicly in favor of tax cut. Adams suggested that he give evidence of concern for unemployed, say we are studying figures daily. One bright spot is that the orders for machine tools have gone up, which has been an almost unvarying indication of the trend. President reminded of highway program acceleration, acceleration of reclamation projects, housing, corps of engineers projects -- all of which are under consideration. He was given essential differences between housing program recommended by Administration and housing project recommended by Senator Sparkman.

Declassified 12/12/76
Manna
NASA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 5, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 5, 1958

Others present: Dr. Killian, Director Brundage
Mr. Rockefeller, General Persons
Mr. Harlow, General Goodpaster

The meeting was concerned with organization for the conduct of civil space programs. Dr. Killian reviewed a memorandum on this matter. He stressed the need to make use of existing facilities and competence, the limited scope of military applications of space activity as presently foreseen, the need for a civilian agency to handle the civil aspects, with Department of Defense (ARPA) handling the defense aspects. He indicated the recommendation, to use the NACA, substantially reconstituted and made responsive to Presidential direction. ARPA would be the coordinating point in Defense for contact with NACA in this matter.

He brought out that there have been other proposals, which have not been so favorably regarded. One involves the use of the AEC; a second is the constitution of a new agency consolidating both Defense and non-Defense activities; and a third is to center the operation in the Defense Department. He mentioned that a committee will be needed to coordinate the work of the NASA ("National Aeronautics and Space Agency", the reconstituted NACA) and the work of Defense (ARPA).

The President said he had several comments. Since 1947 we have used committees in many areas to effect coordination. These have failed badly to give necessary control of activities, including control of money. He said he has asked himself how we should use space activities for our national purposes. It seems to him that military activity on space projects is acceptable in the area of application of knowledge. He feels certain, however, that discovery and research should be scientific, rather than military. He felt that there is no problem of space activity (except ballistic weapons) that is not basically civilian, recognizing that application of findings may be made to serve military purposes.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NASA action 12/2/76
By DMD NLE DATE 1/24/77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dr. Killian thought it would be important to arrange that both ARPA and NASA will bring projects to the President for approval. The President confirmed that NASA should report to the President while indicating that broad responsibility will have to be carried by the director of that organization.

Dr. Killian made two final points. It will be essential that the Department of Defense make facilities (such as missile test facilities) available for NASA use. Second, NASA must be in the dominating position with respect to space activities.

There was some suggestion that a better name than "agency" might be found for the NASA -- "institute."

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

3/5/58

The President saw M. M. Anderson, Vice President of Alcoa, of Pittsburgh. He came in to discuss the chances of the Republicans in the gubernatorial race in Pennsylvania in the light of the fact that David Lawrence, present Mayor of Pittsburg is going to run on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Anderson said that Mr. Lawrence was the most popular man in Pennsylvania and would make a very strong candidate. Apparently the rank and file Republicans are against Stassen and all other candidates for the primary -- some 8 or 9 -- have dropped out of the race. Mr. Anderson wanted Ben Fairless to run.

At the request of Mr. Anderson, the President called Mr. Fairless, put the proposition up to him and said that while he was pledged to support Harold Stassen if he won the primary, he would also most enthusiastically support Mr. Fairless if he entered the primary and won. Mr. Fairless wants to talk it over with his wife and probably will call the President within a day or two. The President judged from phone call that Ben Fairless had had the proposition put up to him before.

Jim Hagerty's first reaction was that Stassen might do even better against Lawrence than Ben Fairless, since Lawrence has a reputation as a big time party boss.

There was some discussion between Mr. Hagerty and the President of the old question -- why the Republicans have not learned the lesson the Democrats have -- that of putting up appealing personalities for office in this day of television.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DJ 5/19/75

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

March 4, 1958

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Housing - Mr. Cole outlined the legislation submitted to the Congress by the Administration, and also gave a critique of the much more extensive Sparkman bill. Sen. Knowland thought the Democrats may have decided to make a package housing bill -- the first of their economic bills to be considered on the Floor. Mr. Cole said the difference between the two Parties in this field was merely one of degree rather than philosophy, that the Democrats were anxious to take drastic action to stimulate the economy whereas the Administration housing officials had taken only limited steps since they did not see the economy as being in a deep depression. Dr. Saulnier stressed the Administration policy of depending upon the private money market to supply housing funds rather than resorting to direct Federal mortgages.

There was further discussion of details and tactics.

Highway Program - Mr. Rothschild outlined a plan for getting the Interstate Program back on the original thirteen year schedule. The immediate problem was to secure authorization for increased apportionments to the States for 1960, 1961, and 1962. Per Mr. Rothschild's proposal, the Administration would support legislation that would authorize these larger apportionments and would express Congress' intent to increase the gasoline tax later on (perhaps by 1 - 1/2¢ per gallon) or adopt some other tax.

Sec. Anderson thought this would contribute to economic recovery for the States and would move their programs along quickly once assured of the larger apportionments. And the Bureau of Public Roads could submit some sort of user tax proposal in conjunction with the study it was already directed to make on who uses the roads the most.

The President thought the action might be accomplished by repealing the Byrd amendment so that the Trust Fund could get money from Treasury's general funds, and repay it later from the 3¢ gasoline tax receipts. Or, if there was a substantial increase of activity in the economy, it might be feasible in 1959 to get a tax increase.

Sen. Edward Martin was all in favor of doing this to help the economy, but Rep. Joseph Martin disliked the idea of a tax increase when the general sentiment of the country was for reducing taxes.

Sen. Knowland suggested getting the authorization, in effect, by repealing the Byrd amendment and stating that of course new taxes would become necessary if the program was to be kept on the "pay as you go" basis.

Rep. MacGregor wanted no part of a tax increase in the present situation, especially since construction costs might drop, thus removing the problem!

The President thought the first priority should go to getting the program done. He would prefer to have the tax increased if it were really necessary, but for the moment it would suffice to have the Byrd amendment lifted.

Hawaiian - Alaskan Statehood - The President said he would be extremely concerned over what he should do if the Congress approved statehood for Alaska and not for the other; it would be nothing but a political maneuver to take one and let the other die. He felt certain Hawaii had a claim to priority on the basis of economic development. He said he just didn't know if he would be able to concur in taking the poorer claim; certainly he would need lots of advice.

Sec. Seaton believed there would be a nation-wide protest if the Senate acted only on Alaska. He felt that should the Republicans insist on tying together the two measures, then they would also have to suffer the blame for the defeat which was inevitable. He stressed his feeling that, politically, Republicans are in a better situation currently in Alaska than in Hawaii.

The Vice President felt that admission of these two new states was bound to occur eventually, just as the St. Lawrence Seaway was bound to come. He felt that should the Congress vote to admit Alaska, the President would have no choice but to sign the bill. The President commented that he was still reserving judgment.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

March 4, 1958

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Brundage:

The following notes on this morning's Legislative Meeting may be of use to you:

Housing - Appropriate Administration officials will meet with the Leadership and other interested Members of Congress to discuss further measures to stimulate residential construction.

Emphasis was placed on the desirability of fostering the flow of private funds to the residential mortgage market in preference to any great expansion of the use of Federal funds through FNMA.

Highway Legislation - The Administration will develop further and discuss again with the Leadership a proposal that would permit the Administration to apportion the funds necessary in the next few years for carrying on the Highway Program as originally scheduled.

Accrual Accounting Legislation - Efforts will be continued to secure approval of this legislation.

Freedom Shrine - The President recalled his long personal support of this project which he believes eminently desirable for the Nation's Capital and which would be constructed without cost to the government.

Presidential Disability Amendment - It is expected that the Judiciary Committee will soon report a proposed constitutional amendment to make permanent provision for meeting the possible situation of Presidential disability. It was particularly noted that the informal arrangement developed by President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon was designed to apply only to themselves.

Hawaiian-Alaskan Statehood - Efforts will be continued to prevent the occurrence of any situation whereby approval of statehood for either teritory would in effect foreclose the possibility of favorable action on the other.

Postal Legislation - Emphasis was placed on the importance of securing from the Conference Committee a bill which would effectively provide postal salary increases reasonably consistent with the increased cost of living. It was noted that the retroactive provision and the so-called cost of living increases for postal workers approved by the Senate greatly increased the cost of the salary increase beyond the Administration's recommendation.

Sincerely,

L. A. Minnich, Jr.
Assistant Staff Secretary

The Honorable Percival F. Brundage
Director
Bureau of the Budget

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Gen. Persons
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Jack Anderson
Dr. Hauge
Gov. Pyle
Mr. Rabb

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 13 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

March 3, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

RE: Visit Miss Bertha Adkins, Assistant Chairman, Republican National Committee, had with the President at 9:00 A. M., on Monday, March 3rd.

Miss Adkins began her visit by complimenting the President on his foreign aid speech. The President accepted her congratulations but said he was embarrassed during the speech with the thought that he was repeating the same thing that those at the meeting had heard for two days, but that he felt he must repeat them since he was telling these facts for the first time to the listening audience.

The main purpose of her visit was to request of the President that he give the windup address to the Republican Women's Conference meeting on March 18th. She requested that the President make appropriate remarks at approximately 2:15 P. M. The President said, "The thing that gets me down is this speaking business. There is nothing I do that is so demanding and wearing on me as to try to put my thoughts -- all that I want to tell the people -- into thirty minutes and to try to put together a speech that is not alarming but yet not a 'pollyanna'." The President then asked Miss Adkins what the group is and she explained and suggested to the President that he speak on the domestic economic situation and for fifteen minutes, "for that will ease the burden on you." The President said he did not know if the shorter time would be easier and asked if the TV time they were requesting would be free time. Miss Adkins answered yes and the President said that he did not want to be the rebuttal to Truman. He did say, "If I could get a good draft in three or four days so we could have some time to look it over, but I don't believe you could make much of a speech in less than twenty-five minutes."

Miss Adkins explained what she is having the women do in the next campaign: 1) a door-to-door registration campaign; 2) fund-raising drive culminating on the President's birthday, October 14th; 3) Coffee clatches. She asked permission to have the President's painting of Lincoln printed on a card on the reverse of which would be a greeting from the President. These she would distribute as rewards to the women who took part in the above three projects. The President mentioned expenses of such a project, but agreed if Miss Adkins could work out the details.

Robert Gray

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 3, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR FILES

SUBJECT: Meeting between the President, Governor Shivers, Mr.Moncrief, Secretary Weeks, Secretary Anderson and others

I came into the meeting about fifteen minutes after it had started. There seemed to be general agreement that the voluntary plan for limiting the importing of oil was about to break down. This was due to two factors -- (1) the unwillingness of Tidewater Oil to cooperate in the voluntary plan, and (2) the increasing number of new people coming into the field who wish to import oil.

The President indicated that it was probable that some system of mandatory import controls would have to be worked out and put into effect. He suggested two or three ways of doing this, and asked Secretary Weeks and Secretary Anderson, as members of the Cabinet Committee, to consider these suggestions along with others.

Secretary Weeks said that the Cabinet Committee had had this problem under constant review, and would hold another meeting on March fourth.

Gerald D. Morgan

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 14 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Staff notes March 1

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: March 1, 1958

SUBJECT: U.S. Reaction to Soviet Aide Memoire; Franco-Tunisian Crisis.

PARTICIPANTS: President Eisenhower
Secretary of State Dulles
Assistant Secretary of State Elbrick

COPIES TO: S/S (2)
G
C
EUR (2)
EE
RA
NEA

The Secretary showed the President a draft paper outlining our reaction to the latest Soviet aide memoire on the subject of a possible Summit Meeting. He said that it was our intention to communicate this reaction to our allies through the North Atlantic Council early next week in Paris; that, meanwhile, we would make no public statement regarding the aide memoire inasmuch as the Soviet Union had not published the text.

The President, after reading the draft, commented that we seemed to be approaching this question from the wrong point of view. He felt there were important decisions to be made on major problems. It is possible that these decisions cannot be completed except by calling a Summit Meeting. He felt, however, that the sequence was wrong and that we should not talk about a Summit Meeting except as a "climax" of negotiations. He referred to the conference at Yalta as an example (Secretary Dulles remarked that while we had been prepared for discussion of some subjects at Yalta, the results with respect to those matters which had not been adequately prepared had been disastrous). The President went on to say that we should make it clear that the United States desires meaningful decisions. It may be that this will require a meeting of Heads of Government. The essential thing, however, is to reach these decisions and the emphasis should be on adequate preparation and negotiation rather than on a Summit Meeting. Secretary Dulles said he thought this was an excellent point and that changes would be made in the draft accordingly.

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
By USR

Electrostatic reproduction made for preservation purposes by the Eisenhower Library for replacement of a deteriorating manuscript item.

SECRET

Secretary

Secretary Dulles mentioned the most recent report of Deputy Under Secretary Murphy from Tunis regarding the Franco-Tunisian crisis. The President said he thought the time had come to put NATO on notice to study this whole question as a matter of great urgency, since North Africa concerned all of NATO. The Secretary said the French have not wanted this matter discussed in NATO. The time had come, however, when we would probably have to move in. North Africa makes the European economy viable and is of the utmost importance. This is the same story as Viet-Nam, where we had helped out on condition that the French grant unconditional independence to the Viet-Namese. Our course of action in this case may well involve taking the side of North Africa against France and all that that would mean to our NATO relationship.

EUR:CBElbrick:ceh

Electrostatic reproduction made for preservation purposes by the Eisenhower Library for replacement of a deteriorating manuscript item.

1958

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. List of signatures~~ (1 pg) Opened for Res, RH, 4/20/84		~~3/28/58~~	~~C*~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES** Box 31 Folder: Signatures March 1958

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

SIGNATURES
March 31, 1958

1. Letter to Mrs. W. C. Handy re death of her husband

2. Perry Brundage re birthday

3. Harry Luce re birthday anniversary.

4. - Homer Capehart re appointment of C. Severin Buschman for Tax Court

5. DeWitt S. Hyde re Naval Gun Factory

6. Arthur Watkins re Dr. Walter R. Schriber for U.S. Tariff Comm.

7. Senator Jenner re C. Severin Buschmann, for Tax Court

8. Congressman Charles Bennett re scientific information.

SIGNATURES
March 28, 1958.

1. Sir Winston Churchill, thanks for copy The Great Democracies

2. John Olin, thanks for repairs to Winchester

3. Hon Harold E. Stassen, re false distribution of campaign (primary) buttons indicating Presidential approval, Stassen for Governor (Pa.)

4. Douglas Black, thanks for book "The Last Notch"

5. G. P. DeBra, re dropping Social Security age thus opening up jobs for younger men

6. Claude A. Barnett, thanks for bringing copper tray made by Mr. Naas.

7. Bill Robinson, re Fermi Award and Ford Foundation award for accomplishments in peaceful use of atom

8. Richard Bales, thanks for albums "The Union" & "The Confederacy"

9. Mr. Fauzi Naas, thanks for hand-engraved copper tray he made for DDE

10. Mrs. Hedwig S. Jenny, thanks for woolen socks she knitted - brought in by Sen Knowland

11. Lt kGen John C. H. Lee, thanks for comments re talk before Republican Women

12. Sidney A. Swensrud, congratulations on Nat'l Conference of organizations on International Trade Policy (he was chairman)

SIGNATURES
March 27, 1958

1. John Foster Dulles, re Roger Kyes' idea of international holding company and result on world affairs

2. Hon Roger Kyes, re international holding company

3. Barry Leithead, re statement on recession at press conference

4. M. W. Clement, re recession - supports President's position

5. Sigurd S. Larmon, re annual report of US Advisory Commission on Information.

SIGNATURES
March 26, 1958

1. Thomas Pappas, thanks for honey and pistachio nuts

2. Maj Gen Herbert B. Powell, greetings on 51st anniversary of US Army Infantry School

3. For Judge Stanley N. Barnes with best wishes and personal regard for a distingushed American, DDE (11x14 Begley)

4. Mr. Roscoe C. Ingalls, regret invitation to Columbia luncheon Apr 10th

5. Fred Dixon, thanks for copy of DeLazlo portrati of FDR

6. Mrs. George C. Brock, thanks for telegram re greeting of Republican Women

7. Hon Chas A. Halleck, thanks for wild turkey

8. Hon Frank W. Boykin, thanks for wild turkey

9. Rev Chas R. Andrews, thanks for editorial re mutual security program in church paper

10 Hon James T. Patterson, re summit conference

11. Hon George D. Clyde, re acceleration of work on Upper Colo River

12. Hon Chapman Revercomb, re Mutual Security Act, Section 510 use to stimulate economy

13. Message for Brussels Universal and International Exhibition

14. Hon Chas A. Halleck, speech he was to have given on farm bill (did not use)

15. Dr Wm W Edel (Dickinson College) greetings for Priestley Celebration at College and to Professor Geo B. Kistiakowsky, honor guest

16. Hon Arthur Summerfield, thanks for brochure on PO Modernization Program

17. Hon Percy Rappaport, resignation fm BurofBud - also 11x14Begley "For Percy Rappaprt with apprecation of invaluable service in the Budget Bureau, and with best wishes, DDE

SIGNATURES (cont)

March 25, 1958

17. Gov Milward L. Simpson re Bear River Compact

18. Gov George D. Clyde, re Bear River Compact

19. Ralph Black, Nat'l Symphony Orchestra, greetings to students attending "Music for Young America" series of concerts

20. Hon Christian Herter, birthday greetings (handcarried Mar 26th)

21. For Stuart J. Satullo, National Commander, AMVETS with best wishes, DDE (photo DDE and Satullo during recent appt)

SIGNATURES
March 25, 1958

1. For Walter B. Posey with best wishes from DDE -- inscribed inside flap Crusade in Europe

2. Signature only on magazine cover (DDE fishng) for A. B. Ball at request of Secy Anderson

3. For Paul Jones with best wishes Dwight D. Eisenhower (8x10Begley) requested thru Bob Schulz

4. Chief E. M. Hanna, re son's trip to Washington

5. John J. Ballentine, re his editorial entitled "American, Rather Than Foreign Aid"

6. Hon Edith Nourse Rogers, fwds constituent's petition for release or report on missing and unaccounted for servicement who served in Korean War.

7. Citizens of Wooster, Ohio - greetings 150th anniversary of City

8. Hon Edgar W. Hiestand, re Edward A. Rumely's telegram re price of gold

9. Carl A. Troester, Jr., re award of American Assn for Health Physical Education, and Recreation, Distinguished Service Award to the President

10. Donald M. Mumford, thanks for shipment of Chincoteague oysters

11. Roy Roberts, re articles on farm situation appearing in Kansas City Star

12. Ralph McGill, re weather conditions on President's weekend visit to Augusta

13. Cecil Brown, greetings to member of Overseas Press Club gathered for Annual Awards Dinner

14. Sen Arthur V. Watkins re trade matters

15. Hon A. B. Chandler, concerning construction of projects on Levisa Fork of Big Sandy River in Kentucky

16. Gov Robert E. Smylie, re Bear River Compact

SIGNATURES
March 24, 1958

1. Hon Walter Norblad, endorsement of Robert L. Jones for appt to the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission

2. Dr. Paul Dudley White, thanks for film of whaling expedition

3. Hon Dillon Anderson, thanks for copy of "13 Days to Glory."

4. Mrs. John F. Kahle, condolences on death of husband

5. Bill Robinson, re articles contained in advertisements of McCann-Erickson, Inc.

6. Robert K. Gray, re termination of duty as Appt Secy.

7. Leverett Saltonstall re insertion in Congressional Record, Robert Gray's speech in Boston re "Part Time President"

8. For James Barnes with best wishes DDE (8x10Begley)

9 For Fred McLeod with best wishes and personal regard from DDE (8x10Begley)

SIGNATURES
March 22, 1958.

1. Letter to President, Maryland Historical Society

2. Mrs. Walter G. Weaver, re book entitled "The White Buck"

3. Letter to Lyndon Johnson who forwarded book

4. Mrs. Lillian Zepp re silvered clock and side ornaments

5. Lewis Potter re crytpomeria trees for the farm
(National Capital Flower and Garden Show Committee)

6. Harry . Williams, Automobile Manufacturers Association - re recession

7. Harry N. Pollock re economy program at Fort Chaffee

SIGNATURES
March 21, 1958

1. Dr. and Mrs. Rochester, re economic security

2. Dr. Fred A. Deming, thanks for support Administration program to combat recession

3. Barry T. Mines, thanks for views on economic situation

4. Wesley E. Garrison, ditto

5. Gene Tunney, ditto

6. Hon Kenneth B. Keating, re tariff relief for imported woolen fabric

7. Howard E. Potter, former WH detail Secret Service - thanks for clippings collected over the years. Congrats 50th anniversary

8. V. H. Hackney, thanks for school publication "Whisperings"

9. Prof Kenneth E. Boulding re disarmament and bomb tests

10. Gene Grega, get well note - dying fm bone ailment, 12 yr old child

11. Archie R. Peloquen, thanks for poem "Our Country's President"

12. Theodore McKeldin, re US-Swiss trade and report by Gordon Gray on matter of watch imports and national security

13. Lauris Norstad, happy birthday

14. Senator Francis Case, endorses Harold Riegelman for appt to General Assembly UN

CORRESPONDENCE
March 20, 1958

1. William Hay re photograph and report of American Law Bowlers on trip to Great Britain last year.

2. Dr. James T. Shotwell - re statements he claimed were false regarding an underground nuclear test at Los Alamos.

3. Ed Hastings, thanks for papaya

4. Senator Bennett re death of mother

5. Leonard Dreyfuss re folders prepared on President and Vice President

6. Barry Letihead re shirts

7. The Vice President re television appearance on British network

8. Senator Watkins re invoking Section 510 of Mutual Security Act and thus requiring all procurement to be domestic

9. Senator Green - same subject

10. Jack Anderson - birthday letter

11. Dr. Purdy - re showing heifer, also re National Ploughing Contest

12. Sentor Shoeppel re oil imports - he complains Kansas is faced with 9% cutback in production. President replies situation under constant study.

12. Senator Dirksen re jar of honey

13. Carl E. Killion, Sr. re honey (he grew it)

14. Mr. Marvin E. Cruse re songs of John C. Baker
request of Fred Seaton

15. Mr. Edward C. Moore, Principal, Franklin D. Roosevelt Junior High School, Compton, California, re essays on "Letter to the President."

The President liked the letters to much that he signed four photographs, one each to Pat Gordon, Virginia Clyde, Mary Evans and Kathy Safley

16. Mrs. Fitz William Boynton - thanks for photographs of bust of Abraham Lincoln

17. Joeph T. Broyhill re veterans hospital for D.C.

18. Kenneth Malm, multiple schlerosis

19. Jack Solomon re operation

20. George Smathers re grapefruit during the winter

21. Gerard T. Baxter re Summit Conference

22. Wm., J. Schieffelin, Jr.

23. Gene Stout re Augusta National jewelry

24. Miss Alice Terry, University of Nevada, re Dr. Louis Hacker

25. Arthur Burns re status of economy

26. Thanked AMVET Commander Stuart J. Satullo for check for $2,500 for National Science Foundation

27. Forwarded check to Dr. Alan Waterman

SIGNATURES
MARCH 19, 1958

1. Mrs. Hildegarde Funkhouser, new citizen

2. B. G. Byars, thaks for chukkers

3. Hon Robt T. Stafford, re steps taken by private enterprise in Rutland, Vermont to ward off recession

4. Hon Neil McElroy, re impressions of Professor Stevens of the Military-Scientific Dinner at WH as published in Harvard Alumni Bulletin

5. Hon Price Daniel, dedication ceremonies of Eisenhower State Park in Denison on May 18th - regretted

6. Hon John J. Rhodes, re Mrs. Funkhouser's ltr re new citizenship

7. Ellis Slater, birthday greetings

SIGNATURS
March 18th, 1958

1. For Arthur C. Doyle - with appreciation of long and faithful service at the White House and with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower

2. Miss Mary Alice Dry, birthday greetings (godchild)

3. Hon Lyndon Johnson, re domestic petroleum industry

4. For M/Sgt Howard McAdoo with appreciation and with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower (8x10 Begley)

5. Mrs. Henrik L. Matson, thanks for Centennial Doll fm Minnesota for Barbara Anne

6. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, re message to General Assembly of Prebyterian Church

7. Ward M. Canaday, re nuclear tests

8. Hon Wm H. Avery, re supplemental funds for expanded soil and water conservation programs to stimulate economy

9. Hon Walter Norblad, re construction of trans-Columbia bridge as part of stepped-up public works program

10.

SIGNATURES
March 17th, 1958

1. For General Paik Sun Yap with best wishes and high esteem for a distinguished soldier, Dwight D. Eisenhower (11 x 14 Begley)

2. General Paik Sun Yap, thanks for plaque he presented DDE during recent appointment and for progress report re Korea - regards to PresRhee

3. Hon Hal Holmes, suggests 30 day "tax holiday" for immediate relief of economic situation

4. Hon Frederick G. Payne, thanks for endorsement of James F. Reilly for appt to US District Court for C. C.

5. His Excellency Sean T. O. Ceallaigh, thanks for Waterford bown filled with shamrocks

6. His Excellency John Joseph Hearne, ditto

7. Mr. Joseph F. Shields, ditto (delivered bowl)

8. Mrs. Frederick Fox, condolences on death of husband

SIGNATURES
March 15, 1958

1. Robert Tyre Jones, Jr., birthday greetings

2. Mrs. Howard Snyder, birthday greetings (delivered the 18th)

3. Hon Arthur Summerfield, birthday greetings

4. Lessing J. Rosenwald, re designation of Presidential Representative to observance of 10th Anniversary of State of Israel

5. Hon Russell V. Mack, thanks for suggestions for counteracting unemployment.

6. Mr. Paul Jones, thanks for handsome silver belt sent on behalf Navajo Tribal Council with Mrs. Eisenhower

7. Boys and Girls at Maricopa County Juvenile Detention Home - thanks for cuff links sent by Mrs. Eisenhower

8. Hon George M. Vermillion, thanks for toy freight train for grandchildren (also on behalf Community Rehabilitation Industries of Long Beach, Calif)

9. Patrick J. Stanton, thanks for gift of shamrocks from County Mayo

10. For Elizabeth Carpenter with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower

11. For James L. E. Jappe with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower(Beg)

12. For John E. Fowler with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower (TES)

13. Mary Lynne Dunnuck, thanks for gift presented in connection with opening of Easter seal campaign. (Mrs. Eisenhower met child)

14. Hon James Bryant Conant, thanks for book re Germany

15. George Meany, re conference with labor leaders and thanks for letters containing 5 point program of AFL-CIO

16. Dr. Norman Johnson, thanks for plaque fm CofC of Yuma brought by Easter Seal girl, Mary Lynne Dunnuck

17. Allan A. Ryan, re attending inauguration of new President ofArgentina

18. William F. C. Ewing, ditto

SIGNATURES
March 14, 1958

1. For 1st Lt. Edwin T. Holloway with appreciation of his services at the White House and with best wishes, DDE (8x10 Begley)

2. Hon George Docking, re domestic oil industry and impact on same of oil imports

3. For Michael A. Kelly, with appreciation of many kindnesses to my grandchildren, and with best wishes, DDE (8x10 Begley)

4. For Lt General Samuel E. Anderson with best wishes and personal regard, DDE (large Begley portrait - shown seated)

5. For Masaichi Goto with best wishes to a comrade of World War II, DDE (inscribed in Crusade in Europe - rqst by Congressman Burns)

6. Hon Francis E. Dorn, re employment at New York Naval Shipyard

7. Hon Edward J. Thye, re Secy Benson's statement to Senate Agriculture Committee on price supports.

SIGNATURES
March 13, 1958

1. Percival F. Brundage (revised) re retirement

2. Hon Albert D. Rosellini - re ceremonies at Grand Coulee Dam turning on of clored floodlights

3. Hon Samuel E. Whitaker, re invitation to celebrate 35th anniversary of Burning Tree

4. Arthur Daley, thank you for Indian statue made from wood of Utah black walnut in ack of Pres's interest in Upper Colo River Storage Proj

5. Hon James E. Van Zandt, re unemployment - referred on to Commerce

6. Thomas G. Sexton, thanks for carton of beef fouillon and truck for David

7. Hon Eric Johnston, ltr of apprec for handing of WH Conference on Foreign Aspects of US National Security

8. Paul M. Kvederis, thanks for advertisement re hope in America future - re false fear in a recession

9. Col Percy W. Thompson, re Professor Ganongs proposal for "limited reciprocal citizenship" between US and Canada

10. Mr. Paul F. Edquist, former co-worker of President at Belle Springs Creamery Company in Abilene - personal note of confidence

11. His Eminence Samuel Cardinal Stritch, congratulations on new appt to Rome

12. A. Wayne Denny, thanks for news re rise in employment in Rocky Mtn area and increase in bank deposits in Denver

13. Chaplain Carl M. Sitler, thanks for note re activities with servicemen stationed in and around Kaiserslautern, Germany. Thanks also for offer of help.

14. Charles K. Beatty, letter of greeting in connection with Curtis Cup Golf Matches at Brae Burn Country Club

SIGNATURES
March 12, 1958

1. Alfred Shapiro, thanks for golf sweater-shirts

2. Kenneth G. Reinhart, Jr., thanks for membership card to Gettysburg Country Club

3. James J. Fuld, suggests President start greeting card with signature plan for successors. (Each President signs card - given to next President)

4. Minnie G. Sottong, thanks for handloomed American flag (framed)

5. Hon Bob Wilson, re rqst for informatkon on plans for development of atomic powered airplanes - paticularly atomic powered seaplane

6. Hon Homer E. Capehart, endorsement of James F. Reilly for appt to US District Court for D. C.

7. Hon J. Glenn Beall, endorsement of Wilmer Fell Davis for appt to FCC

8. Hon Harold C. Ostertag, re rqst for reexamination of differentials established by the Buy American Act

9. C. D. Jackson, re presentation of foreign aid request to Congress

10. N. P. Blatt, thanks for "freehand" Erickson glassware fm members of Bremen-Rushville (Ohio) Republican Clubs

11. Carl E. Erickson, ditto (he is the designer of vase)

12. General W. D. Crittenberger, message for USMA Founders'Day

13. Mrs. James Lester, condolences on death of husband

14. Hon Willard S. Curtin, re St. Patrick's day observance in Allentown and statue of St. Patrick for the President.

15. Vice Admiral John L. McCrea, thanks for 1915 Howitzer

16. Edwin Seaver, thanks for biography of Bishop Spencer

17. His Exc Nobusuke Kishi, re visit of Yoshisuke Aikawa, Economic Adviser to US.

18. Swede Hazlett.- get well note (longhand) with bouquet of flowers

19. Hon Mike Mansfield, thanks for assortments of various types of honey

SIGNATURES (cont)
March 12, 1958

21. Mr. A. H. Meyers, ditto re honey

22. Mr. Al Chenovick, ditto

23. Mr. Harry Rodenberg, Sr., ditto

24. Mr. Paul Jones, thanks for silver belt and cuff links brought by Mrs. Eisenhower fm Navajo Tribal Council for DDE

SIGNATURES
March 11, 1958

1. Hon Jacob K. Javits, re endorsement of Harold Riegelman as delegate to General Asembly of UN

2. ditto Hon Glenn Cunningham

3. ditto Hon Roman L. Hruska

4. Hon Clarence E. Kilburn, fwds constituent's views on pending clinical thermometer tariff case.

5. Hon Gordon Allott, endorses T. Harold Scott for appt to Indian Claim Commission

6. Mr. Hugo C. Johnson, thanks for delivering film entitled "Report on Washington " used on Walt Disney show

7. Walt Disney, re film "Inside Report on Washington"

8. Herbert C. Blunck, thanks for offer of help in connection with People to People program during his visit to Europe

9. Hon John F. Baldwin, re support of Secy Benson and his farm program

10. Hon Gordon H. Scherer, endorsement of Jack Martin for Court of Customs and Patent Appeals

11. Abbott Washburn, re Herb Blunck's offer for People to People Program during visit to Europe

12. Hon H. Freeman Matthews, re Herb Blunck's visit to Vienna

13. Hon David K. E. Bruce, ditto Berlin

14. Hon John Hay Whitney, ditto England

15. Hon Amory Houghton, ditto Paris

16. Hon J. Clifford Folger, ditto Brussels

SIGNATURES
March 10, 1958

1. Mr. Ritva Fabrin, thanks for ash tray brought on recent visit to WH (member of NY Herald Tribune Forum)

2. Mr. Burton F. Peek, condolences on death of wife

3. Mr. Leskinen, ashtray fm Leskinen delivered by delegate fm Finland to Herald Trib Forum, thanks.

4. Hon Sinclair Weeks, re local and regional conferences for benefit of small business.

5. ditto Hon Wendell B. Barnes

6. Barry Leithead, thanks for handkerchiefs

7. For James E. Lapp with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower (8x10 Begley)

8 Hon Gerald R. Ford, re endorsement of Walter R. Schreiber for reappt to US Tariff Commission

9 Arthur K. Atkison, thanks for note reSecy Mitchell's visit to St Louis

10 Bernard C. Duffy, congratulatory nte on award of Advertising Gold Medal

11 Dr. Henry M. Wriston, thanks for copy of latest publication of deliberations of American Assembly

12 Hon John Sherman Cooper, thanks for copy of preliminary report of Executive Committee of Commission

13 Hon Joseph M. Dodge, thanks for book "Bitter Ground"

14 Mrs. Lillian Spellman Stone, autograph on envelope which contained ltr fm DDE in 1945 re American soldiers fraternizing with Germans

15 Hon Benjamin Fairless, thanks for undertaking Chairmanship of Executive Committee for opening of drive for funds for Eisenhower Library

16 Roy Roberts, thanks for support for Eisenhower Library

17. Harry Darby, ditto

SIGNATURES (cont)
March 10, 1958

18. George Docking, thanks for support for Eisenhower Library

19. Frederick Loewe, get well note (recent heart attack)

SIGNATURES
March 8 , 1958

1. Commander John S. Gleason re plan proposed by General Clark and him for utilization of Army bases in a youth program

2. Gilbert Bean re book "Regulations For the Order and Discipline Of the Troops of the United States" given to Braintree Historical Society

3. Thomas F. Messenger re same matter

4. Joseph Hammond, Tempe, Arizona, thanks for dates

5. Frank Parent, re nice note

6. Mrs. Monte B. Jones re restoration of birth place

7. Col. Carl Hocker re restoration of birth place

8. Prime Minister Kishi re his note to the Soviets

9. Dr. Elmer Ellis re acceptance of Honorary Chairman of Press Conference of the World

SIGNATURES
March 7, 1958

1. Card especially printed by Paterson, NJ, Daily News Philatelic Editor, George Patterson, signed for him. One retained. Only ten copies printed.

2. For: Ambassador George V. Melas, with best wishes and high esteem. Requested by Homer Gruenther, approved by JFD.

3. Thanked Abdullah Salaiman for rug and gift for Mrs. E. (Eisenhower Exchange Fellow).

4. Thanked Dr. Abdelkader Laraqui, for letter holder and desk portfolio (Eisenhower Exchange Fellow)

5. Mrs. Water Williams Harris re death of her father, Ambassador George Wadsworth

6. Nicholas Quarterbosh thanks for film of tree planted at Gettysburg in honor of President's association with Camp Colt

7. Photograph signed of landing on Omaha Beach, for H. DuBosque, through Stuyvesant Wainwright

8. Colored photograph taken at Oyster Bay estate of Theodore Roosevelt, signed for Stuyvesant Wainwright

9. Joseph D. Cooper, Postmaster General's office, thaks for book on Ultra-Miniature photograph and also help with Minox

10. William Lipphard, Associated Church Press, thanks for letter re Mutual Security Conference

11. Mrs. Georgia A. Stenson, thanks for recollections of her mother re the President's father

12. James L. Brownlee, thanks for compass bearing initials REL and picked up on Gettysburg Battlefield in 1861

13. Dr. A. N. Jorgensen, cannot speak before Land-Grant Colleges

14. Rene P. Jeanneret, re overhauling watch

15. Harry Bullis, re Secretary Benson's appearance in Minneapolis

16. Congressman Siler re emergency program for roads, etc. and fire prevention

17. Monty Moncried - that the President did not make "decision" about mandatory controls at meeting the other day

18. Jake Hamon - same thing -- that what he said was that it might be necessary, after final and detailed recommendation of his committee

19. For Sergeant Richard Deibner, with best wishes from DDE photo taken in M// Arizona

20. For Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson, with best wishes and high esteem for a distinguished American

21. For Dr. Francis M. Forster, with best wishes and warm regard from his friend

22. For Alexander Makinsky with best wishes and kind regard from

23. For Larry Lindeman, with best wishes

24. For James A. Hamilton, requested by Tom Krock, with best wishes

25. For Heeth Varnedoe, Mayor of Thomasville - with best wishes to a distinguished citizen of Georgia

26. For: Edward Clark, with best wishes from DDE -- the large picture of President taken with old Brady camera

27. For Philip Kuhnhardt, who owns Brady Camera

28. Signature only for Eastman Museum (owns one Brady Camera)

29. Signature only for Noel Clark - Ed Clark's son

SIGNATURES
March 5, 1958

1. Mrs. Charles Halleck re cartoon on golf

2. Wilda Story - 4-H winner

3. Arthur Burns - re suggestion that President publicly say he will recommend tax cut if no upturn in economy

4. Doran Bollman - re 4-H winner award

5. John W. Tindall - 4-H winner award

6. Clyde Templeton - 4-H winner

7. Congressman Bennett re sending missile to moon

8. Mrs. Hershel Burrough, re approval of United Church women of Virginia on mutual security and reciprocal trade policies

9. Charlie Case, re letter about opening of Eisenhower Library drive

10. Karyl AmBenson- 4-H Club winner

11. Wendell Crites - 4-H Club winner

12. Charles Pickering - 4-H Club winner

13. Lewis Strauss re- Atoms for Peace program, congratulations

14. Sinclair Weeks - President will not initiate review of Great Circle case.

15. Harold Stassen - reiterates that he will support Stassen if he wins Pennsylvania primary.

SIGNATURES
March 4, 1958

1. For Paula Cleveland, daughter of political editor of Chicago Daily News - 8 x 10 Begley, with best wishes, DDE request of Mr. Hagerty

2. At request of Senator Case, signature on White House envelope for Honorable Arnold M. Smith, Patterson, NJ.

3. For Louis W. Bleser, request of Jack Martin for Senator Bricker with best wishes from -

4. Charles S. Rhyne, thanks for testimony on Disability issue

5. Spyros Skouras re Conference on Mutual Aid

6. General R. W. Stepehsn re next volume Army History of World War II

7. Lewis Rosensteil re acknowledgment of letter about California wines

8. Edward L. R. Elson, cannot attend formation of United Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

9. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, formal turn-down of invitation

10. Mayor of Hamburg, thanks for photographs

11. Pictures of entire family, including grandchildren, taken at Xmas time, inscribed For: Master Sergeant Howard McAdoo, with best wishes from the Eisenhower family, especially including the grandchildren.

9 March 1958 Dwight D. Eisenhower

SIGNATURES
March 3, 1958

1. Dr. Albert Jacobs re appointment for son Travis

2. Mr. and Mrs. Hadenfelt, re raising Grand Champion Sttter of National Western Stock Show

3. Mr. Joseph Schlang re moral principles involved in mutual aid program

4. Frank D. Slocum, with appreciation of long and efficient service on the White House "detail" and best wishes. Dwight D. Eisenhower Secret Service man.

5. Walter I. Davis, with appreciation of services at SHAPE and best wishes. Tolley job.

For Colonel Robert Shira, with best wishes and with warm personal regard, from
Dwight D. Eisenhower
3 March, 1958

Blue especially bound copy of "Crusade". Colonel Shira is the man who extracted the President's tooth.

6. For: Lt. Col. A. Edward Stiesmeyer, with best wishes and personal regard, Dwight D. Eisenhower (assisted in extraction) 8 x 10 microphone

7. For: Major Robert D. Yougmans with best wishes and personal regard, Dwight D. Eisenhower, 8 x 10 TES

8. Congressman Cretella re tariff on stainless steel flatware.

9. George Meaney, cannot attend National AFL-CIO Economic and Legislative Conference March 11 -- recommends Secretary Mitchell take place

10. Congressman Byrne, cannot lead Chicago's St. Patrick's Day parade.

11. Congressman John F. Baldwin, reading matter for a Mrs. Larson re international situation.

12. Fred Schwengel, suggests stress on foreign origins of our people

13. Arthur Watkins re Section 510 Mutual Security Act

14. Letter to Colonel Claussen re neurological examination

15. Letter to Dr. Houston Merritt re neurological examination

16. Letter to Dr. Francis Forster re neurological exm ination.

17. Bill Benton re his various suggestions for improvement of relationships with Russians

18. Logan Searles, returning check for $500.

19. Rewrite on Walter Judd letter

20. Thanked Dan Gainey for invitation to ranch near Phoenix

21. Thanked Sumner Whittier for report of Veterans' Affairs

22. Mrs. Lawrence Phipps re death of her husband

23. Philip Frey - re sausage meat

24. Dr. Henry Allen Moe re Dean Hacker

25. Elbert Peterson re Ben Duffy luncheon

March 1, 1958

1. Welton Becket - inscribed photograph

2. Paul Shank - st4aks from 1958 Grand Champsion steer

3. Burr Robbins -- thanks for Shropshire baby lamb

4. Congress Carnahan re mutual assistance program help

5. Roy Duke - re confidentce in nation's future

6. Gordon Tiffany re Staff Director Commission on Civil Rights

7. Gaylord P. Harnwell, re cannot attend University of Pennsylvania Relays

8. Frank Willard - re steaks

9. Congress Francis Walter re problems to be weighed in connection with Soviet Union

10. Senator Beal re Secretary Benson

11. J. Earl Schaefer re his letter

12. Jay Gould re baby lamb

13. Letter to President of Peru re his approval of Bulganin letter

14. Congressman Chester Merrowre his support of mutual security program

15. Congressman William Bates re missile program

16. L. M. Pexton re steaks

17. Miss Hattie Stiles, Maine Chance - re lemons

18. Ambassador W dsworth re taking over disarmament program

14 April 1958

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. ~~Telephone call, H. C. Lodge to DDE~~ (1 pg)		4/28/58	~~C*~~ RR 84-6 KR 3/30/84
2. Telephone Call Chronology (1 pg)		4/26/58	C
3. ~~Phone call, DDE to Nixon~~ (1 pg)		4/22/58	~~C*~~ RR 84-6 KR 3/30/84

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES** Box 31 Folder: Telephone Calls April 1958

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 28, 1958

Ambassador Lodge called earlier in afternoon, before the President returned from Augusta, and asked that the President call him before he, the President, saw Secretary McElroy.

Ambassador Lodge's pitch was that the President, taking such a broad high level approach on most things as he does, should not give an inch, or let McElroy give an inch, on the Defense reorganization plan. Cabot stressed that if (McElroy) starts giving way now, he will get onto a very slippery slope. Cabot said that in his experience in conference he never gave way an inch until things got into conference. He said that in this case the President was in a strong position tactically and he had the people back of him.

The President thanked Cabot, indicated that he appreciated his call.

TELEPHONE CALLS CHRONOLOGY
April 7, 1958

8:30 Secretary Dulles called the President

10:04 Secretary Dulles called the President

4:20 The President called Secretary Dulles

5:17 The President called acw

5:20 The President called the Usher

9:23 Admiral Burke called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 1, 1958

Secretary McElroy called regarding meeting this morning in which Defense had wanted to put in a supplemental appropriation for something like 1 billion 8 hundred million. The Secretary said they would try to get it down below 1.6 and find the additional money somewhere. The President said he would approve it, and that the extra 2 hundred million met a lot to him - it was a moral victory at any rate.

The Secretary said he would not do "this" to the President very often, he was sorry about it. The President said okay. It is going to be sent to Budget and processed.

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 1, 1958

The President called the Secretary of State about a number of things. (I was interrupted in the middle of the conversation and so the report below is sketchy.)

1. The President asked if he should send a message to Diefenbaker. The Secretary said he was not sure now or when his actual term begins. He will have it looked up.

2. The President said that -- for the first time in years -- he had read Walter Lippman this morning, with astonishment. He was astonished to read Mr. Lippman's readiness to acquiese in all the advantages the Russians have gotten by force -- about the captive states and the reunification of Germany. (Mr. Lippman said that the U.S.-German policy toward reunification of Germany was antiquated; indeed, that it was actually feared by our allies because a reunited Germany would represent a great threat to them).

3. The Secretary brought up what he should say at press conference today about announcement by Soviet Union that they would halt atom test with the condition that they would resume if example was ignored. The Secretary proposed that the United States say that they had considered two alternatives -- one, the propaganda value from a move such as the Russians had announced, and second, the good for future generations that would come about by continued testing. The President agreed with the Secretary that the line -- i.e., that we came to the conclusion that the second alternative was the only possible one -- was right, except he was a little afraid it would be interpreted by those not our friends as "sour grapes after the event."

4. The Secretary brought up Senator Mansfield's statement yesterday to the effect that he thought the U.S. position would have been stronger had there been greater emphasis placed on talks at the Ambassadorial level, but that the latest response was "reasonable." The Secretary said it was an interesting comment, coming from Mansfield.

The President said we can't do the whole job by ourselves, if we do we go back into isolationism. We have got to keep our allies.

TELEPHONE CALLS

April 2, 1958.

9:05 The President called Governor Adams - Governor Adams came in the office. It was about Admiral Strauss' siggestion that he leave office and take a position in the White House. See his letter.

12:45 The President talked to Secretary Dulles

2:27 Secretary Anderson called the President, to get approval of refinancing plan

4:04 The President called Secretary Dulles (Vice President Nixon was in office). He asked about C. D. Jackson, whom he had understood was coming down here. So had I.

6:58 The President called acw -- about fishing rod and reel

7:02 The President called Colonel Schulz

7:10 The President called the Pantry

7:20 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, who is in Gettysburg.

7:43 The President called Max Rabb, cancelled call.

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 3, 1958

1:53 Sgt. Moaney

2:11 President called Mrs. John Eisenhower

2:51 General Snyder called the President

2:50 The President called Dr. Tkach

6:56 The President called Colonel Schulz

Gettysburg
April 4, 1958

9:42 The President called Secretary Dulles

9:45 The President called Secretary McElroy

12:42 Secretary McElroy called the President

5:27 General Goodpaster called the President

5:30 Mr. Hagerty called the President.

5:58 The President called Mrs. Whitman

6:00 The President called Secretary Dulles

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 5, 1958
Gettysburg

8:02 Called Mrs. Whitman; dictated note to Aksel Nielsen

8:15 Called pantry

12:54 Secretary Dulles called

6:28 Secretary Dulles called

7:25 The President called Secretary Dulles

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 7, 1958

The Secretary of State called the President approximately 8:25. He said he was sending over a new draft of the proposed message to Khrushchev. The President promised to look it over and to call him -- or suggested that the Secretary might stop in this morning.

Then the President said he had been talking to Jim Hagerty, who had suggested a somewhat different approach to Khrushchev, to try to put him behind the propaganda eight ball. He has accepted 1/3 of initial proposal -- how about suggesting a meeting within the month to talk about the other two thirds. Russians have accepted cessation of testing, other two parts are production and inspection. Further the President would be in favor of saying that if they accept, we stand ready to postpone for a reasonable time our own tests.

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 8, 1958

10:50 Secretary Dulles called the President to check what he was going to say in his press conference. All I heard was the President'spart of the conversation in which he said:"You could say that we would be quite ready to participate in any study that is technical in character and find out what can be done. Our position is that we want to look on testing as a sympton rather than a disease." The President also said "If they jump you on the word 'appreciable' you can say that it does not mean 'material', it means 'unnoticeable'"..

The President went on to say that he simply could not let McElroy go to the NATO meeting. McElroy is going to talk to Kilday. If Kilday is ready to put off the hearings for a week that is another story. The President said that the man who is the leader (in Defense Reorganization Plan) has got to get out and work for the plan.

10:55 The President called Secretary McElroy just to report that he had talked to Dulles, who said he did not look on the NATO meeting as one of the critical ones -- so there would be no embarrassment on this side if McElroy could not go and sent an assistant.

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 9, 1958

4:30. The Secretary of State called the President again about Okinawa. The new Governor General wanted to make a statement tomorrow saying that the lump sum payment idea would be reviewed. The Pentagon, in particular General Lemnitzer, is adamant. The President asked why - the answer just they just don't want to give in. The lump sum is 15-20 million dollars. The President said he didn't see why the Pentagon should have too much to say about it.

The President said what we were trying to do was to be forehanded and to have an agreement that would hold tight. Of course the situation is not going to be permanently settled as long as we keep our base there.

I don't understand why if the government is by Okinawans, the payment should be to Japan (which I think it would be). The Secretary of State said that the only reason for the Japanese being in it was because it was traditional for Okinawa to be regarded as Japanese.

The President wants further to explore the matter of a division and suggested that it should be a subject for NSC discussion -- let one of the military come before the NSC and put all the cards on the table.

Dulles said he would like to see us make some rather dramatic change, particularly in terms of all of Okinawa back except for the base. It would challenge the Russians to do something about the Kurile Islands.

The President agrees in theory that it should be given to the Japanese, but things matter should be explored thoroughly.

In answer to the Secretary's query about the Governor wanting to make a statement tomorrow, the President said "tell him to keep his damn mouth shut."

TELEPHONE CALLS
4/9/58

The President called the Secretary regarding two points the Secretary made in his press conference of yesterday. The Secretary had taken, so it seemed to the President, a negative attitude about the addition of a psychological warfare expert to the State Department - i.e., C. D. Jackson. Some time ago the Secretary had said he would be glad tohave someone in the State Department to bring to it the background that C. D. could. Dulles, in going back to press conference statement, said what he was trying to say was that you could not isolate psychological warfare from other policy making of the State Department. The President thinks such an adviser would be useful. Dulles said he did not mean to be negative. He said that the U.S. cannot conduct psychological warfare aside from other things, that the Soviets can. The President queried if George Allen (whom the President said he liked a lot) sat in on policy making conferences and the Secreta ry said that he did).

The second point concerned suspension of testing as a unilateral decision, which means that we can change our mind, or they can change their minds.

The President called George Humphrey, just back from Europe. Asked about his trip. The President queried if he, Mr. Humphrey, suspected, as did the President, that the next move by Reuther would be for a shorteded work week. Humphrey did not think so, explaining that there are still a lot of wants of the American people. He thinks such a move by CIO would be very cautious, and was bound to be unpopular. He said further that American production was a little out of line (too many cars, etc.) but there was still a tremendous market, and we can't possibly overproduce on items that the public would like to hve. About automobiles, the President said he thought one major reason for the slump was that people, who could get in 1955 credit extending over 42 months, were still paying for those cars and were not about to buy new ones. Humphrey said he thought the President had done everything just right about the recession. When Mr. Humphrey has had time to get his current thinking in order and "talked to a lot of cab drivers" he is coming to Washington. The President is anxious to see him.

The President talked to the Secretary of State about bases on Okinawa. General Goodpaster was in room at the time.

The President later again called the Secretary about a letter from Bill Robinson that contained so much good stuff and different thinking. He hoped we could use it somewhere. The President said "what we are really fighting is the columnists."

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 10, 1958

The President called General Bragdon about the veto in the works of the highway bill. He said that General Bragdon should tell Mr. Tallamy and the others that if they wanted the President to sign a bill, they should see to it that the bill approximated the President's recommendations. The President also said that the present bill was exorbitant.

The President called Governor Adams about the Pan American case. Apparently Governor Adams is standing with Jerry Morgan in trying to avert a reopening of the case which was decided in favor of North West. The President said "when there is this much argument, the Board ought to be ready to take a look at the figures and see what is happening." He is uneasy about the case.

The President called Secretary Weeks and asked him for a flat recommendation. Secretary Weeks said he thought that the President should reopen the case.

TELEPHONE CALLS

4-10-52

The President called ex-President Hoover and explained that the American Days at the Brussels Fair were July 2 to 4, and that he wanted a big national figure to represent us. Would Hoover consider it? Hoover's answer was "yes, if you will give me a big fat plane, I'll go." The President thanked him, said he would give him either his own plane or another one.

The President called the Secretary of State and so reported, said that Hoover was not at all gracious and he could understand why he was not re-elected." The President said he would either send the Columbine or a Defense Department plane.

Later the President talked to the Secretary about changes in a note to Prime Minister Gaillard, stemming from suggestions by Prime Minister Macmillan.

CHRONOLOGY OF TELEPHONE CALLS
April 10, 1958

8:29 Secretary Dulles to President

9:57 Secretary Dulles to President

4:21 General Bragden - re Highway Bill

4:25 Governor Adams - re Trans Pacific Case

5:06 Ex-President Hoover re going to Brussels Fair

5:09 Secretary Dulles to report Hoover's acceptance

5:23 Secretary Dulles about Gaillard note

5:38 Secretary Dulles from Mansion

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 11, 1958

Washington

8:30 The President talked to Secretary Dulles

8:45 Dulles called the President again

*;50 The President called Dulles

9:40 The President called Dulles

10:26 The President talked to Dr. Milton about (1) invitation Dr. Milton had received to go to Russia this summer; (2) about Macmillan's visit

Augusta

2:10 The President called the First Lady to report his arrival in Augusta

5:36 The President called acw about note from Prime Minister Macmillan

5:38 The President was transferred to Secretary Dulles -- to ask his opinion of invitation Dr. Milton had received to go to Russia

5:46 The President called acw again, to ask me to tell Dr. Milton both he and Secretary Dulles agreed it would not be wise for Dr. Milton to accept the invitation.

AUGUSTA
April 12, 1958

Telephone calls

12:37 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

5:25 The President called Secretary Dulles

8:48 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

April 13, 1958

10:28 Secretary Dulles called the President

10:32 President called Mrs. Eisenhower

2:15 The President talked to Secretary Dulles

TELEPHONE CALLS -
April 14, 1958

Late p.m. Two calls to acw regarding catalogues of Allen-Byars Angus sale.

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 15, 1958

Secretary Seaton called the President. He had been up on the Hill talking to various Congressmen. He merely wanted to say that he hoped the President would "put good plain language" in the message accompanying the highway bill if he did approve it. The President said he was. Fred Seaton said that approval was good practical politics.

The President called Senator Knowland and implied very strongly that after the Leaders' meeting this morning he had decided that while he must veto the Omnibus bill, he would approve the Highway bill, but put in the message his objections. The Senator seemed very pleased.

TELEPHONE CHRONOLOGY
April 15, 1958

12:47 The President called Senator Knowland, unavailable, talked at 3:24

6:00 The President called acw

6:02 The President called acw

7:18 The President tried to get Secretary Anderson; out of city; cancelled

April 16, 1958

10:30 Senator Bridges called the President, talked at 11:12 - re veto or signing highway bill

12:57 President called acw

4:30 The President tried to get Dr. Milton; he was on West Coast, left word for him to call Mr. Hagerty in morning

4:40 Secretary Dulles called the President - about cancellation of visit by President of Chili

5:10 Secretary Dulles called the President again

6:34 The President called Major John

9:00 The President called Mrs. Doud in Denver.

April 16, 1958

11:10 A.M. Styles Bridges called the President. He said he thought veto of Rivers and Harbors Bill was tops and he had said so publicly. He thought the Highway Bill warranted a veto but he did not know whether the veto could be upheld.

The President mentioned the difficulty with this bill. The Administration put in a bill that was in itself an increase over what was previously planned, but the details of financing were not put in. Now the present bill has some features that are not too different from Administration recommendations. While the President is for a veto on a matter of principle, he is quite sure that to veto it and have it over-ridden would be a definite loss of some influence. Since he had to veto the Rivers and Harbors Bill, the President is also afraid that veto of the Highway Bill would amount to a declaration of total war on Congress, and since the Republican Party is not in control, it would be disastrous.

The President said he would consider the Senator's views, and have someone get in touch with him before the actual decision was made public.

The President was, I thought, fairly cool.

P.M.

The President called the Secretary of State to ask if he had relayed message to Macmillan about announcement of Macmillan's acceptance of Johns Hopkins University invitation. The Secretary said that he had asked the Ambassador to coordinate announcement with Dr. Milton's office.

The President tried to find Dr. Milton, but he was in California

Secretary Dulles called the President about the cancellation of visit by the President of Chili. The President knew about it. He said he would do something about it. He called Governor Adams in and said that Seaton had made statement about imposition of two cent tariff on copper imports, without authority from him. "God damn it, he is not running the foreign affairs of the U.S.; I am." The President told Gov. Adams to tell Seaton that.

TELEPHONE CALLS

April 17, 1958

The President called the Secretary of State. I could not monitor, but my general impression was that after talking with a lot of people around here, the President had come to the conclusion that Fred Seaton did not err in the statement that produced the story to the effect that the suspension of a tariff on copper was going to be revoked.

TELEPHONE CALLS
Saturday, April 19, 1958

Camp David

7:22 The President called acw -- wanted birthday gift for Pete Jones prepared as joke.

Sunday
April 20, 1958

12:15 The President called Under Secretary of State Herter

(Back in Washington)
8:29 The President called Deputy Secretary of Defense Quarles

TELEPHONE CALLS - April 21, 1958

12:20 acw about letter to Congressman Judd

5:50 acw to send telegram to Admiral Burke

6:15 The President tried to get Secretary McElroy, cancelled

6:30 The President tried to get Admiral Radford.

TELEPHONE CALL
April 22, 1958

The President called the Vice President, saying he had a subject to discuss which was a little delicate. He had a report from Pennsylvania today (it was from Major General Anthony Biddle, though the President did not identify him to the Vice President) that unfortunately there is in the inner circle of Republican groups there a tendency to make the primary a contest between Stassen and the Vice President. The President deplores that and that while Stassen might occasionally not have behaved too wisely, he is nevertheless a man of integrity and honesty and ability.

The President said he hoped that if the Vice President got a question from the Press (which the President hopes he also will get) that the Vice President would say that while he was not going to say a word about the candidates in the primary, that he will support whoever receives the nomination for the Governorship of Pennsylvania. The President asked directly if the Vice President had any subh disposition toward Stassen that he could not say that honestly? Apparently the Vice President said he did not. He added (the President) that in spite of Stassen's errors he found him a smart, intelligent fellow. He told the Vice President that one of the Old Guard in Pennsylvania had said that if Ben Fairless did not run (which he did not) that Stassen was his candidate, although he deplored what Stassen had done in '56..

The President said he was concerned that no schism develop in the Republican Party because of personalities because if it did it might work out this way: "Stassen is Eisenhower's man, therefore Dick and Eisenhower are against each other."

Apparently the Vice President said that Hugh Scott was against Stassen, which surprised the President because he had not thought of Scott as much of an organization man. The President asked the Vice President to tell Mr. Scott how he felt about Stassen -- and his hope that if Scott had such a question he would also answer it as indicated above.

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 22, 1958

9:07 Admiral Radford returned the President's call of the previous evening (settled by asking him to breakfast 4/23)

12:40 The President called the Vice President - re Stassen in Pennsylvania. See report of call.

3:07 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower re weekend plans

7:04 Mr. Hagerty called the President to report another letter from the Russians

TELEPHONE CALLS

April 23, 1958.

The President called the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Diefenbaker. After an exchange of pleasantries, the President said his call was for the purpose of exploring with him chances of his coming down to Washington for a visit. The Prime Minister said that they wanted to do the same -- they wanted the President to come to Ottawa. He said they would like it so much if the President would do so, while their Parliamentary session was in (May 12th to July 15th) and they would like the President to address both Houses as he did before.

The President said that the best days he had available were July 8, 9 and 10, and Diefenbaker said that could not be better. The President asked him again for his personal preference of the place of the visit -- here or there. The Prime Minister that the President's presence in Canada would give the Canadians a renewed attitude of cooperation with the United States, and the President said that he was perfectly willing to do whatever the Prime Minister thought best. He added that he did have one other country to consider -- Mexico -- since we also have a common border with Mexico, though they did not like him now very much on account of the lead and zinc matter. Diefenbaker said "Up here it is agricultural products."

The President said of course he had to check with Foster Dulles (whom they want to come, too) and with Mrs. Eisenhower, and that he would send the Prime Minister a telegram tonight about it.

Diefenbaker added that of course he was in Washington when the Queen was here, and that he felt the President's visit to Canada would bring about once more a fuller realization of our common endeavors.

The Secretary of State was then called by the President and the substance of conversation reported. The President asked the Secretary to inquire informally if they could not stay in the Embassy Residence, that it would be so much more pleasant. The Secretary will inquire through Ambassador Merchant.

TELEPHONE CALLS

April 23, 1958

The President called General Nevins to urge that the yellow grass in the fields be cut promptly, before they bloom. Feels look so badly otherwise.

They also discussed the cattle sale this weekend.

- - - - - -

The President called Mrs. Eisenhower to ask if she would go to Canada the 8, 9th and 10th of July. She said of course.

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
April 24, 1958.

9:06	The President called Secretary Dulles
3:40	The President talked to Prime Minister Diefenbaker of Canada re trip or invitation to Washington - see report
3:20	The President called General Nevins - see report
3:46	The President called Secretary Dulles to report on call to Prime Minister Diefenbaker
5:20	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower to ask if she would go to Canada
5:27	The President called Mr. Hagerty
5:32	The President called Mrs. Whitman - inconsequential
6:34	Mrs. John Eisenhower called the President
7:06	The President called Secretary Dulles

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 24, 1958

The President called General White, saying he had had a letter from Prime Minister Macmillan, who informed him that SAC had a plan to take 40 U. S. correspondents on a tour of bases around the world. The President said he did not know whether this was a fact or not. He said, "I disagree with the plan 100% -- don't let those people go off until it can be studied by higher authorities than SAC." He added in explanation that while the U.S. had had the reputation of being weak militarily, we are now getting the reputation of being a war mongering nation, however much we deplore it.

The President repeated that General White was not to let those people go off on such a spectacular tour publicity-wise until the tour got the "highest approval." General White said only, "Yes, sir" and did not indicate how much he knew about the matter.

The President then called the Secretary to report the conversation with General White. He asked the Secretary (since the President was in a rush) to call Neil McElroy to tell him the story.

Later the Secretary called back and apparently tried to tell the President that this was a tour of NATO reporters -- European reporters -- who each year had made a similar tour. The President read the Secretary the Macmillan letter and said he could not believe that Macmillan was this much off base. He reiterated anyhow that any matter that has as much public relations impact as this would have in the international field ought to be submitted to the Secretary for necessary decision; and the Secretary, if he had any doubts, ought to take it up with the President.

The Secretary brought up interview the President had had with a man from Figaro. The President said the talk had not been substantive; it had been about the NATO meeting and whether successful, about Khrushchev -- a little; and about the President's "success" as a diplomat. About the latter the President has said that he is certainly not a diplomat, but perhaps whatever "success" he has had is because he is at least honest.

The President asked the Secretary to send off a cable to Macmillan on the plane matter.

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
April 24, 1958

8:37 Earl Eisenhower called the President

9:00PM The President called acw to ask her to try to get some of his friends lined up to go to Augusta the next morning. Not an easy job, I might add.

9:08 The President called Dr. Milton.

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
April 25, 1958

Washington

11:12 The President talked to General White. See report.

(Previous to this the President had called General White, then General Twining, both unavailable. General Twining called back later and I told him the message had been given to General White).

11:14 The President called Secretary Dullles

12:18 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower to say goodbye before leaving for Augusta

12:20 The President called Secretary Dulles

Augusta

3:25 Secretary Dulles called the President

4:04 General Persons tried to get President - cancelled call.

7:02 The President talked by arrangement with Governor Adams.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 2 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY

April 28, 1958

Washington - returned from Augusta about 4:00

4:22 The President returned call of Ambassador Lodge, NY - see report

6:19 George Allen called the President

6:26 Secretary Weeks called the President

6:40 The President called George Allen

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
April 30, 1958

8:06 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower re weekend plans

8:32 Secretary Dulles called the President

9:03 The President to Mrs. E.

10:25 Secretary Dulles called the President -- re possible question in press conference about Americans reported to be aiding the rebels in Indonesia.

11:35 The President called Dr. Milton regarding whether he could go to Denison to act as his representative at dedication of Eisenhower State Par

11:45 The President tried to get Earl Eisenhower; did not succeed and asked acw to make call to ask Earl if he would go

12:26 The President called acw

12:31 The President called acw

7:08 George Allen called the President re weekend plans

APRIL 11, 1958

Secretary Dulles called the President about the scheduled for Macmillan's visit. He said Macmillan had agreed to go to Johns Hopkins. It was decided that they would have a stag dinner on Tuesday night for Macmillan, to concentrate on Summit -- with guests: Gruenther, McCloy, Beedle Smith, Bob Lovett, and C. D. Jackson. Will try to keep list limited

April 1958 (1)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1.	Staff Notes No. 361 (2 pgs)	4/30/58	A
2.	Staff Notes No. 360 (2 pgs)	4/29/58	A
3.	Staff Notes No. 359 (2 pgs)	4/28/58	A
4.	Staff Notes No. 358 (2 pgs)	4/26/58	A
5.	Staff Notes No. 357 (2 pgs)	undated	A
6.	Copy of Staff Notes No. 357 (2 pgs)	undated	A
7.	Staff Notes No. 356 (2 pgs)	4/23/58	A
8.	Staff Notes No. 355 (2 pgs)	4/22/58	A
9.	Staff Notes No. 354 (2 pgs)	4/21/58	A
10.	Staff Notes No. 353 (2 pgs)	4/19/58	A
11.	Staff Notes No. 352 (3 pgs) portions exempted, mR 81-183 #3	4/18/58	A-RD
12.	Staff Notes No. 351 (2 pgs)	4/17/58	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

Box 32
Folder: Toner Notes April 1958 (1)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

SECRET

Carbon No. 3
(our copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 361

April 30, 1958

AEC

1. International Atomic Energy Agency. -- The Agency's first project will be a survey of opportunities for peaceful applications of nuclear energy in South America to be made by an international team of experts during May 1958. The IAEA Mission probably will be headed by an American, Dr. Norman Hilberry, Director of the Argonne National Laboratory, and will include OAS representation. (Admin. Conf.)

USIA

2. UAR Propaganda

...(S)

W. H. — Saulnier

3. New Orders. -- Dr. Saulnier reports that information is being released by Commerce today on the volume of new orders received by manufacturing concerns during March. For the producers of durable goods, these figures show a decline of 1.0%. But this contrasts with declines of 7.8% in December, 6.1% in January and 1.4% in February. In short, there was a further abatement in March of the decline in new orders. He notes that this is clearly welcome news, although plus signs in these statistics are impatiently awaited. There was a sharp increase in the new orders received by aircraft manufacturers, doubtless reflecting the placement of new Defense procurement awards. (Admin. Conf.)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Interior

4. Helium. -- Secretary Seaton will announce at a news conference tomorrow the new Administration conservation policy designed to conserve an estimated 32 billion cubic feet of helium.

Highlights include plans to recover the helium from gas to fuel markets by construction of up to 12 plants, to cost about $224 million. The Secretary hopes that private industry will build and operate these plants under conservation objectives to provide helium at reasonable cost and justify the capital investment, and that Government will act only if private industry does not. New legislative proposals to authorize the program will be submitted to Congress shortly. Mr. Seaton personally emphasizes the importance of this action in view of the fact that the US is the free world's sole helium producer. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Farm Prices. -- Agriculture reports that the Index of Prices Received by Farmers for the month ended in mid-April increased 1 percent (3 points) to 266 (1910-14 equal 100). The Index of Prices Paid by Farmers also rose almost 1 percent (2 points) to 306, so that the parity ratio remains at 87--six percent above April 1957. Agriculture is pleased by the rise in the Prices Received Index, which is 10 percent above a year ago and the highest since January 1953. This index has gone up every month since October 1957 except in December when it was unchanged. Increases in farm production costs caused the rise in the Index of Prices Paid which is at a new high, 3 percent above last year. (Admin. Conf.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Carbon No. 3
(our copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 359

April 28, 1958

1. Yugoslavia

State

...(C)

Agri.

2. P.L. 480 for Viet Nam. -- Agriculture expects shortly the conclusion of a Title I P.L. 480 agreement with Viet Nam providing for the sale of $6 million worth of tobacco, including $.2 million for ocean transportation. This will bring the number of countries participating under Title I to 36. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

3. Air Force Family Housing. -- Twenty thousand units of Capehart family housing for Air Force bases have been completed or are now under construction; by June 30, 1958 an additional 10,000 units will be placed under construction; and 8,000 more will start construction within the following 3 months. In addition, another 14,000 units are now under design. By the end of CY 1958, the Air Force expects to have 52,000 units, located on 93 bases, completed or under contract at a cost of $785 million, of which about $670 million is supplied by private capital and therefore will not increase the national debt in that amount. (U)

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4. Buying Plans. -- Dr. Saulnier gives the conclusions of a forthcoming National Bureau of Economic Research survey of the 6-to-12 months' buying intentions of some 26,000 households, at the end of March: Compared with October 1957, plans to buy for six months ahead were down 20% for new cars, up slightly for used cars, and down over 10% for major household equipment. These same households reported improved incomes, more money in the bank and less debt than in 1957; and they seem to expect prices to rise. Yet two to one called this a "bad time to buy", which suggests that it is not a lack of capacity to buy that is holding back sales of consumer durables. (Admin. Conf.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Carbon No. 3
(our copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 360

April 29, 1958

State

1. Zhukov in Retirement. -- Embassy Moscow has received several reports that Marshal Zhukov has retired on a pension and is living in Moscow. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Asian Economic Conference

State

... (C)

Defense

3. Land Policy in Ryukyus. -- Defense reports that the High Commissioner's recent announcement that our land acquisition program in the Ryukyus had been suspended, pending a policy review in Washington, received a favorable reaction by the people, press, and political leaders. Nevertheless, despite this and other efforts to prevent it, the legislature passed a resolution opposing our policy and adopted others advocating reversion to Japan, resumption of Japanese administrative authority, opposition to construction of nuclear bases on Okinawa, and prohibition of testing and use of nuclear weapons. (U)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

ICA 4. West Indies

Defense 5. Missiles (C)

(C)

DDM 6. ODM Action on Cordage Industry Petition. --Gordon Gray expects to announce shortly that, after an examination of the new evidence in the case (which was re-opened at the request of the industry), he will uphold Dr. Flemming's March 1957 decision that imports of hard fiber cordage and twine products do not threaten to impair the national security and will not be certified under Section 7. (Admin. Conf.)

(No copy made for V. P.)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Note: Carbon Nos 2 retd by Dep Secy of Treasury 6/2-/58

Copy #1 destroyed 12/16/60

CONFIDENTIAL

1. Governor Adams

2. General Persons

3. General Goodpaster

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 28, 1958

Defense Contracts

Army Contracts (Unclassified)

(a) $4,214,918 with Onaglia and Cervasini, Inc., and Building Materials, Inc. (a Joint Venture), Torrington, Conn., for construction of Thomaston Dam on Naugatuck River, Conn. Will provide employment for 125 people for 3 years in labor surplus areas of Thomaston, Torrington, Harrington, Plymouth and Litchfield, Conn. ✓

(b) $1,209,699 with Sproul Construction Co., Inc., Albuquerque, N. Mex., for construction of airmen's dormitories at Walker AFB. Will provide employment for 160 persons, 80% local hire. ✓

(c) $1,318,084 with Midwest Engineering and Construction Co., Tulsa, Okla., for 489 30-KW generator sets. Effect on employment unknown.

(d) $1,400,000 with Chrysler Corp., Detroit, Mich., for production of JUPITER components for training at Sterling Township, Mich. Will provide continued employment of 100 persons in substantial labor surplus area.

(e) $2,033,687 with Burroughs Corp., Detroit, Mich., for 141 electronic equipments and proportionate supporting maintenance spare parts kits. Will provide 80,000 man-hours of employment over and above current operations in labor surplus area.

(f) $1,391,860 with M. B. Kahn Construction Co., Columbia, S.C., for construction of 4 200-men airmen's dormitories and an 800-men dining hall at Robins AFB, Warner-Robins, Ga. Will provide employment for 80 persons for about one year, 95% local hire.

(g) $9,152,387 with Raytheon Mfg. Co., Waltham, Mass., for production facilities for HAWK guided missiles at Andover, Mass. Will provide employment for about 150 additional persons for 9 months in labor surplus area. A considerable portion of work will be subcontracted.

(h) $1,201,317 with Western Electric Co., New York, N.Y., for production of NIKE-AJAX repair parts at Winston-Salem, N.C. Will provide continued employment for about 75 persons for one year.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

(i) $1,965, 615 will be awarded 29 April 1958 with Kingery Construction Co., Lincoln, Nebr., for construction of educational building and hospital facilities, Cheyenne River Indian Reservation near Eagle Butte, S. Dak. Will provide employment for about 200 men for one year, local hire.

(j) $1, 976, 572 will be awarded 29 April 1958 with Peter Kiewit Co., Omaha, Nebr., for construction of coffer dam for Richmond Locks and Dam project on Ohio River, 1 and 7/10 miles below Chila, Ohio. Will provide employment for 110 persons on 3 shifts daily for 210 days, mostly local hire.

(k) $1, 034, 800 will be awarded 29 April 1958 with Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., for metal parts for 8" howitzer shell. Will continue employment for 105 people for one year in labor surplus area.

(l) $3, 877, 458 will be awarded 29 April 1958 with James H. Craggs Construction, Co., Ocala, Fla., for construction of about 300, 000 square yards of runways and taxiways paving at Turner AFB, Albany, Ga. Will provide employment for 125 persons for about one year, 55% local hire.

(m) $863, 000 will be awarded 30 April 1958 with Easlick Contracting, Inc., Sebewning, Mich., for construction of channel improvements on Kalamazoo River near Battle Creek, Mich. About 13, 000 man-days of employment will be provided.

(n) $983, 123 will be awarded 29 April 1958 with Erickson and Linstrom Construction Co., Flint, Mich., for construction of airfield operational and service buildings with related utilities at Sawyer AFB, Marquette County, Mich. Will provide employment for 80 men for 10 months in substantial labor surplus area.

(o) Following 5 awards, totalling $2, 184, 612, will be made 29 April 1958 in Detroit area of substantial labor surplus for construction at Selfridge AFB, Mt. Clements, Mich. Will provide employment for about 155 persons for 10-12 months:

(1) $690, 554 with the Thompson Schmidt Co. for 200-men dormitories and utilities. (40 men)

(2) $358, 500 with S. H. Taylor Co. for chapel with education wing (25 men).

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

(3) $549,400 with Roth, Wadkins and Wise, Inc., for dining hall and utilities (35 men).

(4) $386,196 with Schiller Construction Co., for modifications to 3 dormitories and utilities (35 men).

(5) $199,960 with K. G. Marks for construction of jet engine test cell and utilities (20 men).

Air Force Contracts (Unclassified)

(a) A $1,467,100 contract was awarded 18 April 1958 to W. L. Johnson Co., Columbus, Ohio, for construction of taxiways for runway and apron access at Lockbourne AFB, Columbus, Ohio.

(b) Construction subcontracts for Air Force SAGE Direction Centers at Beale AFB, California, and Stead AFB, Nevada, were awarded by Western Electric Co., prime contractor for Air Force, on 18 and 23 April 1958 respectively. Contracts at the 2 locations were awarded to Stolte Inc., Oakland, Calif. Contract costs for the three-story, reinforced concrete operations building and attached one-story power building at each location are $4,675,815 and $4,492,519, respectively.

Navy Contracts (Official Use Only)

(a) Aviation Supply Office will award a $1,167,000 contract to Topp Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Calif., for components and spares for angle of attack systems. Not in labor surplus area and effect on employment unknown.

(b) Bureau of Aeronautics by a $1,166,000 amendment to an existing contract will procure services and materials for overhaul of R4D type transport aircraft from AVCO Mfg. Co., Nashville, Tenn. In labor surplus area and no significant effect on employment is expected.

(c) Bureau of Aeronautics will award a $2,150,000 contract to Callery Chemical Co., Muskegee, Okla., for high energy fuel. Not in labor surplus area and no significant effect on employment is expected.

(d) Bureau of Aeronautics by a $1,824,000 amendment to an existing contract will secure an additional quantity of high energy fuel from Callery Chemical Co., Lawrence, Kan. Not in labor surplus area and no material effect on employment is expected.

(e) Bureau of Aeronautics will award a $1,980,000 contract to Lockheed Aircraft Co., Burbank, Calif., for design data in connection with an antisubmarine landplane. In labor surplus area and no significant effect on employment is expected.

(f) Bureau of Yards and Docks will award a $1,594,000 contract to M. H. Golden Construction Co., San Diego, Calif., for construction of school facilities at Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, Calif. Not in labor surplus area but minor improvement on general employment situation in San Diego area is expected to result.

(g) Bureau of Yards and Docks will award a $2,847,000 contract to McDonough Construction Co., Altanta, Ga., for construction of recruit facilities at Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Paris Island, S. C. Not in labor surplus area and no significant effect on employment is expected to result.

(h) Marine Corps will award a $1,820,000 contract to American Marc, Inc., Inglewood, Calif., for generator sets. Not in labor surplus area and no significant effect on employment is expected.

SECRET

Carbon No. 3
(our copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 358

April 26, 1958

AEC

1. Atomic Energy Cooperation. -- (a) The comprehensive agreement for cooperation with Italy, which became effective with the exchange of notes on April 15, contains the largest U-235 authorization so far: 7,000 kg. will be furnished over the 20-year term of the agreement. This supersedes the previous research agreement and makes a total of 12 power agreements now in effect. (b) After protracted negotiations, a power agreement has been agreed upon to replace the existing research agreement with Japan; and AEC has approved a 10-year accord authorizing the transfer of 2,700 kg. of U-235 for research and power reactors. (U)

Treasury

2. International Financial Actions. -- The NAC approved the following IBRD arrangements this week: (a) A $14 million loan to a Pakistani electric firm for foreign exchange costs of additional power facilities; (b) A $10 million loan to finance several industrial projects in Austria; and (c) A $5.2 million line of credit for the proposed Industrial Credit and Investment Bank of Iran, to be part of the Bank's initial capital. (Admin. Conf:)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Defense

3. NAUTILUS Cruise. -- The USS NAUTILUS left New London yesterday on its second Pacific cruise for a 2 month tour with the Pacific Fleet designed to familiarize personnel there with the operations and tactics involved in nuclear submarine warfare. Three other nuclear submarines are under construction for assignment to the Pacific Fleet: the SARGO is to be commissioned in October 1958, and the guided missile submarine HALIBUT is scheduled for December 1959. (U)

4. Missiles

Defense

SECRET

(4. cont.)

(S)

Interior

5. Saline Water. -- Interior's Office of Saline Water has signed a cooperative agreement with California's Division of Water Resources covering mutual assistance and an exchange of information on techniques and economics of saline water conversion. (Admin. Conf.)

FCDA

6. FCDA Hearings. -- Governor Hoegh reports that the Holifield committee on civil defense is scheduled to hear the AEC staff on April 30 and the FCDA staff on May 1-2. He expects to appear on May 7-8. FCDA is preparing a request for an increase in the FY 1959 budget now pending in Congress to provide funds for implementing the prototype shelter program and the expanded public education program. (Admin. Conf.)

AEC

7. Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion Hearings. -- The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy's Subcommittee on Research and Development heard representatives of General Electric's Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion Department and AEC-DOD staff members in closed hearings on April 15 on the manned nuclear aircraft program. At the specific request of the JCAE, the AEC-DOD staff presentation was the same as had been made in January to the Killian Subcommittee, headed by Dr. Bacher, after which the Killian Subcommittee made its recommendation against "early flight". The present meeting apparently served as a briefing for the JCAE in connection with its scheduled April 25 meeting with the Killian Subcommittee. (Admin. Conf.)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Agri.

8. Status of PL 480 Program. -- The attached summaries from Agriculture show that from the beginning of the program through March 1958, Title I agreements have been concluded with 35 countries totalling $2.68 billion in export market values (including ocean transportation costs). This compares with an estimated CCC cost of $3.82 billion. Of the foreign currency generated by these agreements, over 90% is being used for loans to foreign

governments (51%), payment of US obligations (28%) and common defense (11%). Of the remainder, 5% is divided between economic development grants and loans to private enterprise, and the rest distributed for assorted purchases of materials and educational projects. As a percentage of the 1957 US production, rice, wheat, cotton and oils are the largest Title I commodity shipments. (Admin. Conf.)

April 23, 1958

Value of agreements concluded under Title I, Public Law 480 from beginning of program through March 31, 1958

Country	Export market value including ocean transportation costs to be financed by CCC	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation costs to be financed by CCC
	Million dollars	Million dollars
Argentina	31.1	34.4
Austria	43.4	62.6
Bolivia	6.8	9.1
Brazil	179.9	296.0
Burma	22.7	32.2
Chile	40.2	54.9
China (Taiwan)	9.8	12.5
Colombia	38.2	51.8
Ecuador	8.1	10.0
Egypt	19.5	36.1
Finland	36.2	48.1
France	27.7	31.6
Germany	1.2	1.2
Greece	66.3	98.5
Iceland	2.8	3.6
India	368.4	544.8
Indonesia	98.7	154.9
Iran	12.9	20.9
Israel	87.3	132.5
Italy	153.1	194.1
Japan	151.4	207.3
Korea	132.3	175.9
Mexico	28.2	65.6
Netherlands	.3	.4
Pakistan	186.1	294.4
Paraguay	3.0	4.4
Peru	14.4	23.4
Philippines	10.3	15.1
Poland	138.2	196.4
Portugal	7.2	13.5
Spain	251.9	282.5
Thailand	4.6	4.9
Turkey	158.0	218.1
United Kingdom	48.6	48.6
Yugoslavia	293.0	443.4
Total agreements	2,681.8	3,823.7

April 23, 1958

Planned uses of foreign currency under Title I, Public Law 480 agreements concluded since beginning of program through March 31, 1958

	Total	Percent of total
	Million dollar equivalent	
Agricultural market development (sec. 104(a)) 1/	43.5	1.6
Purchases of strategic material (sec. 104(b)) 1/	2.0	.1
Common defense (sec. 104(c))	290.5	10.8
Purchase of goods for other countries (sec. 104(d)) 1/	46.6	1.7
Grants for balanced economic development and trade among nations (sec. 104(e))	61.5	2.3
Loans to private enterprise (sec. 104(e))	61.1	2.3
Payment of United States obligations (sec. 104(f)) 1/	759.2	28.4
Loans to foreign governments (sec. 104(g))	1,364.7	51.0
International educational exchange (sec. 104(h)) 1/	24.0	.9
Translation, publication, and distribution of books and periodicals (sec. 104(i)) 1/	4.5	.2
Assistance to American-sponsored schools, libraries, and community centers (sec. 104(j))	17.9	.7
Total	2,675.5	100.0

1/ In order to provide flexibility in the use of funds, many agreements provide that a specified amount of local currency proceeds may be used under sec. 104(a), (b), (f), (h), and (i). In some instances, possible uses under sec. 104(d) are also included in this category. Therefore, estimates based on the best information now available are indicated above under subsecs. (a), (b), (h), and (i). Balances not otherwise distributed are included under subsec. (f). This distribution is subject to revision when allocations have been completed.

April 28, 1958

Relation of Title I, Public Law 480 programming to 1957 U. S. production

Commodity	1957 production	Quantities in Title I agreements July 1, 1954 through March 31, 1958	Title I agreements as percentage of 1957 production
Cottonseed and soybean oil 1/	7,760 million pounds	1,965 million pounds	25.3
Dairy products 2/	126 billion pounds	1.296 billion pounds	1.0
Lard	2,573 million pounds	221 million pounds	8.6
Tallow and grease	3,294 million pounds	175 million pounds	5.3
Wheat	947 million bushels	581 million bushels	61.4
Feedgrains	129 million tons	3.4 million tons	2.6
Rice, milled	29.8 million bags	25.5 million bags	85.6
Cotton	11,010 thousand bales	3,159 thousand bales	28.7
Tobacco	1,680 million pounds	191 million pounds	11.4
Other 3/	--	--	Less than 1 per cent

1/ Production--cottonseed and soybean crop on oil basis.
2/ Production--fluid milk; Title I quantities--fluid milk equivalent, fat solids basis.
3/ Includes meats, poultry, dry beans, seeds, fruits and vegetables.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Carbon No. 3 (our copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 357

April 24, 1958

BOB

1. Air Cargo Slump. -- Budget reports that the air cargo carriers, such as Seaboard and Western Airlines, are experiencing a decided drop in traffic. This slump is so serious that some of them may be forced to go out of business, and they claim this will reduce the air defense potential of the US. In order to stay in business and at the same time maintain their aircraft in readiness for military requirements, they are considering proposing that the Federal Government assist them by way of subsidy, diversion of military traffic from MATS to their companies, or both. (Admin. Conf.)

W. H. - Saulnier

2. Unemployment Claims. -- Dr. Saulnier comments that, although initial claims for unemployment were down nearly 16,000 in the week ended April 19, they are not dropping as fast as might be expected on seasonal grounds, and they continue to run about 100,000 a week higher than during the comparable period of the 1953-54 recession. A story in today's New York Times headed "Climb is Resumed in Jobless Claims" was based on selected areas, rather than the national picture. Apparently some States are releasing information a day before the Department of Labor. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

3. Atomic Weapons ... (TS)

Defense

4. Submarines

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

~~TOP SECRET~~

This document consists of 2 pages.
Copy #1 of 1 copies.
Page #1 of 2 pages.

~~TOP SECRET~~

(4. cont.)

...(S)

5. Japan - USSR

State ..

...(C)

6. Antarctica

State

...(S)

(No copy made for V. P.)

Note: Carbon No. 2 (copy No. 3) ~~pasted~~ to Land Data + Eisenhower 5 R/S 8 Sep - 5 Dec - U.S.

~~TOP SECRET~~

This document consists of 2 pages.
Copy #-1-of-1-copies.
Page #-2-of-2-pages.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

1. Governor Adams

2. General Persons

3. General Goodpaster

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

b

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 25, 1958

From AEC:

"Golden Rule" -- At 11:00 a.m. (Honolulu time) on April 24, a preliminary restraining order was issued by the US District Court and served on the crew of the "Golden Rule". The order forbids moving the ketch from its Honolulu mooring without express Court permission, and forbids crew members from entering the test area or attempting or conspiring to do so. The hearing on the preliminary injunction is set for May 1. The U.S. Attorney advises that he is prepared to seek a contempt order if the preliminary injunction is violated.

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOU
WASHINGTON

April 25, 1958

General Goodpaster:

The attached Special Staff Note contains highlights from the April 24 issue (No. 379) of "Labor and the Economy" which we have not previously reported.

The charts following page 3 may be of interest.

TWS
T. W. Stanley

Administratively Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 25, 1958

From Labor:

Labor and the Economy. In commenting on the April rise in the consumer price index, Labor notes that food prices should soon reverse their upward trend, tending to stabilize and perhaps reduce the index around mid-year. Wholesale price reports for mid-April indicate reductions over the month of 6 to 9% in fresh fruits and vegetables.

The purchasing power of factory workers declined further in March to the lowest level in more than three years. Spendable earnings held about even from February to March, although "real" earnings (adjusted for price changes) were 5% below a year ago with about two-thirds of the decline due to higher prices and about one-third to the reduced workweek.

Unemployment claims trends in mid-April pointed to a continued weakening in the employment situation. Initial claims were tapering off from their early April peak, but continued claims rose rather sharply -- contrary to the seasonal pattern -- in the two weeks ended April 19.

Profits of manufacturing corporations diminished further in the fourth quarter of 1957, reflecting both a rise in costs and a moderate decline in sales at year-end.

Of the $8.6 billion decline in Gross National Product (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in the first quarter of 1958, some $7.5 billion is accounted for by the very sharp rate of inventory reduction.

Administratively Confidential

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 6 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

1. Governor Adams

2. General Persons

3. General Goodpaster

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 25, 1958

Defense Contracts

Army Contracts (Unclassified)

(a) $1,266,464 to be awarded 25 April 1958 with Chrysler Corp., Detroit, Mich., for 290 5-ton trucks. Will provide employment for 75 persons for 150 days at Warren, Mich., a substantial labor surplus area, in addition to considerable subcontracting.

(b) $3,018,346 to be awarded 25 April 1958 with Chrysler Corp., Detroit, Mich., for 475 5-ton trucks. Will provide employment for 150 persons for 150 days at Warren, Mich., a substantial labor surplus area, in addition to considerable subcontracting.

(c) $1,613,592 to be awarded 25 April 1958 with A. Teichert & Son, Inc., Sacramento, Calif., for construction of runways at McClellan AFB. Will provide employment for about 100 persons for 230 days in labor surplus area.

(d) $2,942,767 to be awarded 25 April 1958 to George W. Timmons, Columbus, Ohio, for construction of 100-bed hospital. Will provide employment for an average of 80 persons for 730 days.

(e) $1,661,829 to be awarded 25 April 1958 with American Dredging Co., Phila., Penna., for 4,175,450 cubic yards of dredging at Norfolk, Va. Will provide employment for about 100 men for 10 months.

(f) $1,791,729 to be awarded 25 April 1958 with L. A. Wells, Cleveland, Ohio, for construction of breakwater at Oswego Harbor, N.Y. Will provide 160,000 man-hours (20,000 8-hour days) of employment.

Navy Contracts (Official Use Only)

(a) Aviation Supply Office will award a $1,129,000 contract to United Aircraft Corp., Pratt & Whitney Div., East Hartford, Conn., for aircraft engine spare parts. Not in labor surplus area and effect on employment is unknown.

(b) Bureau of Yards and Docks will award a $1,267,000 contract to Adak POL Contractors, Anchorage, Alaska, for replacement of petroleum facilities at Naval Station, Adak, Alaska. Not in labor surplus area.

Air Force Contracts (Unclassified)

(a) $1840,000 with Radioplane, Van Nuys, Calif., for 1,000 OQ-19D and 682 OQ-19B Aerial Target Drones. Not in labor surplus area.

1. Governor Adams

2. General Persons

3. General Goodpaster

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 24, 1958

From Defense:

Intercontinental Radiotelephone Service for Vice Presidential Aircraft. -- Direct radiotelephone conversations will be possible between conventional telephones in the Washington area and the Secretary of Defense's VC 118 aircraft to be used by Vice President Nixon on his forthcoming goodwill tour to South America. Barring unpredicted adverse radio propagation conditions, the aircraft will establish radiotelephone contact with Washington on each flight associated with tour, both to and from South America, and between each stop on the itinerary. (The White House Signal Agency has been provided with detailed information on this service.) (U)

SECRET

Carbon No. 3
(our copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 356

April 23, 1958

1. Soviet Nuclear Tests

State

... (C)

2. World Youth

State

... (S)

3. Federal Expenditures. -- John Hamlin reports that the Government's expenditures (as distinguished from new obligations) are not currently exerting the expected stimulus on the economy. This is chiefly due to the tendency of expenditures to lag behind obligations and to the efforts of the Administration to slow expenditures during 1957. Tardiness of State and local agencies in proceeding with programs is also an important factor. Programs with substantial shortfalls in expenditures include those of Defense, Agriculture and HEW (on education), and the highway fund, REA and FHA loans, and urban renewal, as indicated on the attached summary. Most

W. H. - Hamlin

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

SECRET

other major programs are proceeding at about the estimated rate. Unfortunately, it is probable that recent actions to accelerate the programs will result in rising expenditures six months or a year and more in the future when their influence on the economy may not be so badly needed. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Missiles

Defense

...(S)

5. Missiles ——(a)

Defense

...(S)

(b)

...(C)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

No copy for V. P.

Copy No 2 Admin Conf destroyed

Copy #1
Copy #2 destroyed
12/16/60

SECRET

April 22, 1958

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Expenditures, as distinguished from new obligations, are not currently exerting the expected stimulus on the economy. This is chiefly due to the tendency of expenditures to lag obligations and to the efforts of the Administration to slow expenditures during 1957. Tardiness of State and local agencies in proceeding with programs is also an important factor.

Defense expenditures in the third quarter of FY58 were $9.4 billion, down from $9.6 billion in the second quarter and $9.8 billion in the first. They are expected to rise in the current quarter to $10.3 and to average above $10 billion per quarter next year.

Highway fund expenditures for nine months of FY58 were $1,096 million. This was $196 million below the level expected for these nine months last November.

The Department of Agriculture's expenditures for nine months were $880 million below November expectations, due to lower costs of price support. Bad weather last fall was the chief cause.

R.E.A. and F.H.A. loan disbursements are $46 million below expectations.

Federal disbursements for urban renewal were $26 million for nine months which is a little over half the $54 million expected last November for this nine month period.

H.E.W. expenditures for education were $42 million under the level estimated in October.

The expenditures of the other programs covered by Progress Reports is proceeding at rates close to those estimated in advance.

Unfortunately, it is probable that recent actions to accelerate the programs will result in rising expenditures six months or a year and more in the future when their influence on the economy may not be so badly needed.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 23, 1958

Defense Contracts

Army (Unclassified)

(a) $18,746,630 with Western Electric Co., New York, N.Y., for NIKE HERCULES test equipment to be manufactured at Burlington, N.C., plant. Will provide continued employment of 100 people for 18 months in labor surplus area. Majority of items will be subcontracted.

(b) $1,408,019 with General Dynamics Corp., Stromberg Carlson Div., Rochester, N.Y, for 8 division area tandem switchboards. No impact on employment. Extension of effort of work already in progress.

Air Force (Unclassified) (None in labor surplus areas)

(a) $6,354,348 with Goodyear Aircraft Corp., Akron, Ohio, for 79 nose sections, spare parts and data for the TM-76A MACE tactical guided missile.

(b) $1,520,000 with Convair, Ft. Worth, Texas, for one B/RB-58A mobile training unit and technical training equipment.

(c) $3,199,090 with Hughes Aircraft Co., Culver City, Calif., for field checkout equipment for FALCON guided missiles to be manufactured at Tucson, Arix., plant.

(d) $1,670,000 with Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. for classified work.

(e) Construction contract was awarded 14 April 1958 to McKenzie Construction Co., San Antonio, Texas, for hospital at Lackland AFB, in amount of $3,752,057, of which $3,612,000 covers hospital structure and $150,000 provides for supporting utilities.

(f) $3,394,800 with Bell Helicopter Corp., Ft. Worth, Texas, for H-13H Army liaison helicopter and data.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

4/22

Navy (For Official Use Only)

(a) Bureau of Yards and Docks will award a $1,074,000 contract to Secrest and Fish, Inc., Whittier, Calif., for construction of a hospital at Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif. Not in a labor surplus area; however, it is expected that a slight improvement in general employment situation will result.

(b) Bureau of Aeronautics will award a $1,214,000 contract to Spartan Corp., Jackson, Mich., for listening sonobuoys. In a labor surplus area; however, not expected to have a significant influence on unemployment in area.

1. Governor Adams
2. General Persons
3. General Goodpaster

THE WHITE HOUSE

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 23, 1958

Defense Contracts

Army Contracts (Unclassified)

(a) $1,800,000 to be awarded 24 April 1958 to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., for design and engineering of LITTLE JOHN rocket track mounted launchers. Will provide continued employment for 50 persons for about 41 months in labor surplus area.

(b) $9,699,555 to be awarded 24 April 1958 to General Electric, Schenectady, N.Y., for furnishing and installing 7 generators at Oahe Reservoir. Is expected to provide employment for 30 months for 300 men at Schenectady, N.Y., 22 at Pierre, S. Dak., and 150 at various subcontractors.

(c) $2,728,338 to be awarded 24 April 1958 to Kleinschmidt Laboratories, Inc., Deerfield, Ill., for 410 teletypewriter sets with spares and accessories. About 450 persons will be involved in direct product at an estimated 90,645 man-hours.

(d) (Reference item Army (d), 4-17-58 report) The construction contract for Army's Jackson Lock and Dams on the Tombigbee River at Jackson, Ala., is for major construction item in replacement of obsolete lock and dam originally authorized and constructed under River and Harbors Act of 1908. $23,600,000 was authorized in 1956 for a replacement facility, of which $2,500,000 has been contracted for to date for access roads, excavation and acquisition of land.

Navy Contracts (Official Use Only)

(a) Bureau of Ships will award a $1,752,000 contract to Military Products Dept., Detroit Controls Division of American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corp., Norwood, Mass., for periscope drive systems. Not in labor surplus area and no significant effect on employment is expected to result.

(b) Bureau of Aeronautics will award a $1,025,000 contract to Ampex Corp., Redwood City, Calif., for tape recorders. Not in a labor surplus area and no significant effect on employment is expected to result.

Air Force Contracts (Unclassified)

(a) $1, 520, 771 with Curtiss Wright Corp., Woodridge, N.J., for J-65 and R-3350 engines spare parts. In labor surplus area.

Copy No. 3

SECRET

STAFF NOTES NO. 355

April 22, 1958

1. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

2. Commission on Government Security

WH - Rabb

HEW

... (C)

3. Social Security. As an illustration of the size and growth of the programs which most people refer to as "social security", HEW notes that more than 11.3 million people received monthly benefits in February. The total of $8.4 billion in monthly payments to be made this year will amount to about two and one-half percent of Americans' disposable personal income. HEW expects the number on the rolls and the amount of payments to continue to grow for many years, regardless of economic conditions. This year, for example, only a small part of the growth in the number on the rolls is due to the current recession, although some additional claims for retirement and survivor benefits are attributable to older workers being unemployed. (Admin Conf)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

SECRET

X

~~SECRET~~

Copy No. 3

4. Radio Relay Station in Puerto Rico. As present radio paths between the US and Europe are subject to periods of decreased propagation efficiency and to ionospheric interference, Army will construct a new radio relay system in Puerto Rico. Congressional approval was recently received, and the construction contract is expected to be awarded in November 1958 with construction to be completed by September 1959. Full operations involving a complement of about 400 military and civilian personnel are expected by June 1960. (U)

Defense

5. Sputnik.-

State

... (C)

6. Development Loan Fund Activity. As of April 21, the DLF Committee had approved establishment of loans totalling over $126 million for eight countries. Of this total, $75 million had been approved for India, which has already been advised by letter and a public announcement made. Letters of advice are pending on the balance of the $126 million. The volume of proposals from foreign countries for DLF loans has far exceeded expectations. During the past several months the dollar value of proposals received has jumped from less than $600 million to $1.9 billion. About one third (in terms of dollar values) of the proposals have come from South Asia, about 20% from the Near East, 15% each from the Far East and Latin America, 10% from Europe, and the rest from Africa. (Admin. Conf.)

ICA

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Copy #1 destroyed
12/16/60

~~SECRET~~

Contains ... classified by Secretariat & destroyed 5-15-58

No copy made for D.D.E.

1. Governor Adams
2. General Persons
3. General Goodpaster

Tim said the firm which has alleged an error want to raise its bid, but it will be low bidder still. It has nothing to do with the labor question.

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE
(Summary)

April 22, 1958

From Interior:

The Montana Congressional delegation and Senator Young of North Dakota have forwarded to Interior telegrams from 2 union locals of the Electrical Workers Brotherhood protesting the award of a contract for a 309-mile power line from Ft. Peck, Montana to Bismarck, North Dakota. One of the complaints is that the low-bidding firm has no union contract, and will "no doubt" import workers although Montana has qualified people who are unemployed.

Meanwhile, Lipsett, Inc., which is a South Dakota firm and the apparently low bidder at $5,252,070, has alleged error, and the question is being referred to the Comptroller General for decision prior to contract action.

Administratively
Confidential

Administratively Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 22, 1958

From Interior:

The Bureau of Reclamation opened bids April 1 for erecting a 309-mile, 230 kilovolt transmission line from Fort Peck, Mont., to Bismarck, N.D. Lipsett, Inc., Sioux Falls, S. D. submitted low offer of $5,252,070. The $5,525,241 bid of Donovan Companies, St. Paul, Minn. was second low of 11 bidders. The engineer's estimate is $6,041,583.

Senators Mansfield and Murray and Congressmen Anderson and Metcalf of Montana have forwarded telegrams from F. M. Fennell, Local 532, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Billings, Mont., to protest the award of the contract to Lipsett, Inc. Mr. Fennell states, "This firm has no union contract and will no doubt import people to perform this work. We have ample qualified unemployed people in Montana." Senator Young has forwarded a protest telegram from the IBEW local at Bismarck, N.D.

Bureau contracts are let under procedure which requires that award be made to the lowest qualified bidder, regardless of whether the contractor's operations are union or non-union. However, all contractors holding construction contracts in amounts of $2,000 or more are required by the Davis-Bacon Act to pay their employees at rates not less than minimums determined by the Secretary of Labor. The apparent low bidder, Lipsett, Inc., has alleged error, and the question as to what action should be taken is being referred to the Comptroller General for decision, prior to contract action.

Administratively Confidential

SECRET

Carbon No. 3
(our copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 354

April 21, 1958

1. Missiles

Defense ... (C)

2. Missiles

Defense

3. Aircraft ... (S)

Defense

4. Missiles ... (C)

Defense

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

SECRET

(4. cont).

... (S)

5. Post Office Notes. -- (a) Some 25,000 postal trucks have been designated as emergency civil defense ambulances and rescue and transportation vehicles. This is a part of the Department's defense planning developed with FCDA for implementation in the emergency preparedness plans of local communities. The trucks carry first aid kits and the drivers have received special first aid training. (b) The Washington D. C. City Post Office is being modernized to make it the postal "showcase" of the nation. Visitors will see the latest innovations in mail handling, including powered conveyors from the mail trains to the work areas, a system for moving and sorting parcel post, and machinery for separating, facing, cancelling, and stacking letters. (Admin. Conf.)

P.O.

6. Veteran Homesteads. -- Interior reports that the Bureau of Reclamation's veteran settlement program for 1958 will be initiated soon by the opening to homesteading of 35 family-sized farm units on the Minidoka Project, north of the Snake River in Idaho. Nearly 200 such units on several projects will be made available during the year. The ratio of applicants to available farm units is now about 50 to one. World War II and Korean veterans have preference, but must have farming experience, liquid assets, and high standards of character and industry. A drawing is held to establish the priority of applicants. (Admin. Conf.)

Interior

7. Ghana

ICA

8. Africa ... (C)

USIA

... (C)

[redacted]

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

1. Governor Adams

2. General Persons

3. Return to General Goodpaster



Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 21, 1958

From Defense:

Army Manpower. -- (a) Army's Selective Service call for June 1958 has been reduced from the previously planned 13,000 to 10,000, based on the attainment of approved strength after allowances have been made for increased enlistments and re-enlistments. Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force have not requested a call. The increase in voluntary enlistments in the Army is attributed in part to the anticipation of Congressional enactment of pay legislation which will make military service more attractive on a career basis. (U). (b) For the last four months of FY 1958, Army is providing the US Army Reserve (USAR) with 6,200 additional inputs into the 6 months active duty training program. This was done to prevent a halt in USAR enlistment, and a delay beyond the prescribed period of entry on duty of these 6,200 committed personnel. (Admin. Conf.)

Administratively
Confidential

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 3 -

STAFF NOTES NO. 353

April 19, 1958

1. Czechslovakia

State

... (C)

2. Yugoslavia

ICA

... (C)

3. **Foreign Science Fellowships.** -- HEW reports that 13 foreign scientists have been selected to receive NIH fellowships for US post-doctoral study in the medical and biological and other sciences; other recipients will be named soon. These awards help foster better understanding and exchange of scientific information aimed at improving the health of people throughout the world. In addition to foreign science

HEW

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

~~SECRET~~

X

~~SECRET~~

fellowships, the $6.4 million FY 1958 NIH program also supports a total of 2350 individuals in training for research and related careers. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Civil Aviation:

Commerce

...(S)

5. Missiles

Defense

...(S)

FCDA

6. CD -- Governor Hoegh reports that the National Association of State and Territorial Civil Defense Directors, at a successful three-day conference last week, enthusiastically endorsed the latest draft of the National Civil Defense Plan and passed a resolution urging Federal agencies to complete and promulgate the annexes promptly, so that the Plan may be tested during Operation Alert 1958 and at future exercises. The Civil Defense Coordinating Board reviewed the last draft of the Plan on April 14. Federal agencies are now in general agreement on its major aspects. (U)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

(Note: No copy made for VP)

Carbon No 2 of 11 Cards pulled & destroyed 5/5/58

#1
Copy #2 destroyed
12/16/60

~~SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a) (b)
DOE 4/27/81; AND 8/6/81;
DOD 9/15/81; NSC 11/5/81
NLE Date 3/15/82

SECRET

D

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 352

April 18, 1958

1. P.L. 480 for China. -- Agriculture expects the conclusion of a Title I, P.L. 480 agreement with the Republic of China (Taiwan) shortly, to provide the following:

Commodity	Approximate quantity	Export Market Value	Estimated CCC Cost
		- Million dollars - -	
Wheat	113,000 metric tons	7.5	10.8
Vegetable oil	3,600 metric tons	1.3	1.3
Tobacco	2 million pounds	1.7	1.7
Ocean Transportation (Est.)		1.6	1.6
Total		12.1	15.4

(Admin. Conf)

2. Middle East Locust Problem. -- Serious locust infestations have occurred in Iran, Iraq and Turkey, all of which have asked for US assistance. Iran is considering Russia's offer of aid in combatting the invasion along its northern borders and the Soviets apparently are attempting to persuade Iran to accept this aid for the entire country. As the result of a previous US-financed regional locust control project, local organizations in these countries have been trained and equipped and are considered competent to cope with the situation. (C)

3. NATO Maintenance Supply Services System. -- The North Atlantic Council has recently approved the establishment of the NATO Maintenance Supply Services System which we proposed. (Staff Notes # 333). The Council also acknowledged country nominations to the System's Board of Directors but will defer publicity until after the Defense Ministers meetings on April

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-183 #3
By DJH Date 3/15/82

SECRET

RESTRICTED DATA
This document contains restricted data as defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. Its transmittal or the disclosure of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited.

15-18. The Board of Directors will meet on April 21 and is expected to approve our nomination for General Manager, establish initial financial and operational procedures, and ask the General Manager to prepare a plan of agency development. (U)

4. British Nuclear Test. -- Britain has invited 2 US official observers to attend the forthcoming megaton nuclear test at Christmas Island scheduled for April 28, 1958. Our representatives will be General Preuss, AFSWP, and Dr. Peterson, AEC. (S)

5. Latin America and the Common Market. -- The six member countries of the European Economic Community recently assured all the Latin American countries by memorandum that the European common market will mean economic expansion and benefit to international trade. The memorandum also suggests the establishment of machinery for consultation between the six nations and the Latin American countries, and encourages economic study and cooperation between the two regional groups. (C)

6. Army Atomic Delivery. -- Army's new Battle Group Atomic Delivery System (BGADS) is based on the feasibility of developing a very lightweight atomic warhead [redacted]. Its introduction in combat forces should materially increase Army's capability to wage either limited or general war. The preliminary concept is a recoilless system with two versions: one is transportable as a two-man load; and the other, transportable by vehicle, will use the same warhead but with the propellant as an integral part of the projectile, which is to be fin stabilized. Army is working to obtain operational availability as soon as possible (perhaps in FY 1961) after the current feasibility study with AEC is completed. (S-RD)

7. VA Data Processing. -- The VA is rapidly adapting electronic equipment to its many operations; for example some 65% of all GI insurance policies will be serviced electronically with net

RESTRICTED DATA

This document contains restricted data as defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. Its transmittal or the disclosure of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited.

savings annually of about $1.7 million once the installation is in operation. Electronic equipment may permit significant breakthroughs in correlating and analyzing the wealth of medical and mortality statistics which the VA has available, and feasibility studies are underway on the application of the computer to medical problems. (U)

8. Personal Income. -- On Monday Commerce plans to announce the following data for 1957 on personal incomes for the Nation's 53.5 million families and single consumers:

Income	Recipients
Under $4,000 :	37%
$4,000 - 6,000 :	25%
$6,000 - 10,000 :	27%
$10,000 or more:	11%

After adjustment for price changes, real income for 1957 was up about 20% from 1947, and for the year as a whole real income remained about the same as for 1956 despite the business decline of the final 4 months. In 1957, 63% of families and unattached individuals received income above $4,000, as against 37% in 1947. (Admin. Conf.)

RESTRICTED DATA

. current contains restricted data as
the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. Its tra...
... the disclosure of its contents in any manner ...
an unauthorized person is prohibited.

1. Governor Adams
2. General Persons
3. Return to General Goodpaster

THE WHITE HOUSE

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 21, 1958

Defense Contracts

Army (Unclassified)

(a) $2,288,064 to be awarded 22 April 1958 with Hol-Gar Mfg. Corp., Clifton Heights, Pa., for 426 electric generator sets. Will provide 4,800 man-days employment in labor surplus area.

(b) $6,851,000 to be awarded 25 April 1958 with Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., and Aeronutronic Systems, Inc., Glendale, Calif. (Joint Venture) for design plan for AN/MSQ-19 operations control set and one user test model of AN/MSQ-19 ( ) operations control. No appreciable effect on employment during first year (Study Phase).

Navy (Official Use Only)

(a) Aviation Supply Office will award a $4,987,000 contract to United Aircraft Corp., Pratt and Whitney Div., East Hartford, Conn., for blade kit assemblies for aircraft. Not in labor surplus area and effect on employment is not known.

(b) Bureau of Ordnance by a $34,695,000 amendment to existing contract will award R&D work in connection with POLARIS missile system to Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Missiles Systems Div., Sunnyvale, Calif. Not in labor surplus area and effect on employment is not known.

Air Force (Unclassified)

(a) $3,978,013 with Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp., Hagerstown, Maryland, for electronic subsystem for SM-73 weapon system. Not in labor surplus area.

THE WHITE H SE
WASHINGTON

April 21, 1958

General Goodpaster:

Per our telephone conversation on Saturday, this Special Staff Note combines the new data bearing on the recession (which we have not previously reported) from the attached "Labor and the Economy", No. 378 and the CEA's "Economic Indicators". The latter contains the newly available figures for the first quarter; however, I believe Dr. Saulnier has discussed some of these with the President.

Could we have these copies back when you are through with them.

TWS
T. W. S.

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 21, 1958

Total income and expenditures showed a marked drop in overall economic activity between the 4th quarter of 1957 and the first quarter of 1958, according to preliminary estimates.

Personal income in March, at $341.4 billion was down some $300 million over the month.* (This compares with a drop of almost $2 billion from January to February.) Disposable personal income (personal income less taxes, etc.) has fallen for two consecutive quarters, about in the same magnitude as in the first two quarters of 1949.* However, on a per capita basis adjusted for price changes, the decline from a year earlier was about 4% this year as against much smaller percentage declines in the two earlier recessions.* Preliminary figures show that disposable personal income dropped from $302.1 billion in the 4th quarter of 1957 (seasonally adjusted annual rate) to $299.3 billion in the 1st quarter of 1958. Personal consumption expenditures also declined from $282.4 billion to $281.0 billion; these decreases caused personal net savings to fall from $19.8 billion to $18.3 billion.

Although final figures are not yet available for major economic groups (business and government) other than consumers, the Council of Economic Advisers estimates that the Gross National Product will be at the seasonally adjusted annual rate of $424.0 billion for the 1st quarter of 1958. It was $432.6 billion for the 4th quarter of 1957 and $429.9 billion for the first quarter of 1957. Government purchases of goods and services will be at an annual rate of about $88 billion this quarter, up $1 billion from the last quarter and up $2.4 billion from the first quarter of 1957.

The Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production (seasonally adjusted) declined again in March to 128 -- 2 points lower than February and 17 points lower than a year

Administratively
Confidential

ago. This is a drop of 12% from last year; in the 1949 and 1954 recessions the maximum decline from the peak was 10%.*

In the weekly indicators of production, steel output has continued to decline in April from 81.7 for the week ended April 5 to 79.9 for the week ended April 19 (1947 to 1949 equal 100). Production was 48.5% of capacity in the week ended April 12.* Automobile production continues to fluctuate widely from week to week; schedules for the 2nd quarter call for about 1 million units, or 1/3 less than a year earlier.*

The seasonally adjusted rate of private expenditures for new construction declined during March (to $48.1 billion from $48.3 billion in February) while public expenditures increased (from $15.0 billion in February to $15.1 billion in March).

Retail sales, after allowing for seasonal factors, declined 1% (about $200 million) in March to $15.9 billion.*

The latest available figures show that exports of US merchandise (including military) declined to $1.345 billion in February from $1.511 billion in January. This is a decline of about 10% compared with a drop of about 8% from December to January.

Total consumer credit outstanding declined $920 million in February to $43.043 billion which compares with a decline of $400 million in February 1957.

An asterisk (*) at the end of a sentence indicates that the sentence is taken from the April 17 issue of "Labor and the Economy" (No. 378). All other data is from the April issue of CEA's "Economic Indicators".

1. Governor Adams
2. General Persons
3. General Goodpaster

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE
April 18, 1958

b

Defense Contracts

Army (Unclassified)

(a) $1,223,094 with Matich Bros.; M. M. Sundt Construction Co.; M. J. Beanba, Inc.; Colton, Calif., for construction of airfield pavement, March AFB, Riverside, Calif. 600 man-months of employment will be involved.

(b) $1,408,526 with General Steel Tank Co., Birmingham, Ala., for 39 Semi-Trailers and one mock-up. Will provide employment for 25 additional persons for 13 months in labor surplus area.

(c) $1,348,434 with W. L. Johnson Construction Co., Columbus, Ohio, for construction of apron access taxiway at Lockbourne AFB. Will employ 80-100 local hire persons for 210 days.

(d) $14,666,487 with Al Johnson Construction Co., Minneapolis, Minn., for construction of lock and dam at Jackson, Ala. Will employ an estimated 230 persons for about 150 weeks.

Navy (Official Use Only)

(a) Bureau of Aeronautics by a $2,161,000 amendment to an existing contract will purchase radar sets from Westinghouse Electric Corp., Baltimore, Md., a labor suprlus area. No significant effect on employment is expected to result.

(b) Bureau of Aeronautics will award a $2,609,000 contract to Loral Electronics Co., New York, N.Y., for navigational computers. In labor surplus area. No significant effect on employment is expected to result.

(c) Aviation Supply Office will award a $3,214,000 contract to Westinghouse Electric Corp., Philadelphia, Penna., for aircraft engine spare parts from Westinghouse, Kansas City, Mo., facility. In labor surplus area. Effect on employment unknown.

(d) Military Petroleum Supply Agency will award a $4,229,000 contract to Texas Co., New York, N.Y., for aviation gas, fuel oil and dessicants from Port Arthur, Texas; Westville, N.J.; or Lawrenceville, Ill., facilities. All are labor surplus areas. Effect on employment unknown.

(e) Bureau of Yards and Docks will award a $1,771,000 contract to Williams Paving Co., Norfolk, Va., for runway extension at Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va. Not in labor surplus area. Effect on employment unknown.

(f) Bureau of Ships will award a $2,726,000 contract to Sangamo Electric Co. for sonar equipments from Springfield and Ordill, Ill., facilities. In labor surplus areas. It is anticipated that additional employees will be required in connection with this contract.

Air Force (Unclassified)

(a) $1,702,819 with Grand Central Aircraft Co., Fresno, Calif., for inspection and repair of 368 T-33 aircraft. Not in labor surplus area.

(b) $1,638,477 with Magnavox Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., for components of AN/APN-59 [redacted] set. In labor surplus area.

(c) Contract was awarded 8 April 1958 to Loselle Construction Co., Wyandotte, Mich., for overlay (strengthening) of Primary Instrument Runway at Kinross AFB, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Cost of this phase of runway project will be $2,445,800.

(d) Contract was awarded to J.C. Harper Construction Co., Winter Park, Fla., on 2 April 1958, for construction of an Operations Facility at Pinecastle AFB, Fla. Total cost of facility will be $1,547,000.

(e) Contract was awarded to Southern Road Builders, Inc., Augusta, Ga., on 3 April 1958, for construction of an apron at Robins AFB, Ga. Total cost of facility will be $2,365,800.

4/17/58

THE WHITE HOUSE

WSAP

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 18, 1958

Defense Contracts

Army (Unclassified)

(a) $40,807,226 with Curtis Wright Corp., South Bend, Ind., for 5,000 2-1/2 ton trucks. Award to be made 21 April. Will enable continued employment of 200 persons now engaged in production of 2-1/2 ton trucks from March 1959-March 1960. In addition, it will enable retention of major subcontractor labor forces in Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Nebraska. South Bend is a substantial labor surplus area.

(b) $1,187,460 with Goodyear Aircraft Corp., Akron, Ohio, for JATO items. Award to be made 22 April. Will provide continued employment of 200 employees for 7 months in labor surplus area.

Navy (Official Use Only)

(a) Bureau of Ordnance will award a $3,150,000 contract to Universal Match Corp., Ferguson, Missouri, for manufacture and test of a missile launcher. It is anticipated that contract award will prevent a layoff in contractor's plant in a labor surplus area.

(b) Bureau of Yards and Docks will award a $1,061,000 contract to Norfolk Dredging Co., Norfolk, Va., for dredging work at Naval Air Facility, Harvey Point, Hertford, N.C. Not in labor surplus area and effect on employment not known.

(c) Bureau of Aeronautics will award a $1,500,000 contract to Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Bedford, Mass., for construction of a flight test facility at Naval Industrial Reserve Aircraft Plant, Bedford, Mass. Not in labor surplus area and no singificant effect on employment is expected to result.

Air Force (Unclassified)

(a) $17,418,352 definitization of previous letter contract with Burroughs Corp., Detroit, Mich., for AN/FST-2 coordinate data transmitting sets, spares, and data (includes $11,158,000 of previous letter contract and $6,260,352 added by present definitization of contract). In labor surplus area.

(b) $1,409,762 increase in contract with Electronics Defense System Division, Western Electric Co., New York, N.Y., for SAGE management services. Not in labor surplus area.

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 351

April 17, 1958

1. Laos.

Defense

...(S)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

State

2. Spain Lifts Embargo on US Motion Pictures. -- Embassy Madrid has learned that the Motion Picture Export Association of America has just negotiated with the Spanish Government the lifting of the three-year-old embargo on the sale and distribution of American motion pictures. Licenses will be issued for 18 films between now and September. (Admin. Conf.)

W. W. - Saulnier

3. Economic Situation. -- Dr. Saulnier reports that three figures became available today which throw some light on how April is shaping up relative to March:

(a) Initial claims for unemployment compensation for the week ending April 12 were about 40,000 below the previous week, but they should have been down about 80,000 on purely "seasonal" grounds. As might be expected from the recent behavior of "initial claims", there was some increase in the total number of persons obtaining unemployment compensation (from 3,507,000 to 3,543,000).

(b) Retail auto sales in the first 10 day period of April were 27% below the same period of last year. This is far from good, but not as bad as March. March auto sales were 32% below last year.

(c) Department store sales for the week ending April 13 were just about even (after correction for an early Easter) with the corresponding week of last year.

~~SECRET~~

We have been counting on April to show a real leveling out. The record so far does not give much support for this expectation, but it does suggest some further abatement in the rate of decline. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Defense Obligations. -- New Defense obligations for major procurement in March were $2.394 billion, a very substantial increase over January ($1.175 billion) and February ($.969 billion). This improvement makes it likely that the original estimate of $9.928 billion will be successfully obligated by June 30, 1958. However the progress is less satisfactory in obligations for construction. The cumulative shortfall in this category is $.433 billion and is increasing rapidly. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Alaskan Oil and Gas Actions. -- (a) Secretary Seaton is expected to approve shortly stipulations governing the leasing for oil development of Federal wildlife lands, designed to provide maximum protection for wildlife values. Interest centers on Alaska's Kenai Moose Range where, following an oil strike by Richfield, most of the major oil companies have been interested in obtaining leases. (b) Secretary Seaton will announce shortly his approval of an order allowing oil and gas leasing on about 20 million acres of public lands in the northern Alaska area covered by Public Land Order 82. About 16,000 acres within the Gubik Gas Field will be offered initially for leasing through competitive bidding; about 4 million acres outside the gas field will then be made available for non-competitive leasing. The action will not affect the 23 million acre Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Income from Dairy Products. -- (a) 1957 cash receipts for marketings of dairy products were at the highest level in history - $4,642 million. (b) The 5-year average (1953-57) cash receipts from marketings was $4,363 million, 5-1/2% greater than the 1948-52 average of $4,135 million. (c) On the average, farmers have received $228 million more per year from dairy products during this Administration than in the last 5 years of the previous Administration. (Admin. Conf.)

1958 (2)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
13.	Staff Notes No. 350 (2 pgs)	4/16/58 12/21/81 L	A
14.	Staff Notes No. 349 (2 pgs)	4/14/58	A
15.	Staff Notes No. 348 (2 pgs)	4/12/58	A
16.	Staff Notes No. 347 (2 pgs)	4/11/58	A
17.	Staff Notes No. 346 (2 pgs)	4/10/58	A
18.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	4/10/58	A
19.	Staff Notes No. 345 (2 pgs)	4/9/58	A
20.	Staff Notes No. 344 (2 pgs)	4/8/58	A
21.	Staff Notes No. 343 (2 pgs)	4/7/58	A-RD
22.	Staff Notes No. 342 (3 pgs)	4/4/58	A
23.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	4/3/58	A-RD
24.	Staff Notes No. 341 (2 pgs)	4/3/58	A
25.	Staff Notes No. 340 (2 pgs)	4/2/58	A
26.	Staff Notes No. 339 (2 pgs)	4/1/58	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

Box 32
Folder: Toner Notes April 1958 (2)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

1. Governor Adams

2. General Persons

3. General Goodpaster

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 17, 1958

General Goodpaster:

Labor expects to release these figures for the Saturday morning papers.

A. P. T. ajb

Administratively Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 17, 1958

From Labor:

Unemployment. Preliminary data for the week ended April 12 indicates a sizable decline in initial claims and a slight rise in insured unemployment.

Insured unemployment at 3,314,300 in the week ended April 5 was up 37,800 from the preceding week, with 29 States reporting increases. This is the first time that insured unemployment has topped 3.3 million since the inception of the program. The rate of insured unemployment edged up to 8.0 percent from the 7.9 percent in the previous week. In the comparable week a year ago when insured unemployment amounted to 1,494,300 the rate was 3.7 percent.

The largest increases in insured unemployment were reported by New York (up 15,300) and Michigan (up 14,300). Most of the increases in New York occurred in New York City where seasonal curtailments in needle trades lines were mainly responsible. In Michigan, the increase was attributed to further employment reductions in auto and auto supplier plants. The only other increase of more than 5,000 was in California where insured unemployment rose 5,600, largely because of joblessness among auto and construction workers. Construction activities in California were affected by floods and unusually severe weather.

The only large decline in insured unemployment was a drop of 5,400 in Washington caused in part by some seasonal improvements in outdoor activities and in part to claimants exhausting their benefit rights.

Thirty States reported declines in initial claims during the week ended April 12, with the volume, nationally, dropping

Administratively Confidential

Administratively
Confidential

by 40,000 to 461,800. The decline in the current week reflected a tapering off of auto layoffs in some States and a reduction in the number of workers filing claims because of the availability of a new quarter's wage credits. Indiana, Ohio, and Tennessee, however, reported an increase in auto layoffs.

The number of claimants exhausting their unemployment insurance benefits in the eight large States which report such data weekly showed an increase of 2,100 to 24,400.

More complete details on this week's developments will appear in the weekly Unemployment Insurance Claims release.

Administratively
Confidential

1. Governor Adams

2. General Persons

3. General Goodpaster

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

b

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 17, 1958

From Defense:

USAF Maintenance Dock Program. -- The Air Force maintenance dock program for FY 1958 amounts to about $37 million and will result in some 108 aircraft maintenance docks at 33 Air Force Bases. Letter contracts have already been signed (for northern bases where the outside construction season is limited) with Luria Engineering Co., New York, and Farm-Rite Implement Co., Chicago. The bases involved in these first contracts, which commit over $6.5 million, are Bunker Hill AFB, Indiana; Dow AFB, Maine; Griffiss AFB, New York; Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota; Malmstrom AFB, Montana; Minot AFB, North Dakota; and Offutt AFB, Nebraska. Additional contracts will be awarded soon for fabrication and erection of maintenance docks at other bases.

Administratively Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 17, 1958

Progress Report on Defense Obligations (from John Hamlin). -- New Defense obligations for major procurement in March were $2,394 million, a very substantial increase over January ($1,175 million) and February ($969 million).

This accomplishment indicates that the constructive effect on the economy of accelerated Defense procurement (in this category) is now being substantially realized at close to the estimated rate. Since Defense major procurement was estimated for the second half of this fiscal year at an average of $1,654 million per month, this was a very large part of the stimulative effort which the Government could make. The shortfall in new obligations for January and February was $1,031 million, of which about half is explained by the net increase in the unobligated balances of outstanding letter contracts.

The improved performance in March represented in part ($400 million) the conversion of letter contracts into regular contracts. Excluding this $400 million, new obligations in March exceeded the March estimate by $300 million, representing a partial catching up of the earlier shortfalls.

Obligations for the third quarter totalled $4,538 million and the three month shortfall was cut to $330 million. An increase in letter contract unobligated balances of $100 million still remains, and allowance for this factor cuts the real shortfall in major procurement to $230 million, or 5% of the $4,868 million originally estimated.

This improved progress in the rate of new obligations for major procurement makes it appear very likely that the original estimate of $9,928 million for this category will be successfully obligated by June 30, 1958.

The progress in obligating construction is less satisfactory. In March the military obligated $156 million compared to a $248 million estimate. The cumulative three month shortfall in this category is $433 million (58%) and increasing rapidly.

It is now virtually certain that the military will be unable to obligate the $1,799 million estimated for the second half of

Administratively Confidential

1958. The Defense Comptroller now places the probable shortfall in construction obligations between $300 and $400 million, but the trends suggest it might be a half billion or more.

The revised statistics on new obligations for major procurement and construction for FY 1958 are shown by the attached table.

DEFENSE OBLIGATIONS

	Major procurement		Construction *	
	Actual	Est.	Actual	Est.
July	295		41	
August	626		25	
September	1, 228		41	
October	633		48	
November	1, 232		35	
December	2, 022		41	
Cum. July-Dec.	6, 036		230 **	
January	1, 175	1; 758	85	263
February	969	1, 417	73	236
March	2, 394	1, 693	156	248
April		1, 436		333
May		1, 648		338
June		1, 974		381
Cum. Jan. -June		9, 928 **		1, 799**
Total FY 58		15, 964		2, 030

* Exclusive of Reserve Forces construction estimated at $30 million dollars for the year.

** Some discrepancy in totals results from rounding.

SECRET

02

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 350

April 16, 1958

1. Collectivization in the Bloc. -- Embassy Moscow believes that a recent article in a Soviet publication is a call to some of the satellites to take the risks involved in a stepped-up campaign of collectivization. The article's implication that the satellites should be ready to deal with violent peasant reactions suggests that one purpose of Krushchev's visit to Hungary may have been to remind the bloc peoples of the possibility of Soviet intervention if they should resist tougher measures by their governments. The recent departure of a Soviet Communist Party agricultural delegation to advise the Czechs may mean that a collectivization campaign is imminent there. (C)

2. Arab Union Facing Financial Problems. -- Embassy Baghdad has agreed in discussions with the British Embassy that our two countries should do their utmost to help assure the success of the Union, and that assistance in political, military and economic fields will be required. The Union probably will find itself in acute financial difficulty in the future since US aid for Jordan will remain essentially unchanged, the Saudi Arabian subsidy will be terminated, and most of the oil revenues will continue to be allocated for development in Iraq, which cannot afford both the Union and the present development program without outside help. Since there is virtually no basic Union economic planning, as well as a general reluctance to face the economic consequences of the Union, our Embassy suggests that the U.S and British Governments should begin now to consider all possible avenues of assistance. For the immediate situation, the Embassy recommends an encouraging US response to Iraq's requests for fighter aircraft and aid for propaganda and youth camp purposes. (S)

3. VOA Transmitter on Cypress. -- USIA reports that the British have agreed in principle to American construction

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR 81-179 #7
By DJH Date 12/14/81

SECRET

of a VOA transmitter on the island of Cyprus, to provide improved VOA coverage of the Middle East. Known as Project Delta, the installation would broadcast on a medium wave length with 500 kilowatts of power, with provision for expansion to 1000 KW. The British are studying technical factors which may affect local broadcasting, and a favorable decision is in prospect. (S)

4. Galindez-Murphy Investigation. -- We are informing Generalissimo Trujillo that we still want to question Dominican citizen Espaillat in connection with the Galindez-Murphy cases. Since Espaillat has reportedly discussed his knowledge of Galindez' disappearance with an American attorney who will publicly disclose Espaillat's version of the facts, it appears unlikely that he would depart from this version under any interrogation except before a grand jury in the US. We will examine this forthcoming public report carefully with reference to Espaillat to see whether further action is desirable prior to the expiration of the grand jury in June. (C)

5. New Tax Liabilities of the Government. -- Budget points out that two recent Supreme Court decisions have seriously affected the Federal Government's traditional immunity from state and local taxation: One decision held that the use of Federal real property by a leaseholder or contractor was subject to state and local taxation and, therefore, ultimately, a tax liability of the Federal Government. A second decision declared personal property subject to the same tax liability. Estimates of the potential cost-effect of these decisions to the Federal Government, without counting retroactive liability, run to half a billion dollars annually, mainly in the Defense and Atomic Energy Commission areas. In addition, the decisions could be harmful to the Administration's program to foster cooperative relations with state and local governments. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Wholesale Prices. -- Labor will announce on Friday that wholesale prices advanced 0.6% to 119.7% of their 1947-49 level between mid-February and mid-March 1958. Higher prices for farm products and processed foods were almost entirely responsible for the rise. The index for all commodities other than farm products and foods remained unchanged at the previous month's level. (Admin. Conf.)

1. Governor Adams
2. General Persons
3. General Goodpaster

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 16, 1958

Defense Contracts

(1) Army Contracts: (a) $1,155,498 with Texas Gulf Construction Co., Galveston, Texas, for construction of a sea wall extension. Will provide employment for 40 persons a months for 18 months in a labor surplus area. (b) $1,498,139 with Aerophysics Development Corp., Goleda, California, for Dart missile R&D. Will retain 240 persons through 30 September 1958 in a labor surplus area. (c) $4.5 million with Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Waltham, Massachusetts, for Plato missile R&D. Will provide employment for 95 persons for 9 months in a labor surplus area. (d) $10,831,030 with Burroughs Corp., Detroit, Michigan, for 717 each electronic equipments and proportionate supporting maintenance spare part kits. Impact on employment in Detroit area (a substantial labor surplus area) will approximate utilization of 483,360 man hours (60,420 8-hour days) over and above current operations in this plant. (e) $1,014,727 with George L. Cousins Contracting Co., St. Louis, Missouri for construction of 2,350 feet of flood wall and 2 closure structures at Cape Girardeau, Mo. Will employ about 50 persons for 600 calendar days - 70% local hire. (f) $1,415,285 with J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., New York, N.Y., for 1,888,334 sq. yards of cotton cloth. Will enable contractor to effect continuous employment of his present personnel at Appleton Co., Anserson, South Carolina; Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S.C.; Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Whitaire, S.C.; and Delta Finishing Co., Wallace, S.C.

(g) $1, 325, 855 with Allen N. Campbell Co., Tyler, Texas, for construction of guided missile assembly facility at Holloman AFB, New Mexico. Will provide employment for 100 persons for about one year - 75% local hire.

(h) $1, 011, 679 with Endicott Johnson Corp., Endicott, N. Y., for 156, 244 pairs of leather combat boots. No impact on employment. Not in labor surplus area. (U)

2. Navy Contracts (Official Use Only)

(a) Navy's Aviation Supply Office will award a contract to United Aircraft Corp., Pratt & Whitney Division, East Hartford, Conn., for aircraft engine spare parts in approximate amount of $1, 029, 000. Not a labor surplus area and effect on employment in locality is unknown.

(b) Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics by amendment to an existing contract will purchase 9 Model YAO-1 airplanes from Grumman Aircraft Engineering Co., Bethpage, Long Island, N.Y. Procurement will total about $14, 530, 000. New York, N.Y., is in a Group C labor surplus area (3.0 - 5.9% of total labor force is unemployed). No significant effect on employment in that locality is expected to result from placement of this contract.

3. Air Force Contracts (Unclassified)

(a) A 700-unit Title VIII family housing project (Capehart) at Altus AFB, Oklahoma, was closed on 8 April 1958 in contract amount of $10, 137, 705, to Southeastern Inc., James L. Wells, C. G. Wells, and Paul E. Baker (a Joint Venture), Tulsa, Okla. Construction will start 12 April 1958.

(b) $5, 208, 106 with Specialized Propulsion and Control Equipment Corp., Garland, Texas, for erection of aircraft maintenance docks servicing B-52 and KC-135 aircraft. Not in labor surplus area. 50% or more or work will be done in Garland, Texas, area.

(c) $1, 000, 715 with Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, for spare aircraft tires for B-52 and B-47 aircraft. Not in labor surplus area.

(d) $1, 122, 013 with Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, for spare aircraft tires for B-52 and B-47 aircraft. Not in labor surplus area.

(e) $1,364,611 with U. S. Rubber Co., Detroit, Michigan, for spare aircraft tires to be manufactured in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, for B-52 and B-47 aircraft. Not in a labor surplus area. (f) $1,290,056 with Hallicrafters Co., Chicago, Illinois, for electronics equipment. Not in a labor surplus area. (g) $1 million with Hughes Aircraft Co., Culver City, California, for essential repair and/or modification of about 1900 fire control equipments. Not in a labor surplus area. (h) $1,308,000 with Hughes Aircraft Co., Culver City, California, for essential repair and/or modification of electronics equipment. Not in a labor surplus area. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 349

April 14, 1958

State 1. Egypt

... (C)

State 2. Japan-USSR

... (C)

Defense 3. SEATO

... (C)

Defense **4. Air Reserve Technician Plan. -- Air Force has developed this plan in order to obtain fuller manning of reserve flying units, place training responsibility in the hands of reservists, and provide a hard core of skilled reservists available for immediate mobilization. Implementation of the plan, underway since July, will establish 4621 fulltime positions for qualified civilians who join the local reserve flying units at some 35 locations throughout the US, and will release active military personnel for other assignments. Upon learning that some**

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

CONFIDENTIAL

reductions-in-force had been ordered at bases where the Air Reserve Technician Plan is to be implemented, Air Force has directed that these reductions be deferred pending review, even though they were caused by program changes other than the Plan. (U)

5. ROTC Training

Defense

... (C)

6. Social Security Payments. -- HEW reports that total social security payments in February amounted to $1,850 million, an increase of $16 million over January and of $363 million over February 1957, when unemployment was only three-fifths as large. Beneficiaries of Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance totalled 11,322,000, an increase of 117,000 in February due in part to new groups covered for the first time under the 1956 Amendments. (U)

HEW

7. Housing Starts. -- Labor will announce tomorrow afternoon that non-farm housing starts rose seasonally in March to 79,000, up 14,000 from an unusually low February. Private housing starts rose to 75,100 for an annually adjusted rate of 880,000 compared with an actual 992,800 private starts last year. For the first quarter of 1958 there were 213,000 public and private non-farm starts, which compares with 217,000 during the same period last year. (Admin. Conf.)

Labor

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Note: Carbon No. 1 retd Exec Sec'y 4/24/58 destroyed 4/25/58
Carbon No 3 " " Goodpaster 5/5/58 destroyed

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/16/60

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 348

April 12, 1958

1. EURATOM

State

...(C)

2. Soybean Exports to Japan. -- Agriculture points out that soybeans are the fifth largest US crop and expanding rapidly. A third of the market depends on exports. Since Japan is our largest soybean customer overseas, Agriculture was greatly concerned when that country sought to divert a part of its soybean purchases to Red China. Secretary Benson credits Ambassador MacArthur's timely representations to Prime Minister Kishi with preventing discrimination against purchase of this commodity from the US. (Admin. Conf.)

Agriculture

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

3. NAC Financing. -- The National Advisory Council has concurred in: (a) A $3 million Eximbank credit to a Mexican firm for expanding sugar production facilities. (b) A $3.2 million DLF loan, repayable in local currency, for railway modernization in Taiwan. (c) A $1 million ICA loan of PL 480 Indian rupees to Libya for procurement of Indian consumer

Treasury

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

X

CONFIDENTIAL

goods to be resold in Libya. The proceeds in Libyan pounds will go to augment the capital of the Agricultural Credit Bank of Libya. (d) A $5 million DLF loan to Honduras for highway construction. (Admin. Conf.)

VA

4. Medical Research and the VA. -- Among the areas in which medical research has made significant progress are mental illness and tuberculosis. The use of tranquilizing drugs has sharply increased the discharge rate of psychoneurotic patients (from 28,000 discharges in 1953 before these drugs came into use to 40,000 in 1956). Similar progress has been brought about in the treatment of tuberculosis through the application of research. (U)

5. Radar

Defense

... (C)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Note: Carbon No. 1 retd by D. D. E. 4/24/58 & destroyed 4/25/58.
" No. 3 " " Good paster & destroyed 5/5/58

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/6/60

CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

b

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 12, 1958

From Defense:

Army Contracts. -- (a) The following contracts to manufacturers of leather combat boots will effect continuity of employment and production: (1) $1.69 million with Sportwelt Shoe Co., Nashua, N.H., for 270,000 pairs to be made at Newport, N.H.; (2) $2.16 million with Georgia Shoe Manufacturing Co., Flowery Branch, Ga., for 333,528 pairs; (3) $4.05 million with General Shoe Corp., Nashville, Tenn., for 650,000 pairs; (4) $2.84 million with Newport Shoe Manufacturing Co., Newport, N.H., for 450,000 pairs.

(b) $3.37 million with McKenzie Construction Co., San Antonio, Texas, for a 500 bed addition to Lackland AFB Hospital, San Antonio, Texas. Will provide employment for an average of 100 persons per month for 2 years.

(c) $1.75 million with Comell Aeronautical Laboratories, Inc., Buffalo, N.Y., for R&D on La Crosse missile program. Will retain about 25 persons through September 1958 in a surplus labor area.

(d) $1.32 million with Oberg Construction Corp., Inglewood, Calif., for construction of 2.88 miles of reinforced concrete channel in San Dimas Wash, Los Angeles County Drainage District. Will provide 700 man-months of employment.

(e) $2.53 million with H.B. Zachry Co., San Antonio, Texas, for construction at Reese AFB, Lubbock, Texas. Will provide employment for about 150 persons for 455 days. (U)

Navy Contracts. -- Navy's Aviation Supply Office will award contracts for pilots' protective flying helmets to General Textile Mills, Inc., of New York, for about $1.25 million, (contract to be performed at Carbondale, Pa., a labor surplus area) and to Safety Appliance Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., (a labor surplus area) for about $1.64 million. (Admin. Conf.)

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 12, 1958

From Agriculture:

Farmers and the Recession. -- Agriculture has not been significantly affected by the current recession. Sales at retail food stores are showing substantial increases over a year ago (8% in February) and retail food prices are up about 5%. Prices received by farmers in mid-March were up 4% over February, and 11% over a year ago, for a five year high. Even with prices paid also at a record high, the parity ratio was 87 compared with 83 in February and 81 in March 1957.

Most of the improvement in prices received over the past year was centered in hogs (+ 21%), beef cattle (+ 36%), eggs (+ 33%), commercial vegetables (+ 57%), and potatoes (+ 144%). Prices of wheat, cotton, corn and other feed grains, and oil bearing crops were lower.

The relatively mild decline in consumer income (about 1-1/2% over the past 6 months) has had little effect on food demand. This was also true of the small increases in income in recent years, and the Agriculture Department does not expect a change unless consumer income should fall significantly. Also, the 4 million persons paying off their automobile debts this year may be adding flexibility for the food budget.

Administratively
Confidential

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 347

April 11, 1958

State

1. Rumania and Uruguay. -- On March 20 Uruguay and Rumania signed a three-year Treaty of Commerce and Navigation as well as Trade and Payments Agreements. The treaty contains a most-favored-nation clause and permits goods to be resold to third countries if mutually agreeable. The one year Payments Agreement calls for a reciprocal credit of $1.5 million. Embassy Montevideo expects that Uruguay will obtain part of her petroleum needs from Rumania provided that Uruguayan goods are purchased in return, and that the refining and transportation problems can be solved. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Pakistan

ICA

,, (C)

HEW

3. Federally Affected Schools. -- HEW reports that, following the recent $56.9 million supplemental appropriation for school construction in federally affected areas, the Office of Education has approved applications from about 150 school districts, for which about $27 million has been reserved. Most of the supplemental funds will probably be obligated by the end of the fourth quarter, and in three to six months should be making some small impact on the economy. The Government pays an initial 10% to enable the school districts to complete plans and advertise for bids, and an additional 50% of the Federal share when the contract is signed. This accelerated project is in keeping with the recent Presidential directive to expedite such activities. (Admin. Conf.)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

4. Civil Defense. -- Governor Hoegh reports that effective civil defense briefings and conferences have been arranged with key officials of 30 States since November and that the other States will have similar sessions within 60 days. A new wallet-size CD Preparedness Card which he mentioned two weeks ago on network television has already drawn over 11 million requests, which have been filled. The card explains the warning signals, and urges familiarity with: the community's plan for emergency action, protection from fallout, first aid and home preparedness, and the use of CONELRAD. (U)

5. Military Skills. -- Military requirements for high quality manpower are still growing in view of the complexity of equipment and the exigencies of an atomic battleground. The more technical occupational groups will have increased from 34% of the total enlisted jobs at the end of World War II to 47% by the end of FY 1959. The first-term reenlistment rates have continued to be lowest in most technical skills and highest in the non-technical. This inverse relationship, which was highlighted in the Cordiner report, persists in all three services. In addition to the legislation now pending, Defense is attempting to correct the skill imbalance through special training, reclassification, and selective reenlistment. (Admin. Conf.)

6. California Flood Control. -- Interior reports that the water storage and distribution facilities of the Central Valley Reclamation Project have proved effective in controlling floods during the California emergency situation; the peak outflow from the major storage reservoirs was held back to well below flood maximums. (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

1. Governer Adams
2. General Persons WTB
3. General Goodpaster

Administratively Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 11, 1958

From Defense:

Washington Area Programming. During the fourth quarter of FY 1961 all fixed-wing military aircraft flying from National Airport and Bolling AFB will move to Andrews AFB, and all those flying from Anacostia NAS (145 aircraft) will move to Andrews. Simultaneous organizational adjustments will inactivate 3 units at Bolling and 2 at National Airport, while one unit will be activated at Andrews. Beginning in the third quarter of FY 1961, inactivations and reduced flying at Bolling will provide space to which 10 units (574 personnel including 32 civilians) will be moved from Fort Myer's South Post. Also tentative plans are being developed for some additional moves from Tempo buildings to Bolling AFB.

Administratively Confidential

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 11, 1958

From Labor:

Labor and the Economy. -- (a) Both weekly and hourly earnings of factory workers remained unchanged in March from the February figures of $80.85 and $2.10 respectively. (b) New car sales at retail in March averaged about 14,000 per selling day, or 4% more than February. Although this February-to-March increase was about the same as in the past two years, the level of sales is about 1/3 less than in March of 1957 and 1956. Assemblies of new cars in the past five weeks have averaged about 82,000--roughly equal to the current rate of sales--but with sharp week-to-week fluctuations.

Administratively
Confidential

SECRET

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 346

April 10, 1958

1. NATO

State

... (S)

2. Possible Japanese Technical Aid to the UAR. -- Several Japanese firms have recently sent technical experts to Egypt to investigate various industrial projects for which Nasser has requested Japanese assistance. Embassy Tokyo believes that if this assistance can be confined to purely technical aid and furnishing equipment on deferred payments, there should be little opposition by the Japanese Government. Nasser has suggested a $50 million development loan from Japan but our Embassy believes such a loan is unlikely. (Admin. Conf.)

State

3. Saline Water Conversion. -- Interior has legislation before Congress to authorize a demonstration plant for conversion of 200,000 gallons daily of sea water into drinking water on St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands. The plant would be financed by a $2 million loan from Treasury, repayable with interest. (U)

Interior

4. Personal Income. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that total personal income in March was about the same as in February, rounding to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of

Commerce

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

SECRET

$341-1/2 billion. Within this total, wage and salary disbursements were down by $1 billion, mostly as a result of declines in durable-goods manufacturing. On the other hand, Government transfer payments--unemployment benefits and old-age and survivors' insurance payments--rose by more than $1/2 billion, and agricultural income increased as the result of higher prices received by farmers. Old-age benefits were received for the first time last month by certain groups of self-employed farm and professional persons newly covered by 1956 amendments to the Social Security law. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Farm Income. -- Agriculture reports that a substantial gain in farm income seems likely this year. Cash receipts in the first quarter were almost 7% more in 1958 than in 1957, due in part to delayed marketings last fall and the year-end accumulation of crop inventories. Preliminary estimates place farmers realized net income for the first quarter of 1958 at $13 billion compared with $11.7 billion a year ago. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Foreign Scientific Data. -- The Director of the NSF chairs a panel of the Science Advisory Committee which is studying the Government's role in a national scientific information program, involving publications, data centers, information research, and foreign science information. Of particular importance is the acquisition, translation and distribution of Soviet science literature. More than 12 US agencies now collect and translate or abstract specialized Soviet publications. The primary points of coordination for foreign science information are the NSF, the Library of Congress, and Commerce's Office of Technical Services. Subject to appropriations, Commerce hopes to develop the Office's new Foreign Technical Information Center into a national clearing house for foreign research information. (Admin. Conf.)

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry B-18 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 9, 1958

Unemployment, -- On Friday Labor will announce a sharp rise in initial claims for the week ended April 5 (up by 79,900 to 501,800, with 36 States reporting increases), but virtually no change in insured unemployment.

Insured unemployment in the week ended March 29 was approximately 3,276,500, or 2,400 less than in the previous week, making this the fifth successive week of little or almost no change in this category.

As usual for this time of year, a large part of the rise in initial claims was non-economic in character, resulting from claims filed because of the availability of a new quarter's wage credits in most States.

Administratively
Confidential

Administratively
Confidential

Data for the week ended April 5 indicated a sharp rise in initial claims but virtually no change in insured unemployment.

Insured unemployment in the week ended March 29 was approximately 3, 276, 500, 2, 400 less than in the previous week. This is the fifth successive week in which insured unemployment has shown little or almost no change. The rate of insured unemployment remained at 7.9 percent. In the comparable week last year the rate was 3.8 percent.

Twenty-nine States reported declines in insured unemployment during the week but all of the reductions were relatively minor. The largest decrease, 5, 900 in New York, was attributed primarily to rehirings in outdoor activities in the upstate areas. Only three States reported a rise in insured unemployment of 7, 000 or more --California (7, 600), Michigan (7, 200), and Pennsylvania (7, 100).

Initial claims during the week ended April 5 rose by 79, 900 to 501, 800, with 36 States reporting increases. As usual for this time of year, a large part of the rise was non-economic in character, resulting from claims filed because of the availability of a new quarter's wage credits in most States. In the comparable weeks of 1957 and 1956, initial claims rose by 48, 000 and 70, 000, respectively. The largest State increase in the current week, however, was due to economic factors and was reported by Michigan (21, 900) as resulting mainly from layoffs in the auto industry. Further cutbacks in electrical machinery and in primary and fabricated metals and temporary layoffs in apparel contributed to Pennsylvania's rise of 11, 300. The only other substantial increase--8, 600 in New York--was attributed in part to seasonal layoffs of needle trades workers in New York City.

The number of claimants exhausting their benefits in the eight large States reporting such data weekly showed little change during the first week of April, edging down 400 to 20, 900.

Administratively
Confidential

SECRET

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 345

April 9, 1958

1. Disarmament

USIA

... (C)

2. Czechoslavakia

USIA

... (C)

3. Pan-African Conference

State

... (S)

4. Spain

Defense

SECRET

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

~~SECRET~~

(4. cont.)

... (C)

5. Army Activities

Defense

... (C)

6.] Anti-Recession Campaign. -- James Lambie reports that the Advertising Council will announce to the press tomorrow a nation-wide, all-media campaign to create confidence in the future of the economy. (In the 1953-54 recession the Council conducted a similar program which Arthur Burns has credited with helping to halt the slide.) At a meeting in New York on Friday some 70 top businessmen will be urged to support this campaign. At the Advertising Council's 14th Annual Washington Conference on May 6 some 200 business and communications leaders will hear panel discussions on national security, science, and the domestic economy. Dr. Hauge, Dr. Saulnier, Chairman Martin, and Secretary Scribner are scheduled to participate in the domestic economy session. It is expected that the President will greet the group briefly. (Admin. Conf.)

W. W. — Lambie

c.c. To Lambie 4/4/

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Note: Carbon No. 1 retained by W. W. 4/24/58 + destroyed
Carbon No 3 " " Goodpaster + destroyed 5/5/58.

Copy # 2 destroyed 12/6/60

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 344

April 8, 1958

1. Aircraft

Defense

... (C)

2. Radio Propagation Study. -- Commerce has notified the House Appropriations Committee of a major new program, now under discussion with Defense, designed to acquire precise information about the radio propagation characteristics of the troposphere which is needed by Defense for fully effective communication and contact with missiles. The program, which would be carried out by the Bureau of Standards' Central Radio Propagation Laboratories, calls for radio observation stations along the Cape Canaveral test range at a cost of about $2.5 million, with three-year operating costs estimated at $1.7 million. The program would be financed by transfers of funds from Defense to the Bureau of Standards. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

3. Army Utilization of Scientific Personnel. -- Army is planning a public information campaign which will give examples of scientific achievements, emphasize its programs involving scientific personnel, and stress the measures taken to insure that the time which such personnel spend on routine tasks is scheduled so as not to interfere with priority research. (U)

Defense

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

4. New VA Hospitals. -- The VA's new 1,000 bed neuropsychiatric hospital at Topeka, Kansas, will replace the old Winter General Hospital this summer; and construction of another 1,000 bed NP hospital has been started in Palo Alto, California. These badly needed hospitals, costing some $20 million each, will help the VA to treat the 60,000 veteran

VA

~~SECRET~~

patients with neuropsychiatric disabilities who constitute one-half the total patient load in VA hospitals. (U)

ICA 5. Burma

... (S)

State 6. Turkey

... (S)

7. Soviet Propaganda on Tests. -- Soviet comment on the nuclear tests issue remains heavy, and was exceeded in the post-Stalin period only by treatment of the 20th Party Congress, the Moscow Youth Festival, and the 1955 Supreme Soviet session. The comment concentrates on the US reaction and on refuting official US statements on the clean bomb and on the completion of the recent Soviet series of tests. Both TASS and the home service carried the Khrushchev message to Macmillan (similar to the one to President Eisenhower) and highlighted the UK public "clamor" for test cessation. TASS reported that leading New York papers front-paged Khrushchev's letter to the President, and quoted from many US papers to show the significance of the Soviet decision to halt tests and reveal American demands for positive reaction to it. (Admin. Conf.)

OCB

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

(note: Carbon No. 1 ret'd Exp'd & destroyed 4/15/58)
Carbon No 3 " " Goodpaster + destroyed 5/5/58

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/15/60

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 21 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 4, 1958

From State:

Foreign Implications of the US Recession. -- There has not yet been a serious impact on the overall US balance of payments. Imports and US spending abroad have remained stable, although US exports have fallen off as Western Europe's investment boom and industrial production have leveled off. However, the current US economic recession is serious for some other countries because it coincides with the end of a prolonged period of economic expansion in the industrial countries of the free world, thus contrasting with the 1953-54 recession. Serious price declines, particularly ~~from~~ affecting Latin America, are creating a major economic problem. The vulnerability of many foreign countries is further increased by their inadequate financial reserves. If, as expected, the decline in US business activity ends in the second quarter, economic difficulties abroad will be limited to a number of primary producers. If, however, there is no economic recovery in the US in 1958, the economic situation of most free world countries could deteriorate seriously.

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE

Administratively Confidential

April 4, 1958

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

From Dr. Saulnier:

Among the weekly indicators of production, the figures on scheduled steel production were down for the week ended the 29th of March and down again in the week ended April 5. There have been some indications already that scheduled production for the week ending April 12 will be further reduced, despite the fact that one hears increasingly of situations in which steel inventories are at a very low level. Freight car loadings were off a very small amount in the week ended the 22nd. In general, these indices of production showed further declines in the second half of March. Initial claims for unemployment compensation increased in the week ended March 29. The number of initial claims rose from 405,000 in the week ended the 22nd to 422,000 in the week ended the 29th. It may well be that this increase reflects the declines in production in the second half of March alluded to above. The March unemployment figures are based on a sample survey which is made during the week in which the 12th of March falls and, accordingly, are not inconsistent with a small rise in initial claims during the second half of March.

We now have the March figure for average weekly hours in manufacturing industries. It turns out to be unchanged from February at 38.4 hours per week, after correction for seasonal changes. This figure has been dropping pretty steadily. The apparent stabilization in March is welcome information.

Department store sales have been running behind last year, though these figures have to be adjusted for the fact that Easter comes earlier this year than last year. After making such an adjustment, as best one can, sales for the weeks ending March 16, 23 and 30 have been 3, 10 and 5%, respectively, lower than last year. This is not good news, but the deficiency below last year is, on the whole, less than was characteristic of February.

A rather long list of changes in regulations affecting Government guarantee and insurance of loans was announced this morning. Most of these changes were made to give effect to the recently-signed Housing Bill. However, the elimination of the 2% downpayment requirement on GI home loans (discussed early this week with the President) is an administrative action taken independently of the new housing legislation.

Administratively Confidential

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 4, 1958

From Labor:

Installment Credit. Extensions of new installment credit ($3.2 billion) dropped below repayment ($3.4 billion) in February for the first time since May, 1954. The total consumer credit outstanding dropped $900 million in February -- an unusually large reduction for the month -- to a total of $43.0 billion.

Administratively
Confidential

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 342

April 4, 1958

1. USSR-Germany

State

... (C)

2. Moscow Trade Fair

State

... (C)

3. Khrushchev

USIA

... (C)

4. West Indies.

ICA

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(4. cont.)

... (C)

5. South Atlantic Force

Defense

... (C)

6. DEW Line

Defense

... (C)

Labor

7. Labor Recruiting. -- Secretary Mitchell will announce (for release in Sunday's papers) that an intensive farm labor recruitment drive will be conducted this year to provide jobs for unemployed domestic workers and curtail the use of foreign labor in agriculture in areas where domestic workers can be recruited. (Admin. Conf.)

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Agriculture

8. Export Programs. -- In furtherance of the President's announcement (in the March 31 veto message) of an export program for cotton, corn and other feed grains similar to that for wheat, Agriculture will meet with representatives

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

of the grain trade on Monday, April 7 to discuss: inventory management, methods of establishing the subsidy rate with particular emphasis on the bid basis, effective date of the program, and credit sales, barter and other disposition. Agriculture is considering a beginning date of May 1 for corn and July 1 for other feed grains. The Department proposes to make an exception for credit sales, barter, and emergency problems which may arise under inventory management. Feed grains disposed of under such programs will be furnished directly from CCC stocks. Agriculture anticipates that the cotton program will become effective August 1, 1958. Under present law there is no question regarding the legal status of this program. However, the report accompanying Agriculture's appropriation indicates a desire that the Department use a sales program which includes sales from CCC stocks, or in effect, two systems. Agriculture is trying to get this changed in the Senate. (Admin. Conf.)

CONFIDENTIAL

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 23 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 3, 1958

From Labor:

Unemployment. -- Claims for the week ended March 29 indicate a small rise in new unemployment while insured unemployment remained almost unchanged for the fourth successive week.

Insured unemployment at 3,278,900 during the week ended March 22 was 14,700 above the preceding week's level, with 26 States reporting increases. While the change was not statistically significant, it was large enough to push the rate back up to 7.9 percent during the week.

Since the third week in February, insured unemployment has remained within a range of 20,000. During the same period a year earlier, the volume dropped by about 140,000. Compared to the same week in 1957, the current level of insured unemployment is up by 110 percent.

Initial claims during the week ended March 29 rose by 17,400 to 421,900 with 21 States reporting increases. The largest rise--5,900 in Pennsylvania--was attributed to layoffs in the primary metal, construction, and apparel industries. Increases of 5,400 in Maine and 2,700 in New Hampshire were attributed in part to the start of new benefit years.

As in recent weeks, the auto, primary metal, lumbering, furniture, and apparel industries contributed substantially to the current volumes of new and insured unemployment.

The number of claimants exhausting their benefit rights in the eight large States reporting such data weekly showed a small rise in the week ended March 29. Exhaustions in these States during the 4 weeks ending in March totaled 80,000 compared with 62,400 in the 4 weeks in February. On this basis, it is estimated that exhaustions for the Nation will approximate 190,000 in March. (Admin. Conf.)

Administratively
Confidential

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 3, 1958

From Commerce:

General. -- The basic trend in overall business activity during the first quarter continued downward. Contrary to normal seasonal patterns, there was no pickup in output of steel or in production and sales of passenger cars in March this year.

Inventories. -- Total non-agricultural inventories--retail ($24 billion) wholesale ($12.4 billion) and manufacturing ($52.8 billion) --were valued at $89.2 billion at the end of February, a seasonally adjusted decline of $700 million during the month. Two-thirds of this decline occurred in manufacturers' inventories.

Automobile Production. -- This was cut back further in March, due mostly to lagging retail sales of new passenger cars. Assemblies of passenger cars and trucks averaged 106,000 per week as compared to 117,000 in February. Total assemblies for the first quarter of 1958 were close to 1.5 million, as compared with 1.7 million in the previous quarter and 2.1 million in the same quarter a year ago.

Steel Output has been edging downward in recent weeks after holding relatively steady in February and early March. Lack of orders, including those from the auto and machinery industries, has brought the weekly operating rate down to 48 percent of rated capacity from 54 percent in mid-March. For the first three months of 1958, the industry turned out 18.8 million tons of steel ingots, one-fourth below the October-December 1957 tonnage and nearly two-fifths under that of the first quarter of 1957.

Administratively
Confidential

~~TOP SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 341

April 3, 1958

1. Laos

Defense

... (TS)

2. Language and Area Training. -- HEW reports that as a result of ICA's interest in expanding the proposed program for training foreign language teachers to include special area training of benefit to government agencies working overseas, they have sought Budget's comments on the desirability of amending and expanding the two language training bills which are now in Congress. (U)

HEW

3. Sudan

ICA

... (C)

4. Korea

Defense

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

~~TOP SECRET~~

THIS DOCUMENT CONSISTS OF ____ PAGES.
Copy #_5_ of 5 copies.
Page #_1_ of 2 pages.

~~TOP SECRET~~

(4. cont.)

... (S)

5. EXimbank Loans. -- The Bank is announcing for tomorrow's papers that EXimbank loans are expected to result in the purchase of US products with a total value of $625 million in the January-June period 1958. Major types of industry expected to benefit are as follows:

W. H. — Hamlin

	Millions
Agricultural commodities	$ 127.5
Railroad equipment	115.6
Steel mill equipment	76.9
Aircraft	65.8
Electrical equipment	23.9
Mining equipment	18.0
Telecommunications	17.5
Agricultural equipment	13.0
Machine tools	6.6
Other	160.6
Total	$ 625.4

(Adm. Conf.)

6. New Construction. -- Labor will announce tomorrow afternoon that the dollar volume of new construction put in place rose as usual in March, to about $3.4 billion, bringing the first quarter total to $9.7 billion, a little above the total for the first quarter of 1957. Although the dollar volume was up, the physical volume of new construction probably has not risen over the year. The latest quarterly estimate reflects a 7 percent rise in public construction activity from the first quarter of 1957 while private construction outlays were unchanged from a year ago. (Admin. Conf.)

Labor

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Carbon No. 2, cy #2, ~~Sent~~ rtd cy D. P. & destroyed 12/13/60 Cy Sent; Wit: C.N.K.

Note: Carbon No. 1 rtd cy D. P. & destroyed on 4/8/58 cy SK. M.H (witness) T.W.S.

~~TOP SECRET~~

This document consists of 2 pages
Copy # 2 of 2 copies.
Page # 2 of 2 pages.

Note: Carbon No. 3 (copy No. 4) rtd cy Goodpaster D. P. & destroyed 5/2/58 Sent wit. T.W.

THE WHITE HOU
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1958

General Goodpaster:

Re: SSN 4/2/58

This is a summary of one of the documents which we spotted on the Minnich "accession" list, and asked Labor to analyze for us.

TWS
T.W.S.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 2, 1958

From Labor:

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service Report. The Fiscal 1957 Annual Report of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (the tenth anniversary edition) notes increasing recognition by management and labor of the effectiveness of skilled mediation and conciliation in preventing, and assisting in the resolution of collective bargaining disputes. In FY 1957, 6,069 disputes were mediated by the Service; 93.4 % of these were concluded in settlements between the parties. This figure is consistent with the experience of past years. Experiences during FY 1957 pointed up the following major trends in contract negotiations: (1) a growing number of long-term contracts which may tend to stabilize labor relations; (2) a tendency toward multi-unit bargaining on a company-wide, area-wide, or industry-wide basis which increases the number of "pattern" settlements as in steel and cement industries; and, (3) an increasing complexity of cases: in FY 1957 mediators had to contend with 3.1 potential work stoppage issues per case, compared with 2.3 such issues in 1956 and 2.0 in 1955. The three major issues mediated by the Service in 1957 were wages, vacations and holidays, and duration of contract. Director Joseph Finnegan concludes that a decade of experience has demonstrated that mediation, the essence of voluntarism, seems to have met the test of protecting the public interests and that, in general, governmental control in collective bargaining is neither needed or desirable.

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 340

April 2, 1958

1. Cuba

W. H. — Aurand

... (S)

2. USSR-Egypt

W. H. — Aurand

... (C)

3. Morocco

State

... (S)

4. Ryukyu Islands

State

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

~~SECRET~~

(4. cont.)

... (C)

FCDA

5. Civil Defense. -- Governor Hoegh reports that the Civil Defense Coordinating Board has completed a thorough examination of the National Civil Defense Plan, and that a perfected draft should be ready by about April 20. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Claims Review. -- The Veterans Administration has a pilot study under way to review veterans' claims that were disallowed after World War II. This should counter criticism of the review of allowed claims that has resulted in stopping payments to 29,000, decreasing the amount paid to 22,500, and increasing payments to 6,000. When the pilot study is completed the VA will reach one of these conclusions: (1) A review of disallowed claims would not be worth the effort; or (2) a further extension of the pilot study would be in order; or (3) a full-scale, nation-wide review of disallowed claims is necessary. (Admin. Conf.)

VA

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

7. "Hardtack"

Defense

... (C)

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/20/60

Note: Carbon no. 1 ret'd Eng. H. P.T. destroyed 4/8/58.

~~SECRET~~

Carbon #3 ret'd by Goodpaster + destroyed 5/5/58

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 339

April 1, 1958

1. Spain

ICA

... (S)

Labor

2. Strike Data. -- Labor will announce Friday morning that strike activity was at a lower level in February 1958 than in any post-war February and was also lower than in January of this year, whether measured in terms of strikes, workers, or man-days of idleness. The February 1958 strike-idleness represented a lower proportion of total time worked by the non-agricultural labor force than in any post-war February. (Admin. Conf.)

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

3. Cable Facilities

IDM

... (C)

~~SECRET~~

Staff Notes # 339

~~SECRET~~

Defense

4. US Military Personnel Strength. -- Preliminary figures show that US military strength on February 28 was 2, 617, 732, an increase of 4, 416 from the January 31 strength of 2, 613, 316. (U)

5. Army Activities

Defense

... (S)

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Note: Carbon no. 1 retd to Key W. P.T destroyed 4/8/58
Carbon No 3 " " Goodpaster " 5/5/58

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/31/60

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

April 1, 1958

From Defense:

Congressional Interest in Foreign Aid Weapons. -- (a) There have been several Congressional inquiries involving allegations that some originally lend-lease or MAP weapons have been imported from abroad and sold at cut-rate prices in competition with US industry. Defense comments that although some small arms of US manufacture supplied under lend-lease (or purchased by foreign governments) may have been reimported into the US, possibly tariff free in some cases, no instances are known where MAP excess small arms have ever been sold to civilian outlets either here or abroad. Military assistance agreements prevent disposition of excess materiel without US approval, and all items recovered from recipient countries have been redistributed for US or MAP use. (b) There has also been Congressional interest in the Defense plan to rehabilitate locally the MAP vehicle fleets of Far East countries. Where rebuild is uneconomic, simple World War II type vehicles will be procured in Japan. After Senator Potter (R-Mich.) criticized such procurement in a Senate speech on March 20, Defense provided Senator Saltonstall with facts on the program which were placed in the Congressional Record. The Defense data stress that these are World War II vehicles which could not be produced in the US without an almost complete re-tooling, and that more modern vehicles would present an expensive logistic and maintenance problem in Far Eastern countries. Japanese-produced vehicles would be less costly, and would aid in developing a production base in the Far East for future self-support. (U)

[illegible] Forms April 1958 (1)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. ~~Memorandum, Karl Harr, Jr. to DDE~~ (2 pp)	VJH 6/19/82	~~4/29/58~~	~~A~~
2. Memorandum, Dulles to DDE (3 pp)		4/30/58	A
~~3. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting~~	11/29/77-bmw	~~4/25/58~~	~~A~~
~~4. Notes on Legislative Leadership Meeting~~	11/29/77-bmw	~~4/22/58~~	~~A~~
~~5. Memo of Conf., DDE, McElroy, Goodpaster, 4/21/58, re NATO matters, Defense reorganization~~ 77-68, #1	3/23/77-SLJ	~~4/24/58~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

Box 32

Folder: Staff Notes April 1958 (1)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.

April 30, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Foster:

I had a meeting with Joe Martin yesterday. In the course of the conversation he brought up the names of two people who would like to have positions in the State Department. They are Congressman Wigglesworth and Clare Luce. I think you already have been informed of these desires.

I believe you told me that you would be glad to appoint Wigglesworth to an Ambassadorial post, provided there was any vacancy in the area where he would want to serve. This area I understand is the European region, and I think that all, or certainly most, of these posts are already filled with "political" appointees. In Congressman Wigglesworth's case, Mr. Martin says that he needs an answer within the next week or ten days because he has to make his decision as to whether or not he will run again in the spring primary for nomination as Congressman.

Mr. Martin was far less specific in the Luce case. He merely pointed out that Mrs. Luce was recognized as a very capable individual and he thought it would be a fine thing if we could find a real job for her. He gave the impression that she was thinking of something on the order of a "free-wheeling" post -- one that would give her opportunity to do some speaking.

I send this information to you because of my own personal belief that both these individuals are more than average in

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

ability. I shall be glad to talk to you about them at your convenience.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 30, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mrs. Ann Whitman

RE: Conference, the President and Senator George Malone -- April 30, 1958 11:43 to 11:55 a.m.

After the usual pleasantries the President told Senator Malone that he felt fine except that he has an annoying cough. Senator Malone said he hopes that the President is not thinking of resigning. The President replied that he felt an obligation to the people who elected him, and he would not resign as long as he was physically able to carry on. In this connection the question of columnists came up and the President said he never reads columnists.

In talking about the duties of the office of the Presidency, the President stated that there are a number of minor duties that a President must perform since he is the chief public relations officer of the United States. He stated that although the Vice President is good and competent, there are many demands on the President which he must respond to himself.

Senator Malone said that he had made two reports; one on the Western Hemisphere which included the accessibility to critical materials and the economic situation of the South American countries. He then handed the President the book which he has just written entitled "Mainline," which he said is sort of a report also. He said he thought the President should keep the book by his bedside and read it. He thought he would find it worthwhile.

He said he is now writing the second report which deals with the Eastern Hemisphere and emphasizes the Russian influence. He stated that when he was in Russia in 1954 he found three situations that were important: (1) Russia is becoming self-sufficient, (2) in the forseeable future there will be no effective revolt, (3) in that part of the world there is no power but Russia. This report will be finished soon.

The Senator told the President he was going to the Nevada Convention tonight and that Russell was running for the third term as Governor. The President said that he had received reports that the situation in the Mountain States was in good shape. He said that Dan Thornton was in last week and thought we were in good shape politically there.

The President said that during this period he feels he must be a conservative road-block to some of the legislation that is being passed. He stated that we are all going to be victims of inflation. He stated he would not approve flood control projects unless they are feasible and unless they have the proper Corps approval. The President said that he is anxious to keep a steady budgetary position and wondered how it can possibly be done under the circumstances.

The discussion then turned to horses and Senator Malone showed the President some pictures of himself on horseback. With the usual pleasantries the Conference ended.

I. Jack Martin

Pre-press Conference Briefing, April 30, 1958

INTERNATIONAL

Antartica - hold off any announcement.

Khrushchev - their latest proposal has been to include Poland and Czechoslovakia in Ambassadorial talks. No decision yet. Simply say we have received Gromyko's aide memoir. The President suggested he say that they simply want to add these countries for "window dressing."

Nehru - statement that he is retiring. There seems to be some question. President will express hope that Nehru's talents will not be lost to his government, though he sympathizes with his desire to get a rest. The President said his decision "was a great loss to the world. There is no question in my mind that India has no one else to turn to. " The President added that he hoped it would not be Menon. Ambassador Mehta does not think he is really retiring - thinks Nehru is taking only two months off.

Disarmament. Might get question as to change of policy regarding disarmament. We have agreed to separate testing from production. But the President will say policy is under constant review. The President again said it would be damaging to our allies to say that we have to mark time until we get changes in law regarding getting permission to give "secrets" to allies. He added that it was tragic when we consider some of the things the Congress does in damaging our position in the international field.

Statement by Senator Anderson re "dirty" bombs. The President said we had been trying to make very small bombs, by their very nature they have to be "dirtier" in proporition than the hydrogen bomb. Our hope is to make clean small bombs. Dr. Killian added that our very big bombs are much dirtier than the bomb used in Hiroshima because of their very size, even though they contain approximately 5% of fissionable material.

The Defense Department has never made specific requirements for very small clean bombs. The President said he was going to say that the entire effort of the United States these last five years has been for cleaner weapons no matter what their size -- that is why we have had five years of testing. While we know of materials that will make bombs dirtier, we have not dreamed of using such materials.

There may be claim that emphasis in forthcoming tests is not on clean weapons. That is not precisely true, 40% of tests are with clean weapons.

Congressman Morse has been trying to get names of various task force personnel working under Dr. Killian. Dr. Killian has refused.

Pre-Press Conference briefing - 2.
April 30, 1958

Invitation to Soviet Chief of Staff to come to U.S. Invitation will be extended, but not while Congress is in session because of storm that they would raise. See memorandum by General Goodpaster on subject (filed staff notes). If asked, President will say this is very difficult time for military with constant hearings, etc. Would prefer to have visit later.

DOMESTIC

Economy Rise in employment and substantially no increase in unemployment (which is not encouraging because of seasonal upturn). Saulnier said the difficulty was that we do not have seasonable adjusted figures for numbers of unemployed. There is evidence of some lessening of increase in unemployment due to general cyclical conditions.

GM - cancellation of contracts. That is company's right under the law.

Banker's testimony. There was statement in papers that a group of bankers *unidentified to me) thought that unbalanced budgets of themselves did not have a great deal to do with inflation. Dr. Saulnier agreed that it could be said at this time that you could have a deficit in Federal budget without causing prices to progressively rise. But over a longer period of time, continued Federal deficits would exert inflationary tendencies in the economy.

INTERNATIONAL

At this point Admiral Strauss came back into meeting, and went over some of the points with regard to Senator Anderson's televised interview of last week. The part about dirty bombs has been covered above. Additionally, Senator Anderson said that the Joint Committee had no prior information as to the purpose of tests (this is not true and Admiral Strauss knows it and has figures to prove it.) Senator Anderson also said "what has happened to Atoms for Peace?" Admiral Strauss cited advances and said the program was healthy and vigorous.

DOMESTIC

Labor legislation. The President said no one had told him the difference between the amendments we want and what the Democrats want. Jack Martin finally got a paper to show differences. Only one small part of the proposals of Administration has been passed (protection of welfare and pension funds).

Military pay raise. President hopes bill will come through that is as close as practical to Administration request.

Supreme Court. Jenner and Butler have submitted bills calculated to try to take jurisdiction away from the Supreme Court. The Attorney General has opposed both bills.

Bombing of snyagogue and negro school in Florida. Local people are asking for FBI to come in. Legally they cannot; but the FBI is standing by to help in research if asked. The President commented it was curious who had done this since there is less anti-semiticsm in the South than in many parts of the North.

Government by veto. Is a prhrase that might catch on.

INTERNATIONAL - Secretary Dulles at this point called the President about reports of American participation in Indonesian internal trouble

Defense Reorganization. Bryce went hurriedly over points, since time was short, and President is fully aware of them. Particular attention was called to the testimony that three amendments had been put in by the White House. The bill as such is entirely the President's.

April 29, 1958

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Stans:

The following notes on this morning's Legislative Conference may be useful to you:

Unemployment Compensation Legislation - Every effort will be made to secure House approval of the Administration's proposal with two amendments as a substitute for the unacceptable bill now pending in the Rules Committee.

Labor Legislation - Efforts will be continued to insure further Senate action this session on additional labor legislation as promised by the Majority in the debate just concluded. Further attention will be given to the means of securing House consideration of the matter following Senate action.

Postal Pay and Rate Legislation - Republican conferees on this measure will endeavor further to bring it into closer conformity with the recommendations of the Administration.

Military Pay Legislation - In the course of discussing this legislation, the President indicated his hope that its cost would be maintained at a level no higher than that recommended by the Senate Committee and that while the Administration had not recommended inclusion in this bill of retired pay increase, the decision in this respect could well rest with the Congress.

Economic Situation - It was noted that current statistics reflect a further slowing down of the economic decline and that continued careful attention must be given to economic developments still in the making prior to the formulation of any recommendations for tax legislation that may become necessary to assist the economy. Also emphasized was the importance of preventing as far as possible the growth at this time of any firm expectation that tax changes will definitely be put through or that any reductions that might be effected will be of a particular type.

The President stressed the desirability of scrutinizing carefully any increase of funds beyond recommended levels in view of the greatly increased expenditures and deficits already in sight.

Water Diversion on Lake Michigan - The Bureau of the Budget and the Department of State will consult further on the possibility of developing a recommendation for a limited water diversion program for experimental purposes.

Uruguay Meat Packing Plants - It was noted that United States officials are encouraging the Uruguayan Government to attempt again a reasonable solution of this problem along the lines set forth in Uruguayan legislation that failed of enactment on a first attempt.

Nominations - It is expected that the Senate will soon confirm the President's nomination of Mr. Tiffany as Staff Director for the Civil Rights Commission.

Senate Calendar - Senator Knowland indicated that the Senate will proceed with consideration of the military pay bill and the Interior Department appropriation.

House Calendar - Speaker Martin indicated that the House will soon consider the unemployment compensation bill and mutual security legislation, and that the reciprocal trade legislation will probably be taken up soon after May fifth.

Sincerely,

L. A. Minnich, Jr.
Assistant Staff Secretary

The Honorable Maurice H. Stans
Director
Bureau of the Budget

Copies to:

Mrs. Whitman	Mr. Harlow
Gen. Persons	Mr. Anderson
Gen. Goodpaster	Dr. Hauge
Mr. Morgan	Gov. Pyle
Mr. Martin	Mr. Rabb

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 29, 1958

Reported to President 30 Apr 58 A.

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

The Operations Coordinating Board this afternoon reconsidered its prior recommendation against inviting the Soviet Air Chief of Staff to visit the U.S. until after this session of Congress is completed.

The issue presented was whether there was enough to be gained by inviting him in time to attend our Armed Forces Day celebrations on May 10 and 11 (as against waiting until after Congress closed) to warrant incurring the adverse effects such an invitation would produce on our foreign trade, foreign aid, and Defense reorganization programs as predicted to General Persons by the Republican leaders. Arguments in favor of proceeding now were:

a. That it would help build up pressure for an international inspection system, and

b. That it would be timely to aid our refutation of Soviet arguments that our SAC activities jeopardize world security.

The consensus of the Board was opposed to proceeding now because the above arguments appear to be questionable in themselves, in that it appeared highly uncertain whether the desired results would ensue from the Soviet visit (and resultant Soviet statements about "the positive control" Fail-Safe) and that even if they did, they would not in themselves justify serious risks on the Hill.

Moreover, opposition stemmed from the belief that:

a. Proceeding on the crash basis that would be required would prevent giving such a visit the "low key" emphasis thought desirable;

b. There would be some unmeasurable intelligence gained by the Soviets;

c. The political factors supporting a visit now were not so strong as to suggest that equally good political factors would not be available at some future date; and

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by NSC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

d. It was, in the opinion of some members of the Board, highly likely that the Soviet visit at this time would do more to upset the positions we were striving for with respect to international inspection and refuting Soviet charges with respect to Fail-Safe, than to fortify them.

It was, therefore, the consensus of the Board that, in view of the predicted adverse Congressional impact, the invitation to the Soviet Air Chief of Staff should be postponed until after the adjournment of Congress.

Secretaries Dulles and McElroy concur in the Board's decision.

Karl G. Harr, Jr.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 27, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

At four o'clock (P.M.) on April 28 the President met with Secretary of Defense McElroy. The undersigned was also present.

The President commented on resistance within the Pentagon to the reorganization plan. It was agreed that individuals could express their convictions for or against the plan at the Hill, but their future retention would depend on their loyalty to the success of the plan and to programs and policies undertaken thereunder after it became law.

Secretary McElroy commented, in respect to his own testimony, that he had tried to avoid excessive rigidity in respect to words in the bill but had held staunchly to the basic objectives of the President. The President warned the Secretary against the Congressional technique of undercutting objectives by inducing witnesses to accept seemingly innocuous word changes in pending legislation.

The President asked about administrative implementation of the reorganization in areas not requiring legislation. Conversation turned mainly on the desirability of establishing an Operations Division in the Joint Staff before the Congress acted on the plan. Secretary McElroy recommended against it, on grounds that until the statutory numerical limitation on the Joint Staff is removed, it would be unrealistic to establish this Division. The President concurred.

The reorganization plan's status was briefly discussed. The President suggested pressing for early Senate hearings. Secretary McElroy said he was canvassing this matter with Senators Russell and Saltonstall.

In respect to the Joint Staff, the President suggested calling it, instead, a "strategic staff." McElroy thought well of the suggestion.

The Secretary mentioned Major General (retired) Otto Nelson. He said General McNarney had to decline the invitation to help reorganize the Department internally but suggested Nelson in his stead. The President thought Nelson was tough enough to do a good job. It was

agreed that the Secretary would try to get him.

The Secretary then mentioned a JCS split on limited warfare, briefly discussed the nature of the split, and asked that the President simply keep the problem in mind for the forthcoming NSC meeting where the issue would be discussed. He specifically urged the President not to reach a decision at the meeting because he felt the problem required greater deliberation. The President agreed.

The Secretary and the President then discussed the desirability of periodic conferences. The Secretary said he would prefer to keep his own on an unscheduled basis but thought the President should schedule a weekly conference with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The President agreed to do so.

The Secretary then mentioned Senator Knowland's participation in ceremonies marking the new Pacific Missile Range. He explained that although no publicity of this event had been desired by the President, somehow the event had gotten formalized and would have to proceed. He pointed out that nothing classified would be seen by the press or public, although four "old Navy missiles" would be fired. He said there would be no compromising of the Department in respect to future publicity in respect to this range. The President said to place the responsibility flatly on Secretary of the Navy Gates to see that there would be no future compromising of the security of this range and no precedent set whereby future publicizing would have to take place.

The President asked Secretary McElroy if steps were underway to tighten Defense control over press relations within the Defense Department. The reply was that this matter is being actively pursued under the direction of Murray Snyder.

The Secretary then gave the President an estimate of future defense spending -- said it would be about $42 billion obligational authority and about $41.5 billion expenditures. He said that even this level of spending would buy only the number of planes being used up in the Navy each year -- fewer Navy planes in 1960 than were being bought in 1959 -- and only a few more for the Air Force. The President suggested applying a "depreciation rate" on new weapons; the Secretary

thought well of the idea of dropping off other weapons as new ones come in.

The President asked the Secretary what kind of an executive staff group he had set up to keep him on top of the reorganization plan effort. The Secretary said he had set up a team for this purpose, with Harlow the titular head, its active chairman being Ollie Gale, his personal assistant. The President stressed the need for a top-notch group and suggested various devices it might use to be most helpful to the Secretary.

The President then mentioned making another hard-hitting defense speech and thought a good place for it might be the Naval Academy, where he would speak on June 4. He thought he might discuss the place of the Naval Officer in modern defense and use this discussion to launch into advocacy of the defense reorganization plan.

The meeting ended at 6 p.m.

Bryce N. Harlow

April 22

Arends says he is not wedded to his bill.

Vinsonx says defense structure is sound but all are convinced some changes are needed.

McElroy says no retaliation against departmental witnesses for their testimony; their fitness to be determined by actions after law is passed.

McElroy says flexibility in funds would be considerably less than 10% and could be as low as 5%. Believes a maximum dollar amount would be best.

McElroy says removal of numerical limitation on Joint Staff is only legislation needed for unified commands.

McElroy says unified commands could assimilate all service personnel, leaving nothing for service chiefs to command.

Coolidge says consolidation and transfer section could be revised by providing such actions will not go into effect until 30 days later while Congress is in session; McElroy suggests the Committee might find this too restrictive.

April 23

McElroy says no material dollar savings under bill except for research and development.

McElroy says OSD military and civilian personnel will increase under the bill.

Twining says nothing has occurred since 1947 to reduce the value of Marine Corps balanced and ready landing forces.

McElroy says chain of command has already been streamlined by Presidential order; calls again for removal of personnel limitation on Joint Staff.

McElroy says "separately administered" has no relation to providing completely unified commands; says, however, he needs authority to make decentralized activities function properly.

McElroy says very little would be done by Director of Defense Research and Engineering on his own; do not expect him to be operational "except in very minor areas;" says concept in this area of bill is essentially Dr. Killian's.

McElroy suggests finding more limited language for procurement authority for Director of Defense Research and Engineering.

McElroy says bill asks the same powers for peace and wartime.

MeElroy says bill does not give much more authority but clarifies existing authority.

McElroy says serviceman can talk right outside the committeeroom about opposing President's program before the committee but cannot find himself a public forum to oppose President's plan.

McElroy says deletion proposed of provision authorizing service secretaries and chiefs to carry grievances to the Hill is relatively unimportant; would not oppose letting the committee strike out this provision.

MeElroy and Twining say unified commanders want only operational command; do not want administrative command; McElroy suggests rewording of bill's language on this point.

McElroy says he has considerable power to correct interservice rivalry under present law.

McElroy says there could be a distinct saving in research programs.

April 24

McElroy says bill does not greatly enhance his powers but simply spells them out more exactly.

McElroy says agreeable to Defense if departmental reports are required and are made directly to Congress rather than through President; says no intention to have directness of line of reporting any different from past; says committee can settle this matter without any further discussion by Defense.

McElroy says he wanted a bit more time on the job before undertaking this reorganization, but when President said he wanted it, McElroy wanted it.

McElroy says President made "relatively minor modifications" in McElroy's reorganization recommendations; said he discussed certain key points on "one or two occasions" before submitting final report; that, nevertheless, when proposal went to Congress it was the President's.

McElroy says unified commands can be established under present law, including unified research and development command.

McElroy says Defense will gladly work with committee staff to amend bill to protect against possible abolition of a service; suggests amending preamble.

McElroy says bill's wording is unnecessarily broad; hopes legislative staffs can find corrective language without being too restrictive; says he is not wedded to language of President's bill; "our approach is flexible."

April 25

McElroy says service chief would retain administrative responsibility for personnel assigned to unified commands.

McElroy says all forces could be assigned into unified commands under bill; suggests working out suitable language to limit command of unified commander to operational command only.

McElroy suggests possibly limiting duties of Joint Staff to operations involving unified commands, then only for combat missions, allowing for exceptions as Armed Forces Special Weapons Project.

Blandford points out that chiefs already can delegate duties to vice chiefs.

Twining says JCS undecided as to type of Joint Staff and numbers required.

Twining says each section of Joint Staff will be increased.

McElroy says military retired personnel exempt from restriction on speeches opposing reorganization.

Blandford refers to "outmoded military machines and concepts" mentioned in President's speech; asks which ones will be eliminated; McElroy says nothing in mind and could resort to broad powers of Secretary to do them if needed.

McElroy says no objection to consider alternative language to reach objectives.

McElroy says would be all right to limit procurement authority of Director of Research and Engineering to power given to ARPA rather than general procurement authority proposed in bill.

Twining says it would be a "fine idea" to amend bill to spell out exactly what authority unified commander is [redacted] to exercise.

Twining says a unified command and a joint command are the same thing.

April 25 (continued)

McElroy says all right to amend bill to provide that Secretary of Defense and President must establish unified commands only after consultation and agreement, or upon recommendation of, the JCS.

Twining says it is intended that the Joint Staff's operational division will prepare operational plans only for the unified commands and that all other planning functions will remain with the respective services.

Kilday says broad difference between bill and objectives stated by McElroy; McElroy says OK to write language of more restrictive nature, reserving right to determine whether language accomplishes the desired purposes.

McElroy says "the language is immaterial" provided the ends sought are reached; says "there is opportunity here for quite a good deal of mutual working for the accomplishment of these ends."

McElroy says OK to amend bill to require an interval of time before a man could be reappointed to the Joint Staff.

April 28

Twining says "it never did make sense to me to have a departmental secretary in this chain of command."

Twining says unified commanders should not be "bogged down with the details of administration, or the nuts and bolts of the entire logistic support."

Twining says the JCS will be involved before the Chairman appoints the Director of the Joint Staff.

Twining says JCS do not yet know how large a Joint Staff they will need; says it is all right for the committee to put a higher limit on it; says JCS did not know what kind of a Joint Staff they would want when the bill was sent up.

Twining says proposals were not discussed with chiefs until final legislation was given to the President.

Twining says chiefs will separately retain entire personnel administration of their components in the unified commands.

Twining says no objection to amending the bill to provide that only in time of war "declared by Congress" can tours of Joint Staff members and of Director be extended.

Coolidge says no objection to limiting consolidation and transfer section to 30 days "while the Congress is in session."

Twining says services' control over their components in unified commands does not change in any respect with regard to personnel, logistics, administration, and training; only operational control moves to JCS.

Twining agrees with Kilday that only legislative change needed for chain of command streamlining is increasing ceiling on Joint Staff personnel.

Twining agrees with Kilday that German General Staff was real power in Weimar Republic -- that the Republic existed only because it had a "truce" with the General Staff

Twining says it would be up to Navy to bring its units "up to snuff" inside a unified command; says JCS would not tell the Army whether or not to use a bazooka or a 280 millimeter cannon -- remains Army responsibility on weapons and deployment.

April 28 (continued)

Twining says JCS has made no study of Joint Staff requirement; Joint Staff alone has studied it.

Twining says Joint Staff will be a general staff -- a complete staff, without question, an integrated staff.

Coolidge says amphibious warfare, Army missiles, Marine air could be abolished if the Secretary finds that they overlap or are inefficient, and that on the same grounds the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Corps of Engineers could be merged; says the mission of the service could be changed in this fashion as the Secretary should prescribe, after report to the Congress.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 2 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 11/29/77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

April 25, 1958
9:00 A. M. --- 10:15 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Sec. Dulles
Under Sec. Scribner
(for Sec. Anderson)
Deputy Sec. Quarles
(for Sec. McElroy)
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Under Sec. Morse
(for Sec. Benson)
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Asst. Sec. Richardson
(for Sec. Folsom)

Deputy Director Merriam
(for Director Stans)
Mr. Gordon Gray
Dr. Saulnier

Hon. Leo Hoegh, FCDA
Asst. Sec. Mueller, Commerce
Under Sec. Chilson, Interior
Mr. Henry Wheeler, Bureau of Mines, Interior
Dr. Alan Waterman, NSF
Hon. Albert Cole, HHFA
Hon. Franklin Floete, GSA
Adm. Strauss, AEC

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Mr. Rabb
Dr. Siciliano
Dr. Killian
Mr. Hagerty
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Gray
Mr. Anderson
Gen. Bragdon
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Larson
Gen. Quesada
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Helium Conservation Program (CP 58-81) - Mr. Chilson presented statistics concerning the limited reserves of helium, present wasteful practices, and the recommended program for conserving over 30 billion cubic feet of this invaluable gas through early construction of some 12 plants. The estimated cost of plants and related pipelines, he said, would be about $225 million but private industry might be induced to undertake some or all of this if they could be assured that the Government would purchase the helium thus captured. Mr. Chilson stated the extensive and unanimous concurrences that existed for the project.

In discussion, the President ascertained the reason for the great unit cost of attempting to capture all helium, also that substitutes might be used for certain purposes but that, according to Dr. Killian, it was

inconceivable to develop any substitute for other essential purposes regarding the ultra low temperature characteristic. The President stressed that efforts to induce private construction of plants should not be allowed to delay essential actions to conserve what now remains.

It was also indicated that some quantities are exported to our allies for research purposes but under a strict licensing system requiring State and Interior approval.

Dr. Killian stressed that many new requirements for this gas will be appearing as the great low temperature value is further appreciated and applied. He indicated also that no one was concerned over the proposed rise in the price of helium to establish a self-liquidating project.

Mr. Merriam noted that some difficulties might be encountered regarding private activity since the production of helium has heretofore been a Government monopoly.

Modernization of Airways - Gen. Quesada reported briefly on the tragic crash in Nevada and stated that there had been no violations of rules, that it was one of those coincidences that could not be made to occur once in a thousand times even under a deliberate effort to put two planes mechanically on a collision course. He stated that the several agencies involved are intensifying their efforts to find means of reducing the chances of collision still further.

Gen. Quesada indicated that the Airways Modernization Board is making good progress and that Commerce and Defense have closed out their budgeting activities in this respect in favor of the Board.

He then outlined some of the fascinating modern computers and techniques that will enable more rapid and safer control over the airways. Finally, he commented on the desirability of integrating air defense with civilian airways management control as an aid to the air defense system in recognizing quickly potential targets.

Regional Boundaries of Government Agencies (CP 58-79) - With the aid of charts, Mr. Gray set forth the proposal for simplifying and making uniform the FCDA-ODM regional boundaries, closely coordinated with the six Army Areas. He showed other agency regional boundaries and indicated that if approval was given to the principle GSA, HHFA, and Labor would quickly conform also.

Mr. Gray noted the problems of certain other agencies and stated that, if the President approved, they would study the matter further with a view to improving the situation. Sec. Seaton noted that the Interior Department, for one, was bound somewhat by legislation.

Mr. Merriam directed attention to the one-time cost of changing regional organization for certain agencies but anticipated long-run savings that would offset this.

The President approved the proposal and agreed that those departments not yet conforming should press their study to find means of doing so.

Human Disaster Behavior (CI 58-55) - Gov. Hoegh briefly reviewed the findings of this paper, indicating that the evidence thus far tends not to confirm rather widely held opinions that panic would be inevitable in case of nuclear attack.

He emphasized that to achieve optimum reaction, it was essential that there be advance understanding of the conditions that might exist, plans and controls for actions that would have to take place, and other such preparatory work. He recognized that the paper must be read with caution as far as concerns any projection for a nuclear attack situation.

He concluded that the paper confirms the belief held by FCDA that there must be a clear and simple plan.

Budget Report - Mr. Merriam compared Government expenditures through March 31st this year with the same date last year, and stated that they are presently about $2 billion greater. He then reviewed agency performance and recounted the several reasons for increases or decreases in much the same terms as on previous such reviews.

Regarding personnel, he stated that the present level is approximately 65,000 below that one year ago, is about 27,000 below agency projections formulated sometime ago, but that increases will occur in the next three months, in part for seasonal reasons.

Mr. Merriam concluded by stating the value of these agency projections and reports, and urged that the Cabinet members themselves review them from time to time rather than delegating it completely to staff.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Mr. Rabb
Mr. Minnich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

3:32 p.m. - 3:45 p.m. - Thursday, April 24, 1958

I accompanied General Persons and Postmaster General Summerfield in to see the President to discuss the Post Office pay and rate bills. We advised the President that this was an interim report as the conferees have not completed action. However, they have so far agreed upon a 4¢ stamp. 7 1/2% permanent increase in salary, plus 2 1/2% 3 year "cost of living" increase. They have agreed to 8¢ for airmail stamps. A schedule indicating the result of the action taken is attached.

The President wanted to know why our people had not stood firm. I advised him that they had. The Senate had the privilege of making the first move, and Senator Monroney moved to recede from the Senate's position on a 5¢ stamp. In other words, Monroney and Johnson sandbagged Carlson and rode rough shod over his objections. The Postmaster General indicated that we had done everything we could to prevent any damage to the President's program. The President indicated that he was not as much concerned about that as he was about the damage done to the American public generally. General Persons then advised the President that the Senate Armed Services Committee had voted out the military pay bill although it was not exactly as the Administration had requested. The President observed that it looked as though "we would never learn to reward merit".

J. Z. A.

Jack Z. Anderson

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
Proposed Field Service Pay Increases

			Estimated
1.	Administration Recommendation: 6% increase		$160,000,000 /yr.
2.	Senate Bill: 7½% plus $240 maximum cost of living (Levels 1-7 incl.)		320,000,000 "
3.	Conference Recommendation:		
	7½%	$195,000,000	
	Temporary (2½%, Levels 1-6; 1½%, Level 7)	62,000,000	257,000,000 "

Retroactivity: Administration Recommendation: None
Senate Bill: $23,800,000 /mo.; 6 mos. to July 1, $143,000,000
Conference Recom.: $19,100,000 /mo.; 6 mos. to July 1, $114,900,000

Proposed Postal Rate Increases

		Estimated Annual Revenue
1.	Administration Recommendation (5¢ 1st class & Moderniz. Program)	$700,000,000
2.	Senate Bill (5¢ 1st class & Moderniz. Program)	700,000,000
3.	House Bill (4¢ 1st class & no Moderniz. Program)	526,000,000
4.	Conference Recommendation (4¢ 1st class, 8¢ airmail, and no Modernization program	543,000,000*

*House Bill plus additional 1¢ for airmail

Postal Deficit FY 1959

	Administration Recommendation	Conference Report
Deficit before H.R. 5836	$700,000,000	$700,000,000
Add: Pay Increase	160,000,000	257,000,000
	860,000,000	957,000,000
Less: Rate Increase	700,000,000	543,000,000
Indicated Deficit	$160,000,000**	$414,000,000

**Before modernization expenditures

4/24/58

MEMORANDUM FOR STAFF NOTES
April 24, 1958

The President had breakfast with Senator Knowland. The main subject was the Senator's suggestion that the Administration immediately send up a public works bill containing the projects which they approved and which were in the Rivers and Omnibus bill that the President vetoed. The President pointed out that in his veto message he had mentioned that many of the projects were worthy. The opposition is waiting for the spring floods and the opportunity to knock the Administration for the veto -- and to try to push the former bill through over the President's veto.

The President asked Governor Adams to get together these projects, with a message to be sent to the Republican leadership on the Hill. Governor Adams had already thought of the matter and the work is underway; will be sent up today.

Adams did say we would have quite a bit of trouble with Budget on it.

- - - - -

Adams then said that on the whole question of tax reduction, kind and nature, and needed public works, there was a schism in Administrative thinking.

As to public works he said that Secretary Mitchell, Gabe Hauge, Dr. Saulnier and he, Adams, were in the group that favored a public works program.

Secretary Weeks, Budget, Secretary Anderson and the Vice President are opposed.

The President added to the discussion that a public works program would cost practially zero in the '59 budget. He indicated that he was in favor of such a program and would have to override the objectsion of Budget and the others.

- - - - -

The President called for Bob Anderson to come over; my hunch is that he wanted to talk to him about the above.

Pre-press notes
April 23, 1958.

INTERNATIONAL

Khrushchev. Another note. Nothing has been released yet. The President does not give out information until public governmental release.

Russian Charge that SAC plane carrying hydrogen bomb was flying over North Pole. Essence of matter is simply this - planes were sent aloft to get off the ground.

Atomic tests. There is a story out of Tokyo that we have again refused to halt tests. There might also be story by Bill Stringer (question, I mean) that : is the United States committed to continuing testing until it produces clean weapons. The President said no, we were not at all. Dr. Killian read a prepared statement to that effect.

The President said that the thing hinged around our failure to get our principal allies, Britain and France, to agress to cessation of testing. They won't agree until they have the know-how we have, and so far we have been unable to get congress to pass the bill that would so authorize them to have our information. Of course the President does not dare say it. Britain and France will never agree to elimination of tests until they know how to do what we can tell them to do.

The President said also it looked as though the Soviets were now maneuvering in the direction of abandoning Summit talks. He also said Soboloff's speech was nothing more than direct quotations from admirals and generals in the Pentagon. "It is so clear that if we could keep our mouths shut we would cause ourselves much less trouble."

The President also brought up Frank Bartholomew's speech that caused all the trouble. It was cleared at the Pentagon. Quarles did not know about it. The President suspects that Murray Snyder was responsible.

Israeli - is celebrating tenth anniversary. President sent telegram.

Ruckus about having parade in Jerusalem, which is international city owned in part by Jordan.

Tito. His speech rejected closer ties with Moscow. Wants to keep closer ties with west.

DOMESTIC

Economy. The President read questions and answers prepared by Gabe.

He said that he did not see how the American people expect to curtail their burdens and carry the defense load. If we proceed on defitic spending and inflationary tactics we will do exactly what Japan did in the 30s.

The President queried Dr. Saulnier if we had a positive approach to small businessmen needing capital. Dr. Saulnier said one was before the Congress.

Fulbright Bill - would substitute for the most part Federal financing for private financing, therefore we would not be for it.

Adams said that the Federal government was set up with certain limited powers, and the states had reserved powers to themselves to the counties and municipalities. If we get into the business of supporting subdivisions of government, you take away the responsibility of the States. The President agreed but said that in at least two cases (one was urban renewal) we had gone into the business of lending money to municipalities. In both cases he deplores it.

About tax cuts, etc., the President was given a suggestion by Dr. Hauge -- "Let's do it/ the right thing but in the right way."

Little Rock. Question is up about using Camp Robinson facilities, as has been done in years past, for Boys Nation and Girls Nation. Governor Adams has been working on trying to find a solution to it -- if the soldiers are still there.

Rockefeller Report. The President said it was made by conscientious men and women, but the conclusions were theirs. The conclusions are, as a matter of fact, not completely definite as to amount and timining, which means that the members of the panel are puzzled. We (The Administration) has the responsibility of looking down the road away.

The President said if we were going now to go into deficit spending, he thought we were going to have a defense budget in a few yars not of 41 billion but 75 billions.

Defense reorganization. The President was urged again to use the "straw man" phrase if he could work it in.

The President said that Radford had reported that the only roadblock was Vinson, and that Vinson was susceptible to flattery. Vinson does not want to lose any appearance of power.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 22, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

12:30 p.m. - 12:37 p.m., Tuesday, April 22, 1958

Postmaster General Summerfield and I conferred with the President about the proposed pay and postal rate bills which are now in conference between the House and Senate. The Postmaster General indicated that he was seeking some guidance as to what the Administration's position should be.

The President wants a bill which increases postal rates to 5¢. On the postal pay bill he indicated that 7% would not be displeasing to him but realized that the conferees had to have some room in which to maneuver, and that they might have to go to 7 1/2%. He wanted the $240 cost of living provision eliminated, as well as any retroactive feature. When the Postmaster General mentioned an attempt had been made yesterday to add two longevity increases the President stated that he would be satisfied with one longevity increase at 8 years. Longevity raises now take effect at 13, 18 and 25 years.

J. Z. A.

Jack Z. Anderson

April 24, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 22, 1958

Others present: Dr. Rabi
General Goodpaster

Dr. Rabi came in to see the President to report on the recent meeting of the NATO Scientific Committee. He said that Dr. Ramsay, the NATO Scientific Adviser, had gotten matters off to a good start. The committee had voted him quite a lot of power. Dr. Rabi is now trying to assist in getting money for Dr. Ramsay so that he can take up several tasks, such as putting out information, scientific exchange, etc.

Dr. Rabi said that the great problem he had observed is how to get European scientific and intellectual leaders concerned over the defense of their countries -- how to get them into the frame of mind that this is a proper subject for them to interest themselves in. He said he had the idea of a series of summer study groups which might take up various scientific problems relating to security. The President had recalled his own efforts to get some of the intellectuals interested in defense matters while he was in Europe. He recalled that he had gained some response. Dr. Rabi said there had been a lot of back-sliding since that time. He added that there had been no interest evidenced by the European public in the work of his group, nor had there been anything in the press about it.

The President asked that Mr. Hagerty have Dr. Rabi come in to his office to meet the press. He said he hoped Dr. Rabi would say that he and the President had had a meeting in which Dr. Rabi had reported on the NATO meeting, adding that the President seemed to be delighted with the report and to consider this activity as a good means of welding NATO together.

The President then asked me to call the State Department to try to have additional funds made available for the work of this Science Advisory group. Dr. Rabi mentioned $50-100 thousand as the magnitude of the needs. The President suggested that Dr. Ramsay and the Scientific Committee might serve the political leadership of NATO much as Dr. Killian and the Science Advisory Committee serve in the United States.

Dr. Rabi then mentioned that he is planning to visit Europe again in the next few days to attend the CPX, and the President gave him one or two suggestions on how he might address the CPX.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

April 24, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 22, 1958

Others present: General A. J. D. Biddle
General Goodpaster

General Biddle described to the President some of the advance planning for the Centennial of the Battle of Gettysburg. He sai d that it would naturally be hoped that the President would serve as Honorary Chairman for the activity, and asked whether the President would be favorably inclined toward doing so. He also asked as to the President's thinking regarding the project as a whole. The President said that he thought the idea of the Centennial was splendid, and would of course be highly honored to serve in connection with it.

General Biddle said it was planned to have a pageant at Gettysburg in 1963 built around the commemoration of the battle, and of the whole Civil War. Among other activities, he visualized that the states would be invited to send detachments of their troops which might take part. The President thought this was an excellent idea. He thought it would be well for the troops to come without arms, perhaps bringing wreaths to place on the state monuments on the battleground.

General Biddle indicated that his present visit was not formal or official in any respect. Rather, what he had in mind was simply to have the benefit of knowing the President's reaction during the further consideration of the matter by the Pennsylvania committee, and by the National Civil War Committee on which General U. S. Grant is serving.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

STAFF NOTES
APRIL 22, 1958

The President saw Speaker Rayburn, off record, at the Mansion. Among the other things discussed were

1. The President going to Texas to attend the dedication on May 18th of the Eisenhower Park. The Speaker said that it did not warrant the President's participation, was not ready, etc. However, he was going to look into it further and let the President know. He also did not think it advisable or necessary for the President to send a representative.

2. Mr. Rayburn said only five of the delegation in Texas were for MSA. However not a single one of all the delegation will hve any opposition in the primary, and the Speaker thinks that he may be able to get more than 5.

3. Reciprocal Trade. The Speaker says that Sinny Weeks does not carry one single bit of weight on the Hill. (General Persons said that was true of House, maybe not of Senate). The Speaker recommends that Douglas Dillon carry more of the burden. Rayburn said "we have got to get the trade program ... it is more important than MSA."

April 22, 1958

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Stans:

The following notes on this morning's Legislative Conference may be useful to you:

Mutual Security Authorization - It was agreed that it would be preferable to keep the military and economic parts of this program joined in a single bill. Emphasis was placed on the need for limiting House Committee reductions of the authorization to the minimum. Supporting data will be furnished interested Members of Congress with regard to the added strength given the national economy through this program.

Unemployment Compensation Legislation - It was agreed that the measure being recommended by the House Committee would be impossible to administer and would do irreparable damage to the priaciples of the existing unemployment insurance system. Emphasis was placed on the need for Administration officials and Congressional leaders to join in full opposition to this proposal and affirmatively to make clear the merits of the Administration proposal.

Labor Legislation - There will be full discussion of labor legislation generally at the next meeting, to which the ranking Republican Members of the House and Senate Labor Committees will be invited.

Railroad Proposals - It was agreed that the Administration should recommend to the Congress the five-point legislative program that would enable the railroads to establish their operations on an economically sound basis and would authorize a loan guarantee program for necessary immediate assistance. It was emphasized that, without the permanent legislative changes, there could be no sound basis for a loan program.

Small Business Legislation - Attention was directed to the wide range of Administration proposals to assist small business now before the Congress and particularly to the Administration proposal for giving

financial support through the Small Business Administration to local small business organizations. It was the consensus that neither a new agency nor the addition of a new type of bank would be necessary for assisting local small business investment organizations.

ODM-FCDA Reorganization Plan - The Administration will discuss this proposal further with Senator Potter.

Tax Legislation - Secretary Anderson is looking into the possible significance of certain recent statements by Democratic Members of Congress with regard to tax legislation.

Senate Calendar - It is expected that the Senate will begin consideration of military pay legislation next week.

House Calendar - It was indicated that the House will act next on unemployment compensation legislation.

Sincerely,

L. A. Minnich, Jr.
Assistant Staff Secretary

The Honorable Maurice H. Stans
Director
Bureau of the Budget

COPIES TO
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Gen. Persons
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Martin
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Jack Anderson
Dr. Hauge
Gov. Pyle
Mr. Rabb

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 22, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR ADAMS:

FROM: Robert Gray

This statement was made before an "open" session. As a consequence, I believe there is little here that will be news to you.

Three interesting points are made in defense of continued nuclear testing:

1. A cessation or moratorium will not reduce existing armaments.

2. Nuclear testing does more than aid our offensive research - it is an important part of our defensive research as well.

3. Test bans would do nothing to curtail the improvement of an aggressor's delivery systems. A would-be aggressor can continue perfection of the missile on which the warhead rides and the reliability and guidance of the device.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Thanks
D

SOMETHING WORKED

While you were in Legislative meeting, Mayor Nicholson of Denver called. He said they had pushed through the National Security Committee of the American Legion a resolution in favor of the Defense reorganization plan and now it goes to the National Executive Committee.

The National Executive Committee of the Legion is meeting in Indianapolis on the 30th of April at noon. They want General White there -- (just to fly in and out -- no more time involved).

His phone call constitutes an invitation to General White; wants it pushed from here because "some of the Southern boys are going to throw up the traces." I gave Bryce gist of the message.

- - - -

Bryce called General White; he will do it. I called Mayor Nicholson back and told him. He said that "was wonderful."

SPECIAL STAFF NO1

April 22, 1958

From: Dr. Saulnier [redacted] DDH 5/19/75

The Consumer Price Index rose 0.7% between mid-February and mid-March. This places it at a new high of 123.3 (1947-49=100).

The principal cause was higher prices for fresh fruits and vegetables (supplies continue to be adversely influenced by December growing conditions) and for meats and eggs. The food component (one-third of the total index) rose 1.8%. All other major items, except apparel, were also up, though by very small amounts.

As the Council has indicated before, the Consumer Price Index tends to lag, and it is not unusual for it to increase in periods of moderate business recession. During the current recession, the nonfood items have been declining a bit, just about offsetting the slow rise in the prices of services. However, food prices have been rising rather sharply, contrary to the usual behavior. This is partly due to the loss of a number of Southern crops, mentioned above, and to the rather sharp rise in meat prices.

152

[redacted]

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bcl NLE, Date 11/29/77

[redacted]

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

Tuesday, April 22, 1958

(See aide memoire for conclusions reached)

Mutual Security - After Rep. Chiperfield's comment on the likelihood of a Committee reduction in the authorization of approximately $400 million, and Rep. Vorys' statement of the question over separate economic and military assistance bills or a single bill, Mr. Dillon said that the Department's attitude on the latter was to be neutral and willing to accept whatever the Committee decides. He emphasized, however, that the money request had been drawn very tightly and that a reduction of $100 million, or perhaps $200 million at the outside, would be the most the program could stand. In further discussion several Leaders thought a single bill most desirable since it thus precluded the need for fighting the battle on two occasions instead of one, and also allowed the strong points of the economic program to aid passage of the military program and vice versa. Speaker Martin suggested that the Department furnish statistics on domestic benefits that result from the program.

The President stated firmly his belief that it was more important to put adequate funds into this program than to keep searching for new ways to put more money into the defense complex.

Unemployment Insurance Benefits - Sec. Mitchell detailed the "impossible" aspects of the bill reported by the House Committee, violating all the fundamentals of the established insurance system. The President thought this could wreck the insurance system completely and he believed it in order for Republicans in the House to urge disapproval of the bill by the Congress or, if passed, by the President.

There was an inconclusive discussion as to the best tactic of opposing. Sec. Mitchell thought that Republicans might be able to insist on

[redacted]

separating certain items for other handling without having to oppose the entire bill. He indicated in passing that Committee Chairman Mills was reported to have said he was aware of all the deficiencies of the bill but that he was under instructions to vote it out of Committee.

It was suggested that some Governors and certainly the Association of State Unemployment Insurance officials would be inalterably opposed to the measure as it stands. Sen. Martin predicted the Finance Committee would reject it.

Rep. Wolverton noted the relationship of this bill to one for a permanent increase of railroad unemployment benefits.

Speaker Martin hoped that Sec. Mitchell would make his views on this bill known if he had not yet done so.

The President several times referred to the merits of the Administration bill and the controlling consideration that it be so designed as to allow taking immediate effect.

Railroad Legislation - Sec. Weeks stated in brief the five points being recommended: (1) Extension of ICC jurisdiction so as to include curtailment of services (on an appellant basis) instead of just abandonments; (2) redefinition of "motor vehicle common carrier"; (3) redefinition of agricultural exemptions so as to hold the line at its present situation but not to attempt any "roll back" toward the originally strict interpretation; (4) revision of Federal rate making policies so as to encourage greater competition; (5) short term loan guarantee program.

Sen. Knowland noted the need for consistency regarding the interest rate for this loan program in relation to the Administration's general stand on interest rates. The President reaffirmed his position that the interest rate on Government loans should never be less than the Government's cost rate.

Discussion of the agricultural exemptions focussed on problems of timing. The President questioned whether exemption of "secondary" hauls was actually of value to agriculture, and he stressed his readiness to support action to insure fulfillment of the purpose of this or any law.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

There appeared to be a consensus that the agricultural exemption had been over-extended.

The President repeatedly insisted on the need for any prospective recipient of one of these loans to make a showing of the actions it would take to insure economic soundness, otherwise the loan would not be granted. In this same vein, it would be necessary to accomplish the corrective legislation which would allow the railroads to establish their operations on an economically sound basis. There was no dissent on the part of the Leaders to this proposal; however, Rep. Wolverton anticipated that the House Committee would be over-selective in its actions.

Small Business Legislation - Most of this discussion was given over to description of Sen. Johnson's proposal for a new agency, Sen. Patman's desire to use Federal Reserve Bank resources for this purpose, and the likelihood that the opposition would attempt to rush this through to approval.

Dr. Saulnier set forth at length the Administration program for small business and the schedule for Administration testimony on it.

The Leadership suggested that the President express publicly his opposition to the establishment of a new agency not needed in view of the functions of SBA.

Sen. Knowland called attention to the need for the Administration establishing an amount that would be acceptable for any such program. The President thought that a very generous authorization would not be objectionable.

ODM-FCDA Reorganization - After Mr. Stans briefing on this proposal, the question was raised as to why the new agency should be located at the White House, particularly in view of some fears expressed privately on the Hill that such a locale for an agency so much in contact with local groups might tempt political mis-use. Mr. Stans pointed out the views of the organization experts as to the locale and indicated he would discuss the matter further with Sen. Potter.

Sen. Saltonstall cited the need for Presidential control over an agency like ODM particularly should war break out. The President was not concerned with this in view of the very great powers always delegated immediately to the President in the event of war.

Tax Legislation - It was noted that Sen. Mansfield had introduced an amendment that would increase individual exemptions for income tax purposes and make sweeping changes in excise taxes. It was indicated that this might forecast the opening of a Democratic tax reduction effort. Gen. Persons stated that Sec. Anderson was already looking into it.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Original - Mrs. Whitman
Copies -- Mrs. Whitman
Mr. Minnich

(No other copies.)

SECRET

April 24, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 21, 1958

Others present: Secretary McElroy
General Goodpaster

The President read to Mr. McElroy the draft of a letter he is planning to send out to some of his acquaintances who are highly responsible officials of major companies. (It was suggested by a letter he received from Mr. Cordiner of General Electric.) He said he is trying to think of every way open to him to achieve added force in supporting the Defense Reorganization proposal. Mr. McElroy said the very fact that the President is doing this will demonstrate the importance that he believes this matter has.

Mr. McElroy then reported briefly on the NATO meeting he had just attended. He said the meeting was, by and large, satisfactory. Even though it opened with the collapse of the French government, the French had already approved the central document that was being considered (MC 70). He commented that the British and the Germans have agreed regarding support costs and the British strength to be maintained on the continent. He added that study is being made privately of possible ways of avoiding a reduction of British strength on the continent prior to the Summit Meeting. He next commented on research and production of weapons on a NATO basis. The French, Italians and Germans are operating under some kind of private agreement, and the British are very concerned about this and very desirous of joining this activity. He thought the matter wound up satisfactorily -- such agreements will be under the NATO umbrella, and no NATO country will be excluded from receiving their benefits.

Mr. McElroy next reported that he had stopped briefly in Spain. He had hoped to make no official visits, but simply to see the installations. He soon perceived that he should see Franco and met with him for an hour and forty minutes. Franco sent his personal greetings to the President. He made two principal points: 1) he said he wanted a couple more air bases to be built in Spain, since Torrejon and Zaragosa

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NLE MR 77-68, #1
SECRET By alj NLE Date 3/23/77

are too close to cities. (Mr. McElroy said he gave no encouragement on this score.) 2) He thinks it is essential to support the French position in North Africa, stating that if the French leave Russia will go in. On this point, the President mentioned the example of Viet-Nam -- when the French left, after failure, we successfully backed a native leader. In the President's mind, the real question is how much does the continued fighting tend to make North Africa more likely to go Communist. Mr. McElroy concluded by saying he had told Franco a good deal of what took place at NATO, and Franco seemed to be in agreement.

Mr. McElroy next discussed his appearance before the House Committee on Defense Reorganization scheduled for the following day. He said that Mr. Vinson shows some signs of softening his position. He was shown a statement that Mr. Vinson plans to make, which seemed very objective and statesmanlike. Mr. Vinson was saying that he would be willing to hear witnesses Mr. McElroy might suggest. Also he sent Mr. McElroy questions he intends to ask. These related primarily to the freedom officers will have to give their views when they testify, without adverse repercussions. Mr. McElroy asked as to the President's thinking in this matter, and the President said that if any man gratuitously goes out and opposes the President's proposal publicly, he should be out. On the question of action that would be taken if a Chief of Staff, in giving his personal view in response to a Committee question, were to oppose some feature of the President's program, the President said that so long as such an individual can loyally and faithfully execute within the Department the President's decision, and so long as he does not voluntarily oppose it in public, he would not see the need for action against the individual. Mr. McElroy commented that if a man were too deeply and completely in opposition he would probably be unable to continue to serve. The President said the test is whether the individuals can and will cary out the President's decisions. Mr. McElroy then referred to further questions Mr. Vinson planned to ask regarding assurances that officers expressing opposition to the Congress won't then be penalized or subjected to retaliation. The President said that if the man is under oath he must of course give his conviction, and repeated that the test is whether he can and will support the program within the Department. Mr. McElroy said that he thought he would not accept the question in the terms indicated, since they were inconsistent with the dignity of his office.

Mr. McElroy said the full committee would hear his testimony, and that Mr. Vinson had assured him he is looking for a fair, straightforward hearing and study of the matter. The President suggested to Mr. McElroy that he try to find an opportunity to talk to Mr. Mahon on the subject.

The President then asked Mr. McElroy what he is doing regarding the charges to be made in the press and legislative liaison setups. Mr. McElroy said that in approaching this problem he thought that the appointment of the new Assistant Secretary for Legislative Liaison was very important and if he is close to getting his man he would withhold action on the consolidation until the new man had come in. At this point he said there is only one man who is completely ideal for the job and he would venture to ask the President if he might have him. He named Mr. Harlow for this task. The President said that while he seldom gets in the way of a man's assignment, in this case, after five years of association he did not know what he would do without him. Mr. McElroy said in this case he would search further.

Mr. McElroy then said he wanted to report to the President on actions that have been taken regarding the "Fail Safe" incident. He said he has had General Power contacted and told to "button up." He said he wanted to be clear, though, that Defense could keep on following the procedures that have been developed. The President stated strongly that he had no objection whatsoever to the procedures but felt that disclosing them had been most unwise and that we are now vulnerable to Soviet "spoofing" to see how good we are, or what the pattern of our reaction will be. He did not for a minute want any lessening of our readiness -- in fact, he wants that improved as quickly as possible -- but he thinks we should not be talking about it.

Mr. McElroy said that General Twining had some feeling he and the Chiefs do not get to see the President often enough. He knows that the President sees State Department representatives, and thinks that Defense takes something of an unfavorable impact in comparison in connection with the incidents of the cold war. He added that if more initiative were shown on some of the problems, the impact on Defense would not be so great. The President said he is quite ready to see General Twining plus any or all of the other members he might wish to bring with him. He asked me if there had been any incident when General Twining had wished to see him and had been unable to do so, and I told him there had been none. The President then asked me to issue

an invitation to General Twining to have the Chiefs come in for breakfast with him at 7:45 on Friday. (I did so.)

Reverting to the Fail Safe incident, the President said it would have been quite all right to say that our procedure is one of getting the planes aloft and out of the danger zone and having them await further instructions. Mr. McElroy said the name "Fail Safe" is now being changed to "Positive Control."

The President then asked who makes the decision to bring newsmen in for a briefing on secret matters, and Mr. McElroy said he was going into this matter very carefully.

Finally the President said that on anything that affects our relations with another country, we must not have officers making statements without checking the matter out with the State Department and the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General

EDWIN NORMAN CLARK

CABLE ADDRESS
ENCLARK

82 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 22

April 15, 1953

Staff wire April 18, 1953

Memorandum to The President

The Appointment of Federal Judges

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to present for your consideration a plan for the establishment of procedures to assist you in the appointment of first rate judges upon a non-partisan basis which would insure the greatest public support.

2. I know from conversations with you that on matters of this kind you rely on the Attorney General and his office for advice and recommendation. I therefore suggest that you consider forwarding this memorandum to the Attorney General for comment and for recommended action.

3. You have made it abundantly clear in your pronouncements to date that you are determined to nominate for federal judicial office only those who possess outstanding and unquestionable qualifications. In this determination you have not hesitated to cross party lines to get first rate judges. To date your nominees have been far superior in quality and ability to those made by any of your recent predecessors.

4. The procedure proposed herein is a logical extension of your present policy. If initiated by you it will secure judicial appointments of the highest quality and make it most difficult for your successors to return to the patronage system, which in the past has proved so damaging to the administration of federal justice. It will gain the wholehearted support of the public and the legal profession.

5. The proposed system is not novel. It adopts generally the principles laid down by the 1937 plan of the American Bar Association, which has been

adopted for state judicial appointments by Missouri and more recently by California and Alabama.

C. The procedure proposed is as follows:

(a) The President would appoint a Select Committee to advise him concerning nominations for each District Court or Circuit Court judgeship when a vacancy or vacancies arise.

(b) Each such Committee might be composed of seven members:

Two outstanding citizens from the district or circuit in which such vacancy or vacancies occur;

Two outstanding citizens, one to be selected by the Senior Senator and one by the Junior Senator of the state in which such vacancy or vacancies occur;

Two outstanding lawyers chosen by the president of the state bar association or such other bar association as the President may select; and

The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals for the circuit in which the vacancy or vacancies occur.

(c) For advice concerning nomination of individuals to be considered for appointment to U.S. Court of Appeals, it is suggested the Select Committee might consist of the following;

Two outstanding citizens of the circuit appointed by the President;

Two outstanding lawyers appointed by the President of the American Bar Association;

Two outstanding citizens chosen in consultation with certain of the Senators from the states located in the circuit where the vacancy occurs, and

One member selected by the Chief Justice of the United States, presumably the Supreme Court Justice regularly assigned to the circuit.

(d) The President would publicly announce the appointment of the Committee, designate the chairman from its members, and would request that suggestions for nominations be made to it.

(e) It would be the duty of the nominating committee to send to the President a list of 3 to 5 nominees for each vacancy.

(f) If none of the names were agreeable to the President, he would

ask the Committee for the names of additional individuals. If the list included the names of individuals agreeable to the President, he might then forward such names to the Attorney General for such comment, investigation and recommendation as the Attorney General might deem appropriate.

(g) It would seem advisable to announce only the name of the individual finally chosen by the President at the time it was sent to the Senate for approval.

7. Under such a system first rate men would have an opportunity to be considered. Political organizations would be likely to advance only their best candidates rather than those to whom they were obligated solely for political reasons.

8. The Senate Judiciary Committee, which from time to time might be controlled by a party different from that of the President, would be less apt to harass nominees and delay confirmation if the foregoing system were utilized in selecting nominees.

9. The foregoing procedures would prohibit the politicians of one party from monopolizing appointments in this critical area of federal activity.

I understand the American electorate is now composed of roughly 34% Democrats, 29% Republicans and 37% independent voters. You were re-elected President not by Republicans alone but also by a great number of independents and Democrats. Indeed, the election returns show that in most states the local Republican organization has no equitable claim to a preponderant voice in matters relating to patronage.

10. Such a system should prove as successful as a somewhat comparable plan adopted by Missouri about 1940. Further, there would be a real chance that future Presidents, regardless of party, would continue to use this system and our federal courts would then not be subject to the grave risk of becoming one party courts, which resulted in 1952 after 20 years of Democratic administrations. No doubt the Attorney General, now charged with consideration of nominations of this kind, would have wide latitude in preparing recommendations for the President's consideration. It would remove from the shoulders of the Attorney General the harassment by members of Congress and by local political organizations attempting to further the cause of individuals not properly qualified for such high judicial posts.

April 1958 (2)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
6. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting 11/20/75 - bc/bm		4/18/58	A
7. Memo of Conf., DDE, Gray, Benson, Morse, Goodpaster re emergency planning (2 pgs)		4/17/58	A
8. Pre-Press Conference Briefing, page 3 (1 pg) opened RR81-4, JFB, 12/5/80		4/16/58	C
9. Notes on Legislative Meeting 11/29/77 - bm		4/15/58	A
10. Memorandum for Record, Goodpaster re Defense reorganization (2 pgs) 7/15/80, bc		4/9/58	A
11. Legislative Leadership Meeting Supplementary Notes 11/29/77 - bm		4/1/58	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES** Box 32 Folder: Staff Notes April 1958 (2)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 6 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 11/29/77

CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

April 18, 1958
9:00 A. M. -- 10:40 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower
Vice President Nixon
Under Sec. Herter
(for Sec. Dulles)
Sec. Anderson
Deputy Sec. Quarles
(for Sec. McElroy)
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Asst. Sec. Richardson
(for Sec. Folsom)

Director Stans
Mr. Gordon Gray
Amb. Lodge
Dr. Saulnier

Hon. George Allen, USIA
Adm. Strauss, AEC
Mr. James Lay, NSC
Gov. Leo Hoegh, FCDA
Hon. Sumner Whittier, VA, in part
Mr. Merriam, Budget
Hon. Albert Cole, HHFA, in part
Dr. Alan Waterman, NSF, in part
Hon. Franklin G. Floete, GSA, in part

Gov. Adams
Mr. Rabb
Gen. Goodpaster, in part
Mr. Hagerty, in part
Dr. Hauge, in part
Gov. Pyle, in part
Dr. Killian
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Randall
Mr. McCabe
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Jack Martin
Mr. Jack Anderson
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

ODM-FCDA Reorganization Plan (CI 58-54) - Mr. Stans informed the Cabinet of the intent to submit to Congress a reorganization plan merging ODM and FCDA. Decision to do so had been reached following study by a private firm of management engineers, the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, and the Bureau of the Budget. Mr. Stans stated that ODM and FCDA are in complete agreement on the merger which is necessary in order to provide unified guidance on these closely related activities.

Mr. Gray told the President that personnel savings could not be guaranteed, though some minor ones might be expected. The main purpose was to improve the quality of the work of the two present organizations.

Mr. Gray stated his dislike of the proposed name -- Office of Civilian Mobilization -- since it tended to obscure the continuing functions involving mobilization of production for defense purposes and coordination with civilian requirements. The President tended to concur in Mr. Gray's point and directed that further attention be given to the proposed name.

Sec. Quarles called attention to Defense Department's interest in seeing continued the present ODM "judicial" functions which are separate from civilian defense aspects. The President indicated that further discussions should include a representative of the Defense Department.

Budget Outlook - Mr. Stans set forth in considerable detail the various items that have been undertaken or proposed since formulation of the budget last January. On the basis of all items that may be reasonably expected to materialize, and considering shortfalls in tax receipts, he predicted a deficit for 1958 of $2.8 billion and for 1959 of $9.2 billion. These predictions also assumed an absence of tax reductions, recovery of the economy, maintenance of present price levels, and unchanged international conditions.

Looking still further ahead, he projected a deficit of $4.5 billion for 1960, $.5 billion for 1961, and eventually a surplus of $2.5 billion for 1962. In 1962 he foresaw receipts totaling $83.5 billion and expenditures in the neighborhood of $81 billion. The President immediately commented that work would have to be done to reduce the expenditure figure. Mr. Anderson cautioned that reductions could only be accomplished in an area that is a mere 17% of the total budget. Mr. Quarles thought that Defense figures used in compiling the total were not inevitable and might be somewhat reduced.

The President, after Mr. Stans urged Cabinet members to keep these projections in mind in making their decisions for the 1960 requests, reminded the Cabinet that even though Congress is currently in a spending mood, each department head had the responsibility of looking forward eighteen months, or three years, to the time when Congress will be in a great economy cycle, so as to protect against uneconomic lopping off of projects too readily initiated now. The President had some slight hope that if the organizational improvements could be obtained they will be able to accomplish certain economies which would accumulate in effect through the years.

The President ascertained that these projections of expenditures were as firm as possible, then suggested it would be useful to obtain public understanding of the fact that budgets in the neighborhood of $80 billion are soon to come.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 5
By bcc/bm NLE, Date 11/20/78

Stockpiling Policy (CP 58-78) - Mr. Gray went over this paper paragraph by paragraph, after first noting that it had obtained about the maximum of concurrences possible when eighteen agencies are involved. Significant discussion occurred as noted in the following paragraphs.

Mr. Gray cautioned several times against rushing into any program for stockpiling for relief and rehabilitation as suggested in the annex, since there would seem to be no limit for such a program. Although the Defense Mobilization Board had seemed to favor this, he personally would not recommend it until it had considerable further study. Sec. Weeks subsequently reaffirmed this caution.

It was noted that the Defense Department wished it understood, in connection with No. 5, that requirements for non-essential civilian consumption would be excluded from stockpile calculations. Similarly, State and USIA desired that ODM not exclude reasonable amounts of vital exports to allied nations.

Mr. Gray stated, and the President firmly agreed, that there should be no rush to stockpile new items resulting from metallurgical developments until a lasting usefulness could be established, thus avoiding the mistake of the big titanium program initiated some years ago.

Concerning upgrading of materials, Sec. Weeks stated his concurrence in the revised language in the paper.

Concerning disposal of excess stockpile materials, Mr. Gray asked authority to begin to prepare for a future orderly reduction of stockpiles. He emphasized that ODM was not presently asking for any change in legislation but would do so at an appropriate time and that Presidential approval would be obtained for each action taken in any future reduction program. Sec. Anderson agreed that the Administration should have flexible authority. He noted that exceeding safeguards against disposal had prevented considerable trouble in the metals market. He hoped to have opportunity to discuss this further with Mr. Gray.

Sec. Seaton emphasized that there should be no disclosure of the fact that disposal policy was being reconsidered. Mr. Gray concurred and suggested that any necessary statements on the matter be limited to the factual statement that there has been no change in policy. The President stated his continuing concern as to whether it would ever be possible to get the American mining industry in a sound condition and whether relief measures were really worthwhile.

Regarding declassification of stockpile data, Mr. Gray emphasized that his influence would be on the side of extensive declassification.

Public addresses - Gov. Pyle reported on the need for further attention, particularly by the immediate assistants of Cabinet members, to seizing opportunities for presenting the Administration viewpoint.

The President ascertained that Cabinet members were themselves doing about as much as possible in this regard. He agreed with Mr. Rogers' suggestion that greater attention be given to encouraging groups to invite good, but lesser known, Government officials to fill their platforms. The President thought this might be helped along by developing opportunities for these newer people to accompany better known officials until established on their own.

Cabinet Action Status Report (CI 58-7/5) - Mr. Rabb called attention to the current Report on Status of Cabinet Actions and suggested that each member look through it so as to satisfy himself that actions assigned to his department were being properly fulfilled.

The President confirmed the importance of following up on these actions and then recounted the difficulty that Sec. Forrestal always seemed to experience for the lack of any sort of secretariat organization within the White House.

* * * *

The President called attention to a memorandum from Sec. Dulles concerning the flow of social invitations being issued by the new Russian Ambassador to high Government officials. The President pointed out that there was no practice in Moscow of personal calls between Amb. Thompson and Soviet officials, and that such indeed was undesirable since it would create opportunities for wedge-driving between the allies. It was indicated that an occasional acceptance of an invitation to a musicale or reception would be in order but that it seemed desirable to continue an attitude of being "polite but somewhat reserved".

Amb. Lodge, particularly, noted his own "hands off" practice in view of the continuing attacks on the United States in the Soviet press.

Laws
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Mr. Rabb
Mr. Minnich

~~SECRET~~

April 17, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 17, 1958

Others present: Dr. Killian
General Goodpaster

As I joined the session, Dr. Killian was reporting to the President concerning recent engine failures during guided missile tests -- the North American engine used for the Atlas, Thor and Jupiter seems to have a defect in the pump turbine assembly. A quick correction may suffice to remedy the problem, in which case a delay of only a few weeks would be involved. Otherwise a reworking of the assembly, with delay of two or three months minimum, must be expected.

He said that progress is being made by the Department of Defense in following up on the Scientific Advisers' report on the missiles program. The Department of Defense will shortly submit a report on actions being taken.

The problem of the Minute Man is being carefully studied by the Department of Defense. They are not going into hardware until basic problems have been settled.

He also reported that Defense is making a real effort to set up a centralized national program in solid propellant research and development.

Dr. Killian next took up the report of his scientific group on cessation of nuclear testing. He pointed out that this is a controversial subject on which the observations of his group are limited to technical aspects only and must of course be balanced against other considerations. Some of the conclusions reached by his group are: the inspection system for verification of test cessation requires a more extensive system than is now in existence. It is feasible to install a system which would give the required degree of assurance. Such a system could serve as an opening wedge for a system of inspection for disarmament generally. Cessation of testing, in the judgment of the group, would leave the United States in a position of technical advantage for a few

DECLASSIFIED
Authority DOD ltr 6/12/75
Date E.O. 12356 ltr 6/4/75
By OTH, NARS Date 6/24/75

~~SECRET~~

years, which will otherwise be lost. The Science Advisory Committee considers that we should stop testing after the Hardtack series. They believe it would be to our over-all advantage to do so. They think, however, that provision should be made for further tests, under international controls for peaceful and scientific purposes.

Dr. Killian next reported that the group had studied the questions that are involved in the possibility of stopping the testing of guided missiles. We believe that the Soviets have fired at least five very long range missiles, of which three had nose cones that returned to the earth. With the background of their proven 700-mile and 1000-mile missiles, the Soviets could complete all the necessary missile firing tests within the next six months. The United States will not have an operational ICBM prior to mid-1959. Within six months we cannot have a reliable IRBM and ICBM.

Accordingly, an advantageous course of action is open to the Soviets to announce unilaterally the cessation of tests in six months or so. They could continue scientific use of rockets and gain from such use all the further information they need. The acceptance of a stoppage of tests before mid-1959 would be highly disadvantageous to the United States. Accordingly, any proposals for limiting the use of outer space should be very carefully studied.

In light of the views of the group on nuclear tests and missiles tests, the committee felt that an early announcement is needed on stoppage of nuclear testing. They consider that major advantages may accrue from such a statement and from such action. They added that an early announcement on nuclear testing would reduce the danger of pressures on us for cessation of missile testing.

The President thought that it would be difficult for the Soviets to generate pressure on us for a stoppage of missile testing. Our policy would probably require so many conditions to be met before such a stoppage could be agreed that early agreement would be unlikely. He added that he had never been too much impressed, or completely convinced by the views expressed by Drs. Teller, Lawrence and Mills that we must continue testing of nuclear weapons.

In concluding, Dr. Killian said that while his committee favored stopping of testing, many top officials do not agree, including those of AEC and Defense. The latter are concerned particularly with regard to the warhead for the AICBM. On this point the Science Advisory Committee thinks that the other problems involved in the AICBM are much the greater ones, and that we have warheads which could serve satisfactorily, although perhaps not with the ultimate in efficiency.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 9 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

April 17, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The Secretary of the Treasury called at 3:50.

The Federal Reserve Board is lowering the re-discount rate from 2-1/4% to 1-3/4% in the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis. These are the banks which have applied for rate reductions; the others will probably follow.

The Federal Reserve Board is lowering the reserve requirement of the Central Reserve City Banks in Chicago and New York 1/2 of 1% today. This is the equivalent of $130 million.

On April 24th there will be another 1/2 of 1% reduction in the same banks. This will be another $130 million.

Effective April 24th, they are lowering the reserve requirements in the Reserve City Banks 1/2 of 1%, which will be the equivalent of $190 million. The total of these three changes is $450 million.

They are not lowering the reserve requirements of the Country Banks at this time because under this arrangement the New York and Chicago Banks will be going from 19 to 18%, the Reserve City Banks from 17 to 16-1/2%, while the Country Banks now are at 11%.

a.

April 17, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The Secretary of the Treasury called at 3:50.

The Federal Reserve Board is lowering the re-discount rate from 2-1/4% to 1-3/4% in the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis. These are the banks which have applied for rate reductions; the others will probably follow.

The Federal Reserve Board is lowering the reserve requirement of the Central Reserve City Banks in Chicago and New York 1/2 of 1% today. This is the equivalent of $130 million.

On April 24th there will be another 1/2 of 1% reduction in the same banks. This will be another $130 million.

Effective April 24th, they are lowering the reserve requirements in the Reserve City Banks 1/2 of 1%, which will be the equivalent of $190 million. The total of these three changes is $450 million.

They are not lowering the reserve requirements of the Country Banks at this time because under this arrangement the New York and Chicago Banks will be going from 19 to 18%, the Reserve City Banks from 17 to 16-1/2%, while the Country Banks now are at 11%.

a.

PRE-PRESS BRIEFING
April 16, 1958.

New Jersey Elections. Congressman Kean defeated Bern Shanley in primary race for nomination for candidate for U. S. Senate. Both fine candidates. President is sorry both could not win. He asked Tom Stephens to call Bern and ask him to issue a statement, if he already had not, saying that he would support Congressman Kean in November election.

INTERNATIONAL

Gaillard - Recently the President had sent a personal letter to Gaillard (whose Cabinet fell last night). If asked, the President will say again that personal messages to Heads of Government are confidential -- that the President writes to friends throughout the world -- he is going to continue to do so without making contents public.

The only occasion when publicity is given is when the Russians are involved. They usually give out the contents before notes are received here. Their notes are regarded as propaganda efforts and not in light of serious proposals.

Fall of French Government. President will say it will place "in suspension" the good offices commission headed by Robert Murphy. In connection with this, the President said that only yesterday morning Foster Dulles had been the most optimistic to date that some good settlement was coming out of the French-Tunisian matter -- and that afternoon the government fell. He compared it to being told by the doctors on the morning of his heart attack that he was in the best shape in ten years -- and having a heart attack that evening.

The fall of the government will not definitely effect the Defense Ministers' meeting of NATO, now being held. There is to be a Copenhagen meeting May 5th of Foreign Ministers -- there the situation is that a representative of the caretaker's government could sit in -- but we will just have to wait and see. The third meeting that could be effected is at the Ambassadorial level in Moscow. There the Ambassador could sit in and probably discuss matters in line with agreed policy. It would be difficult and he could not pledge his government to any action.

U. S. Note to Moscow. President reviewed contents. It is to be released today at noon. We are willing to start Ambassadroial talks.

PRE-PRESS BRIEFING
April 15 - 2.

Pacific Tests. Invitations have not been issued to UN yet; awaiting details of program from AEC.

Russian notes (see earlier comment). The Secretary used the word they were "debauching and prostituting" normal diplomatic procedures. The President deplored the use of the words, but said he agreed with the Secretary that they were diverting from accustomed procedures.

Dr. Killian's Reports. President was reminded of his previous statement. In this connection, he said a friend of his was a friend of Dr. Teller (Charles Jones ?) and this friend had reported that "he would not be surprised if after the Pacific tests we might not need to make public any tests." About the Killian "reports" the President can say "technical aspects of inspection system are under continual study. It would be premature to publish results."

DOMESTIC

Question about Truman's proposals of yesterday (lower taxes, higher expenditures, holding down interest on national debt). The President said one question, so far unanswered for him, was if Truman had proposed a tax cut in "recession" of '48-'49. Gabe Hauge said that a tax increase had previously been proposed, and that Truman had withdrawn that proposal, which in effect amounted to a tax reduction.

Rivers and Harbors Bills Veto. Message said that if President had a bill taking out undesirable projects, he would sign.

Highway Bill The President will say he has until midnight tonight. He does have certain recommendations.

Economy - Last week the President said the public was disenchanted by some of the articles being offered. The automobile manufacturers took it that they remark was directed to them. The President said it was! But he added it was also directed to other businesses.

Defense Reorganization. Bill sent up by White House today. There is a great deal of misunderstanding that the President is recommending

that $40 billions be given to the Secretary of Defense as a sort of blank check. The President said that nothing was further from his mind, that he had never approved or recommended such a thing. He does think that the allocation for Research and Development ought to be put in the Secretary's hands.

Mutual Assistance and Reciprocal Trade. The President was reminded that Scotty Reston had a story on Monday about change of U.S. attitudes and policies. Story emenated from State, but White House has not seen recommendation. Apparently State is thinking along lines of Congressional opposition to agreements on International Commodities and to further stockpiling of such things as lead and zinc. It was suggested the President could give another little strong push along lines of his talk.

Unemployment Insurance - President issued a statement asking Congress to speed it up.

Stories that the Administration is sending up proposals on railways. President was reminded of proposals of two years ago, which were acted upon infinitesimably. The President has talked with many people in Commerce and Treasury recently about new proposals. Gabe Hauge said that if action had been taken two years ago "we would not be where we are today" a statement with which Governor Adams disagreed.

Geneva - statement out of there saying U.S. has changed its position on 12 mile limit. If such a question comes up, refer it to the Attorney General.

Von Braun - made statement that we could send a man up 150 miles and get him back safely. The President is getting a little weary of Von Braun's publicity seeking.

Oppenheimer gave a lecture in Washington saying that disarmament was not enough. He said we needed a world in which secrets were illegal!

April 16, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 15, 1958

Others present: Secretary Quarles
Mr. Stans
Dr. Killian
Governor Adams
Mr. Harlow
General Goodpaster

Secretary Quarles reviewed the situation with regard to the Military Pay Bill. He recalled that the proposal sent up by the Administration was increased very substantially in the Kilday Committee. A provision adding a 6% increase for pay of retired personnel was included. Also increases were made in the pay scales in a way that would have added $100 million to its cost in FY 1959 and $200 million to its cost in FY 1962. (The Administration proposal would have phased out a 6% increase for personnel in the lowest grades by FY 1962.) The Defense Department, after being informed that increases of this magnitude raised the possibility of Administration rejection of the proposal, has prepared a revised version, the cost of which amounts to $10 million less than the original Administration bill for FY 1959, but remains roughly level thereafter.

The President commended strongly that he has opposed an increase in the lowest grade and in fact thought some reduction would be in order. However, he would accept the revised proposals. He also recalled that the Cordiner group had claimed a large saving as a consequence of the bill, particularly through reducing the training load as a result of personnel staying on beyond a single tour of duty. Mr. Quarles said that, although estimates are open to some question, there can be no doubt that the effect of the bill will be to reduce over-all costs and to make possible lower over-all strength.

After further discussion, the President indicated he would accept the revised bill as the best we can probably get. He said he noted

that the bill passed by the Senate would have to go to conference and asked if we would not be faced with the need to give way further at that stage. Governor Adams thought we would, but said we could make a clear record in the testimony that if the bill is loaded up substantially beyond what is now approved, the President might send it back. The President said witnesses could say that if the Congress goes beyond what is now approved, it will be getting beyond the program of the President. He stressed strongly that he wants Defense to take steps to reduce manning levels for training schools, etc., after the bill is passed.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

April 15, 1958

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Stans:

The following notes on this morning's Legislative Conference may be of use to you:

Omnibus Rivers and Harbors Bill - The President emphasized the principles of good administration which were violated by a number of the provisions in this bill. It was noted that the Congress had departed from its own standards in approving certain projects in the absence of supporting engineering studies.

Highway Bill - It was the consensus of the Leaders that the benefits to be derived from this bill in the current economic situation outweighed the bad features sufficiently to warrant the President's approval of it. It was agreed that the two-to-one ratio for the ABC grant program was not permanently acceptable. It was noted that there would be little possibility of obtaining any improvement over this legislation in any attempt to secure a different measure this session.

Office of Civilian Mobilization - This item will be discussed at a subsequent meeting.

Community Facilities Legislation - Emphasis was placed on the apparent absence of any real need for this legislation and on the additional burden it would add to the already high budget levels anticipated in coming years.

Defense Organization - The President stressed the need for providing the Secretary of Defense with sufficient flexibility and authority to transfer funds within a stated percentage so as to insure the maximum security and economy.

Sincerely,

L. A. Minnich, Jr.
Assistant Staff Secretary

The Honorable Maurice H. Stans
Director
Bureau of the Budget

Cy to - Mrs. Whitman (2)

CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By ___ NLE, Date 11/29/77

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE MEETING

April 15, 1958

and Sen. Bridges
(Usual attendance; General Persons not present.)

"Grass Roots" Impressions - At the President's invitation each of the Leaders commented on his experiences during the recess.

Speaker Martin found that unemployment was the subject of greatest concern, that the economic situation was not so bad as the Washington picture would have it, that there were no great expectations of a tax cut. His constituents were not so concerned with farm legislation as they are with the foreign trade bill.

Senator Knowland voiced similar sentiments about the economic situation. Although California has large unemployment, it also has currently its second highest employment level. He felt Republicans are better off politically than the customary Washington indicators reflect.

Senator Dirksen made no significant comment.

Senator Saltonstall felt things were picking up in his area, thanks to Government procurement. He noted that Chambers of Commerce, Rotarys, and other service Clubs are against a tax cut at this time. He saw much room for political improvement in Massachusetts.

Mr. Halleck thought the economy was fundamentally sound but that we are in serious political trouble, even more so than in 1954 when he foresaw an adverse outcome to the elections. He felt the important thing was to insure popular recognition of the responsibilities of the Congressional Majority -- a Democratic Majority that has been in control 24 out of the last 28 years.

Mr. Arends, although he had not gone home during the recess, commented that the primaries in his area tended to show a protest vote against the "ins". He believed that farmers feel a bit better with

CONFIDENTIAL

prices going up but they continue to worry about the prices they have to pay.

Mr. Allen did not think the people in his area were very much disturbed particularly in view of the good primary showing he made in farm areas.

Omnibus Rivers and Harbors Bill - The President stated his opposition to this since about fourteen projects had been authorized without any engineering or survey reports. He thought the measure might be viewed more favorably if it had the merit of providing immediate work which it did not. The President granted that the measure contained some good projects but that others had gone too far beyond principle to warrant approval.

Senator Dirksen noted that he had voted for the measure because of the provision for the Illinois-Mississippi Canal but he was frank to admit that many of the other projects were pure "pork barrel". Mr. Allen felt Congress was right in differing on occasion from the Bureau of the Budget, but he could see no basis for Congress to authorize a project without engineering supporting data. Mr. Halleck commented on the great number of non-cleared projects which he would be interested in getting into a measure if measures were going to contain non-cleared projects and be approved.

Senator Knowland noted some of the arguments that could be made against a veto, such as the relatively small part constituted by non-cleared items, Republican sentiment in the Senate for the bill, flood conditions in California and probably soon in other States, and the invidious comparisons with certain Mutual Aid projects not supported by engineering surveys. Senator Knowland also contrasted this measure with the situation regarding agriculture and taxes, where the line had been or was being held successfully. The President replied in terms of having to protect against inflation particularly in view of the high expenditure levels already projected for coming years. He again emphasized the need for upholding principles, which he described as the greatest contribution he could make for future Republican election successes.

Senator Saltonstall hoped the President would in his veto message recognize the right of the Congress to include projects for which favorable engineering data existed but which had not received a Budget concurrence. The President indicated he would not attempt to encroach on any such prerogative.

Mr. Merriam then summarized the provisions of the bill, emphasizing those which deviated from established principles (as set forth subsequently in the veto message).

Representative Allen took note of the possibility that the Congressional Committees might endeavor to press Democratic projects under individual pieces of legislation. Mr. Halleck said he would welcome any such effort since it could cause a revulsion against the Democrats. Speaker Martin thought the President could easily veto such bills if any such effort developed.

Reverting to this item at the end of the meeting, Senator Knowland inquired if he might properly tell the Policy Committee that had it not been for the non-engineered items there would have been a reasonable chance for Presidential approval of the bill. The President agreed that would be appropriate. Mr. Merriam suggested that the veto message would make clear the difference between this action and the previous public works veto by virtue of the fact that Congress in this instance was deviating from its own standards. Senator Knowland agreed that would be desirable. The President commented that he was perhaps getting too conservative for those at the table but that he was fighting against appropriating too much presently on the basis of potential but unconfirmed economic developments when greatly increased budgets were already in the offing.

Highway Bill - The President spoke at length on how this legislation violated established principles through its two-to-one ratio for State and local roads, along with the prospect of loans to the States that might even be remitted prior to payment. In the lengthy discussion that followed, the President stressed the unprincipled nature of this and the importance he attached to maintenance of principle as the basis of Republican strength.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Vice President focused his discussion on the probable lines of Congressional action should the President veto this. He cited the great effort made by Representative Case and Senator Ed Martin to develop a proper bill, and also the fact that the Highway Bill contained much more of what the Administration had advocated than did others deserving of veto, such as the farm freeze bill. Senator Knowland doubted that any new legislation would be any better than the present bill, indeed it would probably be worse by omitting the billboard provision.

The President agreed that the decision on this was a much closer one than on the Rivers and Harbors Bill and that he would sign it quickly were it not for the two-to-one ratio. He added that he might be able to bring himself to approving even this if he could have any hope of correcting the ratio.

Mr. Halleck cited, as a practical matter, the way in which Secretary Benson had fixed support prices only a fraction below what proposed farm legislation would have done anyway, then he pointed out that the two-to-one ratio was on a temporary basis. He agreed that a veto would be in order if the two-to-one ratio were a permanent thing. Senator Knowland cited the "emergency"nature of the bill, and the Vice President commented on the action taken with regard to unemployment insurance in view of the economic situation. Gen. Bragdon got in a quick comment that the ratio applied to only $200 million out of a $5-1/2 billion measure.

The President concluded by saying that he would give the measure his utmost consideration and he directed Governor Adams to arrange the necessary conference with the President in the oval office.

Office of Civilian Mobilization - Because of the hour it was agreed to postpone discussion of this.

CommunityFacilities Legislation - Senator Dirksen reported the views of some who could not understand why this billion dollars should be authorized when adequate private capital is available. He saw this as another case of getting into deep water. The President stated his opposition to the principle of it and said he would go into the matter thoroughly should the measure reach his desk.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Senator Knowland took note of the near unanimous committee vote and then sought guidance for the Policy Meeting to be held shortly. He recalled that prior to the recess it had been agreed that an effort would be made to change the amount to $500 million and to change the language governing availability of funds so that the funds would be available only if local governments could not get private capital on "reasonable" terms, instead of on terms "equal" to what the Government could provide.

Senator Saltonstall noted that this measure by-passes completely the State governments. The Vice President believed that no matter how well the measure was cleaned up it would still be regarded as a throw-back to the leaf-raking of the 1930s. Senator Dirksen repeated that he could not ascertain where there was any demand for such a measure.

Defense Organization - Senator Knowland asked for clarification of the authority being requested on transferability of funds. The President noted something of what he would say in his address to the Newspaper Editors in terms of "sufficient flexibility". He added that 10% flexibility plus a requirement for reporting to the Committee would seem to be in order. The President stressed the need for the Secretary of Defense to have supervisory influence and that 90% of the budget could be nailed down tight. The President promised to send copies of the speech draft to certain of the leaders.

Senator Saltonstall thought it important to submit the legislation prior to the Newspaper Editors address. Mr. Harlow informed him that no legislation would be necessary for the budgetary authority since it would be accomplished by the form of the appropriation bill, without any substantive law. Senator Saltonstall noted the 100 million flexibility and certain transfer authority already given to the Secretary, and suggested that the President might settle on an increase in the flexibility fund up to $500 million rather than advocating transfer from Service to Service.

The President spoke of the concurrence of most Service personnel and of how some of his friends had stated their intent to resign from the Navy League if it insisted on causing trouble. He emphasized that he was not trying to vitiate the constitutional authority of the Congress but was merely trying to establish an arrangement that would allow

an effective deterrent to war or, if need be, the effective fighting of a war. He could not understand why anyone might confuse the basic issue with the little details of things that could be imagined.

Senate Report - Senator Knowland reported on the status of nominations and confirmations.

Senator Knowland saw a need for discussing the unemployment reserve situation before the bill reaches the Floor.

House Report - Speaker Martin noted that the House would be considering legislation to allow the Navy to serve oleomargarine and would also consider the Moss Bill on withholding information. Mr. Halleck asked for advice regarding the Moss Bill, and the President said he would get Bill Rogers in to discuss it.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Original to Mrs. Whitman

Copy to Mrs. Whitman
Mr. Minnich

(No other copies)

MEMORANDUM OF APPOINTMENT
April 10, 1958

Secretary Weeks came to see the President about keeping open the Great Circle Transpacific case. He had previously written to the President, suggesting draft of letter to CAB about it (see correspondence). The President had turned the matter over to Jerry Morgan and there it rested.

The President was presented with a detailed report, including February figures on Pan American (showing loss in past few months). The President does not want Pan American to be in the position of going back on subsidy.

The President asked Jerry Morgan to call Chairman Durfee and ask him if the letter, if sent, would stick. I.E., would the CAB keep the case open. Apparently Jerry thinks they will and the letter should be prepared.

During the course of the conversation it turned out that both Pan American and North West have permanent certification to fly to Tokyo, but Pan American has not put theirs into operation because they have not been granted privilege of stopping in Northwest cities such as Seattle.

The President said he was "uneasy and unhappy" about this case because of the great amount of pressure on both sides that has been put upon him. He said, in these words, "I have the feeling that there is a nigger in the woodpile somewhere."

April 10, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD: (at 9 a.m. today)

Governor Adams said that the President's meeting with Senator John Sherman Cooper had been most successful. It was concerned primarily with Defense reorganization, and Senator Cooper's report was very encouraging to the President. He said there are twenty-five or thirty Senators aligned with him in their thinking on this issue who will offer ready support to the President in what he is seeking to do.

He discussed two points with the President on which some questions exist in the minds of this group. The first is as to control of the Secretary's use of funds under the new proposal. The President explained what he had in mind, and was able to satisfy fully the question Senator Cooper had. The second point is as to the "derogation" of the service secretaries -- their conversion into something not much more than an Assistant Secretary of Defense. Again the President reviewed what he had in mind, and the tremendous responsibility and authority still remaining to the Secretary for the administration of his department. Senator Cooper expressed satisfaction at this explanation.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

4/9

Pre-press Conference

The economy will probably again be the biggest single item, and the President referred to Ward Canaday's proposition that excise tax on automobiles be eliminated until Jan. 1, 1959. He said it wasn't that simple, other excise taxes such as refrigerators would have to be eliminated. Furthermore he doubts that the elimination of such a tax -- a saving of $200 to $300 per individual who buys a car -- will spur the market as much as some people believe.

Defense Department supplemental. No announcement will be made. The President pleased that he got them to reduce it by 2 million.

Defense Department Reorganization. The President said there is no such thing any more as a separate Navy, Army or Air Force because strategic planning must consider all factors of defense -- that means unified operation and planning, under the responsibility of the Defense Secretary. On top of this the Defense Department has to have proper weapons, which goes back to research and development, which must always be related to unified military measures.

Governor Adams suggested that the President explain all this in "ordinary terminology."

Space Organization. Message being sent to the Congress today. Basic research is to be under civilian authority outside of the Department of Defense.

Testing of Weapons. Referred to the Secretary's statement at his press conference yesterday. The United States position is that we could not consider suspension of testing as a purely propaganda measure at the risk of the security of the nation. We have already announced tests to be conducted this summer -- months in advance.

Proposals made to the Soviets -- list of 17 prepared -- is there any way to get them into the newspapers? On all of these we have taken the initiative, but somehow when the Soviets make any proposals this is big news.

Testing is tied in with production and inspection; our position is that we will stop testing when production is stopped and inspection initiated.

Pre-press Conference

Pacific tests. Invitation to the UN has not yet been extended, but will be very soon. One of reasons for delay is waiting for return of the Secretary General.

Question was asked if the observers would be able to send up rockets to conduct simple tests. The answer is no. Cameras will be permitted, and all the observers will be taken to Berkeley afterwards where the data will be evaluated; they will be permitted to share in the evaluation. But all such technical questions should be referred to the AEC.

Cuba. There is legal question in shipment of arms, Batista ordered considerable arms -- shipments are being delayed.

Canadian Elections. Canada is our best customer and the President thinks will be so in future. President has met Diefenbacker and looks forward to continued friendly relations. He campaigned on an issue of mild anti-U.S.-ism.

Economy. The President read answers prepared by Dr. Hauge to hypothetical questions.

Farm Veto Message. Difficult decision, but it is the President's conviction that farm agriculture economy is much better under the more flexible programs than it was before.

Baruch. Old friend of President.

Consumer credit. The President said that he was convinced that the extension of consumer credit from 24 to 36 months was big factor in present recession

Highway Bill. About ready to be brought down.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 9, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

The President said he had an excellent talk with Secretary Gates and Admiral Burke at the White House last evening. They said the Marines are particularly emotional over the proposed reorganization.

As to themselves, they said that they completely accept the basic propositions of unified strategic planning and direction, and placing all activities under the control of the Secretary of Defense. They are rather afraid of what their staffs might do, however, since there is a great deal more emotionalism and apprehension at lower levels than they themselves feel.

Also, they said that they had prepared a plan a few months ago, which was very thoroughly worked out and coordinated within the Navy Department, and they don't see how they can change their position so quickly.

They added that they knew a lot of people were calling them recalcitrants. They do not feel that they are that at all, since they support the basic concept the President has put forward. They told the President they were worried about the situation they would face when they were called to testify. The President said it is simply a matter of not getting rattled. He felt that they can answer questions quite satisfactorily, given that they have the conviction favoring unified strategic planning and command direction which they had earlier indicated.

The President said that several times in the conversation they mentioned their "apprehensions" over what might be done under some future President or some future Secretary of Defense. The apprehensions do not apply in the present circumstances. The President said he talked these apprehensions out with them. The primary one represented concern over a single service of supply. The President told them he had never believed in it and does not now. There

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-193 #12

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

should, however, be the capability for single management of various "common use" items. The President thought they accepted this line of thinking very well. They also said they were afraid that the services might become "mere shells" with consequent loss of morale. The President said he stressed to them the tremendous responsibilities and tasks that would still remain, and felt that their minds were much put at ease by this explanation.

Again they came back to the need for the provision "separately administered." Here he made clear that he expects the Secretaries to administer their departments; the point is to remove the basis for the argument and resistance now encountered in attempts to eliminate duplication, etc.

They expressed full and wholehearted agreement with the proposals that are being made concerning research and development.

The President said they expressed most effusively their gratitude for inviting them in and talking the matter out with them, and said that he had removed a tremendous burden from their minds. The President commented that there was need for someone who has worked closely with them, such as General Persons if he were available, to stay in close contact with them, and work out additional points of concern that might arise.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3 April 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

In company with Mr. Henry Nicholson of Secret Service, and Lt. Colonel George McNally, I visited Gettysburg College today in response to your exchange of correspondence with General Paul.

General Paul was called out of town unexpectedly and a Mr. Stanley Hoffman, Business Manager of the College, showed us three buildings, either of which the College could make available for office space.

We were advised that long range plans of the College call for the demolition of all buildings in the particular area within the next 6-8 years. Mr. Hoffman and our group entered two of the buildings, neither of which could provide adequate facilities even with extensive renovation, the cost of which could hardly be justified.

The third, a large home, is now a fraternity house. Plans call for the fraternity to move to a larger building within a short time. The present fraternity building has possibilities. However, we could not inspect the interior. Floor plans of this building should be in our possession in about ten days, at which time, I plan to submit a further report.

Respectfully,

Robert L. Schulz

April 1, 1958

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Stans:

The following notes on this morning's Legislative Conference may be useful to you:

Outer Space - Attention was given to the objectives that can be pursued most fruitfully in a civilian outer space program.

The Administration will submit to Congress later this week its recommendations on governmental organization for pursuing this program.

Special Public Works Legislation - In order that this subject may be discussed further at the next Legislative Meeting, the Administration will examine the public works situation with respect to the numerous special public works bills being introduced and the possibility of a consolidated approach.

Rivers and Harbors Bill - It was noted that this legislation as reported by the Conference Committee includes six items in addition to those previously added by the Senate which have not had the customary study and clearance by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of the Budget.

New Starts - The Administration policy with respect to "new starts" will be reviewed and discussed further at the next meeting.

Defense Organization - The President indicated that every effort will be made to send the special message on this subject to the Congress before it recesses at the end of this week. Proposed

specific legislation will be submitted either before or immediately following the recess.

Sincerely,

L. A. Minnich, Jr.
Assistant Staff Secretary

The Honorable Maurice H. Stans
Director
Bureau of the Budget

COPIES TO
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Gen. Persons
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Martin
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Jack Anderson
Dr. Hauge
Gov. Pyle
Mr. Rabb

Staff notes: April 2 1958 Defense Dept Reorg

This message discusses the various administrative and statutory changes required for the effective direction of our defense establishment. Their basic objectives are to increase its efficiency, unify strategic planning and our operational forces, and strengthen civilian control.

The traditions, form and pattern of the services are unchanged; what is proposed will change certain of their responsibilities.

The changes, though not numerous, are very important. I expect these effects:

They will unify strategic planning.

They will unify our fighting forces and give them missions related not to service but to national objectives.

They will streamline command channels.

They will give the Joint Chiefs of Staff the professional military assistance required for effective strategic planning and operational direction.

They will strengthen Secretary of Defense control over service research and development.

They will give the Secretary of Defense needed flexibility in the management of defense funds.

They will permit the Secretary of Defense and Joint Chiefs of Staff to recommend for appointment and removal three- and four-star officers.

They will remove legal doubts as to the authority of the Secretary of Defense so that he can be a fully effective agent of the President as Commander-in-Chief under the Constitution.

They will reduce the number of Secretaries in the Defense Department.

They will directly attack the problem of harmful service rivalries.

The discussion which follows gives historical reasons for these changes and the details of my recommendations and administrative actions.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DC NLE, Date 11/29/77

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

April 1, 1958

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Outer Space - Doctors Killian, Purcell and York gave a briefing similar to that at Cabinet and along the lines of the recently issued Report, elaborating somewhat on the missile requirements for carrying various payloads, showing that from any particular rocket, the heaviest payload could be had for a satellite mission, whereas the payload was sharply reduced for projects involving the moon, and still further reduced for shooting as far as Mars.

The plan for establishing the National Aviation and Space Agency was outlined. Dr. Killian emphasized that peaceful space research would long be dependent on Defense Department missiles, yet it was desirable to conduct the non-military research outside of the Defense Department. Hence, the decision to continue ARPA even while setting up NASA. Discussion was very limited, consisting mostly of Sen. Knowland's interest in being certain that space projects would not be considered a secondary interest by the NACA people, who would be predominant in the new agency. Dr. Killian was able to assure him that the NACA was already enthusiastically pressing into the new field, and the problem would rather be one of overenthusiasm if anything.

Defense Reorganization - Mr. McElroy and Mr. Coolidge made a lengthy presentation of the changes to be recommended by the President. The plan for revising the appropriations process, so that appropriations would be made to the Secretary of Defense (rather than the services) stirred Sen. Bridges' interest particularly. He thought this was an especially important item because it involved getting into a field that had traditionally belonged to the Congress which always had made specific appropriations to the services. Sec. McElroy pointed out that the customary specific amounts for specific items would be developed as always in the Committee hearings, but by appropriating to the Secretary, and by giving him flexibility, he could modify programs as required by new developments -- but he would have to inform the Congress of any changes being made.

At the end of the presentation, the President said he wanted to put a foundation under this in terms of his own thinking. He then spoke at length and with much intensity on the importance of streamlining the security organization to meet modern requirements. Hence came the great need for looking more to the unified commanders, for giving the Secretary greater flexibility, and for eliminating and controlling the rivalries among the services in research and development. He concluded by saying that he wasn't greatly concerned with the details of changes to be made, just so the Secretary got the authority and the flexibility that would prevent him from being hamstrung in his efforts to get the best defense for the nation.

Sen. Knowland, in response to a direct question from the President, said he had no question about the basic need which concerned the President. He felt, however, that in handling the detailed proposals, there was great need to recognize the concern that people in Congress would have about maintaining their traditional power of appropriating funds; Congress would not surrender this lightly.

The President agreed this would be of concern, then went on to stress again the need for avoiding duplication among the services, especially when the defense budget was getting to $41 billion. If just one billion could be saved through this, he pointed out, it would cover a vast amount of requirements in other places in the government.

Nuclear Test Cessation - The President told the Leaders that the Khrushchev statement on cessation of tests was something anticipated by Administration officials. He said the Administration had had many conferences as to whether we might do something like that if only as a move in the contest for world opinion; but the decision had been made, in the interests of our national security, not to end our nuclear testing.

The President saw some relationship between the Soviet announcement and their frantic search for a Summit meeting -- perhaps they hoped this would obviate the need for discussing the problem.

The President asserted that Americans can properly say they want to be friendly, but certainly they must keep their powder dry. A list of all the things the United States has done is being pulled together, the President said, so the best presentation can be made of our position -- which we must stick to. The President said he would welcome any new ideas on how to convince the world of our friendliness, and our desire to be decent and peaceful.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Staff note.
pence applies
To Leg. Leaders

April 1, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR

The President

FROM: Jim Hagerty

At the press conference tomorrow I would recommend that it would be quite helpful if you were to give an outline of your reasons why modernization of theDefense organization is essential in the best interest of the security of the United States.

I would recommend also that it be set in the framework of the little talk to the Legislative Leaders this morning. I took some notes on your talk this morning, and they follow.

You said that this was a matter of basic reorganization, that everyone had to know what you were trying to do through such a reorganization. There was no longer any such thing -- nor would there ever again be -- as a separate ground, air, or naval war. That was a thing of the past, and everyone should recognize this.

Therefore, in reorganizing the Department (maybe "modernizing" would be a better emphasis), certain duties and powers had to be given to the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary had to reorganize (or modernize) to permit him to give sensible orders to unified commanders. The Secretary may find it necessary even in peacetime for a unified command to operate at additional expense in, say, the Formosa Straits. The Services could very easily say that they haven't any money for this additional expense, and the Secretary would have to have the power to provide that expense in line with these decisions.

As to new weapons, the Secretary has to have the power and the money to say what to do. If he doesn't, then we could have considerable duplication and waste with resulting confusion.

Take, for example, the question of fuel for rockets. The Secretary should have a man who could say what kind of fuel should be developed, and then the Services could go ahead and develop it.

The Congress should not be particularly interested in finding out what the Air Force, the Navy, or the Army is doing in any particular field. What they want to know is what is happening in areas -- what is happening in Europe -- in Formosa -- in the Far East -- or anyplace else. The Secretary has got to have the flexibility to tell them in these unified commands.

11 1958

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1958

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:12 - 8:13 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:12 - 8:55 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
8:28 - 8:55 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:40 - 8:41 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:55 - 9:02 am	Hon. William P. Rogers, Jr.
9:02 - 9:03 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:03 - 9:16 am	Hon. Bernard M. Shanley
9:16 - 9:28 am	Lt. General Ira G. Eaker, USAF (Ret.)
9:36 - 10:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Gerald Morgan Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Jack Anderson Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Lewis L. Strauss (joined at 10:05 am) (Pre-Press Briefing)
10:30 - 11:00 A.M.	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:05 - 11:07 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:07 - 11:09 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
11:13 - 11:26 am	Congressman Gordon Canfield, New Jersey Mr. Walter Kennedy, Administrative Assistant to Congressman Canfield Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Congressman Canfield presented to the President a painting done by the Polish artist, Tadeusz Nartowski)

11:26 - 11:33 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:33 - 11:43 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
11:43 - 11:55 am	Senator George W. Malone, Nevada Hon. I. Jack Martin.
11:55 - 12:07 am	General Tom Campbell Albuquerque, New Mexico
12:07 - 12:16 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:16 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:40 pm	The President, accompanied by Colonel Walter Tkach, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree.
2:02 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree Country Club.
2:10 - 2:25 pm	The President was on the practice tee.
2:25 - 5:18 pm	The President played eighteen holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe Mr. Floyd Akers Mr. J. C. Bryant
5:54 pm	The President and Dr. Walter Tkach departed the Club and motored to the White House.
6:20 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President went to his office.
6:20 - 6:40 pm	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow
6:40 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
8:44 pm	

8:44 pm	The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Hon. Bryce Harlow departed the White House and motored to the Sheraton Park Hotel.
8:53 pm	Arrived at the Sheraton Park Hotel. Here the President was greeted by Mr. Foster H. Gurney, General Manager of Sheraton Park Mr. Phillip M. Talbott Retiring President of the Chamber of Commerce Mr. William A. McDonald Incoming President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce The President was then escorted to the VIP Lounge.
9:00 pm	The President was escorted to the head table by Messrs. Talbott, McDonald, and Gurney. Mr. Phillip Talbott introduced the President.
9:01 - 9:10 pm	REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT before the 46th Annual Dinner of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.
9:12 pm	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Sheraton Park Hotel and motored to the White House.
9:20 pm	Arrived at the White House.

mr. Whitman

1-16-602.111

Chief U. E. Baughman

U. S. Secret Service
April 29, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, April 25 - 28, 1958

Friday, April 25, 1958

12:32 p.m. The President, accompanied by Secretary James Hagerty and SAIC Rowley, departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal, arriving at 12:42 p.m. Col. Robert Schulz, Capt. Evan P. Aurand, and Dr. Howard Snyder were in another car in the Presidential motorcade to MATS Terminal.

12:51 p.m. The Columbine was airborne for Augusta, Georgia at 12:51 p.m., arriving at Bush Field at 2:52 p.m. The following-named persons accompanied the President aboard the Columbine: Dr. Howard Snyder, Mr. James Hagerty, SAIC Rowley, Mr. Barry Leithead, Mr. William Robinson, W/O John Wilson, Signal Corps, Miss Helen Peterson, Capt. Olive Marsh, and Sgt. John Moaney. Upon arriving at Bush Field, the President was greeted by Mr. Cliff Roberts and Mr. Jerome Franklin, of the Augusta National Golf Club, and Col. Paul A. Snowden, Commanding Officer at Fort Gordon. The Presidential motorcade arrived at the Augusta National Golf Club at 3:25 p.m.

3:37 p.m. The President walked to the practice tee, and at 4:00 p.m. commenced a game of golf with Mr. Barry Leithead, Mr. William Robinson, and Mr. Clifford Roberts, completing eighteen holes at 7:00 p.m. when he returned to his cottage.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, April 26, 1958

9:17 a.m. Secretary Hagerty entered main gate of Club and departed at 9:46 a.m.

9:45 a.m. The President, Dr. Snyder, Mr. Cliff Roberts, and Johnny Graves, the Club gardener, inspected the new golf course site, returning at 10:27 a.m. The President spoke with Mr. M. I. Luke, Club greens Superintendent, and Mr. H. Boston, owner of the firm clearing the golfing site.

10:52 a.m. Capt. Olive Marsh entered main gate of Club and departed at 11:22 a.m.

11:37 a.m. Secretary Hagerty entered main gate of Club and departed at 12:12 p.m.

1:34 p.m. The President went to the practice tee with Pro Gene Stout, and at 2:07 p.m. he began a round of golf with Pro Gene Stout, Mr. Tom Butler,

and Mr. Robert McConnell, completing eighteen holes at 5:20 p.m., when he returned to his cottage, arriving at 5:25 p.m.

1:57 p.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of Club and departed at 6:30 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, April 27, 1958

9:45 a.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club

9:50 a.m. Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh departed main gate of Club.

9:50 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of Club.

9:55 a.m. The President and Mr. Hagerty walked to the Club House and spoke with Club Pro, Gene Stout, returning to the residence at 10:14 a.m.

11:02 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. Hagerty, departed the Augusta National Golf Club and motored to the Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church, SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat, arriving at 11:10 a.m. At the completion of the Church Services, the President spoke to and posed for photographs with Dr. Charles H. Gibboney, the minister. The President departed the Church at 12:17 p.m. and motored to the Augusta National Golf Club, arriving at 12:25 p.m. (See ATSAIC Shields' report for details.)

12:52 p.m. Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club. Capt. Marsh departed at 12:55 p.m.

1:27 p.m. The President and Club Pro, Gene Stout, went to the practice tee, and at 1:56 p.m. the President, Clifford Roberts, Mr. Bill Robinson, and Mr. Charles MacAdams (New York City) began a round of golf. They completed eighteen holes of golf at 5:12 p.m., when the President returned to his cottage, arriving at 5:22 p.m.

1:43 p.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of Club and departed at 6:45 p.m.

6:35 p.m. Captain Marsh entered main gate of Club.

6:40 p.m. Capt. Marsh and Dr. Snyder departed main gate of Club.

No further activity this date.

Monday, April 28, 1958

8:08 a.m. The President went to the practice tee with Club Pro, Gene Stout, and at 8:30 a.m. the President began a round of golf with Mr. Barry Leithead, Mr. William Robinson, and Mr. Thomas Butler. They completed eighteen holes of golf at 11:32 a.m., and at 11:42 a.m. the President returned to his cottage.

9:55 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of Club.

12:13 p.m. The President went to the Pro Shop and spoke with Mr. Gene Stout.

12:20 p.m. The President stopped at the main gate of the Augusta National Golf Club and posed for photos with Georgia State Police.

12:22 p.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. Cliff Roberts, and his party departed the main gate of the Club and motored to Bush Field, arriving at 12:44 p. m. The President and his party boarded the Columbine and were airborne for Washington, D. C. at 12:50 p.m. (Mr. Cliff Roberts was aboard the Columbine on the return trip to Washington, D. C.)

3:50 p.m. EDT The Columbine landed at MATS Terminal, and the President, accompanied by Mr. Hagerty and SAIC Rowley, departed MATS at 3:53 p.m. (EDT) and motored to the White House, arriving at 4:03 p.m.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1958

7:45 am	Hon. Joseph Martin, Jr., had breakfast with the President.
8:33 am	The President arrived in the office with Congressman Martin, who remained with him until 8:47 am.
8:47 - 9:00 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. I. Jack Martin Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:52 - 9:00 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell joined the above group.
9:00 - 11:20 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Senator William F. Knowland Senator Styles Bridges Senator Leverett Saltonstall Senator Everett Dirksen Senator Frank Carlson Senator H. Alexander Smith Senator Edward Martin Congressman Joseph Martin Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman Leo Allen Congressman Edward H. Rees Congressman Richard Simpson Congressman Daniel A. Reed Congressman Ralph W. Gwinn Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Eugene Lyons Mr. George Moore, Post Office Department Mr. Tom Martin, Clerk, Ways and Means Committee Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Homer Gruenther Hon. Bryce Harlow

(continued)

9:00 - 11:20 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING (continued): Hon. James Hagerty Mrs. Anne Wheaton Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Roemer McPhee Hon. Howard Pyle Hon. Rocco Siciliano Hon. Gerald Morgan Mr. Arthur Minnich
11:45 - 12:00	Mr. Web Maddox Fort Worth, Texas Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Mr. Maddox showed pictures of the Eisenhower birthplace restoration)
12:00 - 12:05 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
12:05 - 12:08 pm	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
12:08 - 12:36 pm	(Mr. Billy G. Byars) OFF THE RECORD (Owner of Royal Oak Farm, Tyler, Texas) (Mr. George Allen)
12:36 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:14 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:37 - 3:08 pm	Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. James Lay, Jr. Hon. Karl Harr (until 2:40 pm)
3:11 - 3:18 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:18 - 3:41 pm	Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
3:41 - 4:35 pm	The President met with his Advisory Committee on Government Organization: (Also present): Hon. Nelson Rockefeller Hon. Sinclair Weeks Dr. Milton Eisenhower Hon. Robert Merriam Dr. Arthur Flemming Hon. Arthur Kimball (Subject of meeting, which is OFF THE RECORD: (Transportation organization)

4:35 - 4:47 pm	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
4:47 - 4:56 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:56 - 5:42 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:43 pm	Returned to the office.
5:48 pm	Returned to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1958

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:08 - 8:30 am	The President was on the practice tee with Mr. Gene Stout.
8:30 - 11:32 am	The President played eighteen holes of golf with Mr. Barry Leithead Mr. William Robinson Mr. Thomas Butler
11:42 am	The President returned to his cottage.
12:20 pm	The President departed the Augusta National Golf Club. At the main gate, he stopped and posed for photographs with the Georgia State Police.
12:22 pm	Departed the main gate of the Club and motored to Bush Air Field, arriving there at 12:44 pm.
12:50 pm	The President and his party were airborne for Washington, D. C. Mr. Clifford Roberts was also on board.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

3:50 pm	The Columbine landed at MATS Terminal.
3:53 pm	The President departed MATS Terminal and motored to the White House.
4:03 pm	Arrived at the White House.
4:06 pm	The President went to the Broadcast Room to do Law Day Message.
4:21 pm	Arrived in the office.
4:32 - 6:03 pm	(Hon. Neil McElroy) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Bryce Harlow)
6:03 - 6:05 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
6:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1958

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

9:55 - 10:14 am	The President and Hon. James Hagerty walked to the Club House. While there, they talked with Mr. Gene Stout, Club pro.
11:02 am	The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Mr. James Rowley departed the Augusta National Golf Club and motored to the Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church for 11:15 Services.
	Dr. Charles H. Gibboney, Minister of Reid Memorial, delivered the sermon.
	Following the services, the President spoke to and posed for photographs with Dr. Charles H. Gibboney.
12:17 pm	Departed the Church and motored to the Augusta National Golf Club.
12:25 pm	Arrived at the Club.
1:27 - 1:55 pm	The President was on the practice tee with the Club Pro, Mr. Gene Stout.
1:56 - 5:12 pm	The President played eighteen holes of golf with Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. Bill Robonson Mr. Charles MacAdams (of New York City)
5:22 pm	Returned to the cottage.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1958

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

9:45 - 10:27 am — The President inspected the new golf course site with
General Howard McC. Snyder
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Mr. Johnny Graves, the Club gardener

During the inspection, the President spoke with the following:
Mr. M. I. Luke
Club greens Superintendent
Mr. H. Boston
owner of the firm clearning the golfing site

2:07 - 5:20 pm — The President played eighteen holes of golf with
Mr. Gene Stout, golf pro
Mr. Tom Butler
Mr. Robert McConnell

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1958

7:45 am — The Joint Chiefs of Staff had breakfast with the President in the Mansion:
General Nathan F. Twining
General Maxwell D. Taylor
General Thomas D. White
Admiral Arleigh A. Burke
General Randolph McC. Pate

8:45 am — The President arrived in the office.

8:55 - 8:58 am — Hon. Richard M. Nixon

8:58 - 8:59 am — Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree

8:59 - 9:00 am — Hon. Sinclair Weeks
Hon. Sherman Adams

9:00 - 10:18 am — CABINET MEETING
The President
Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Fred C. Scribner
Hon. Donald A. Quarles
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Fred Seaton
Hon. C. Hatfield Chilson
Hon. Sinclair Weeks
Hon. True Morse
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Elliot L. Richardson
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Rocco Siciliano
Hon. Leo Hoegh
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Maxwell M. Rabb
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. Frederick Mueller
Dr. Alan Waterman
Hon. Donald Quarles
Mr. Henry Wheeler, Bureau of Mines

(continued)

9:00 - 10: 19 am	CABINET MEETING (continued): General John Bragdon Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Arthur Larson Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Mr. Robert Gray Mr. Arthur Minnich Mr. Bradley Patterson Mrs. Anne Wheaton
10:18 - 10:35 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles
10:37 - 10:43 am	Hon. Sherman Adams General John Bragdon
10:43 - 11:02 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
11:02 - 11:03 am	Hon. I. Jack Martin
11:03 - 11:04 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee
11:04 - 11:06 am	Hon. Gabriel Hauge
11:06 - 11:07 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
11:18 - 11:45 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:45 - 12:00 Noon	The President greeted a group of officers and members of the Executive Committee of the Junior Chamber of Commerce: Charles E. Shearer, Jr., President Shelbyville, Indiana Roland Tibbetts, Executive Vice President Tulsa, Oklahoma Wendell Ford, Past President Owensboro, Kentucky Hon. Edwin H. May, Jr., Past Vice President Wethersfield, Connecticut

(continued)

11:45 - 12:00 Noon — The President greeted a group of officers and members of the Executive Committee of the Junior Chamber of Commerce (list continued from previous page):

Vice Presidents

Ted Anderson, Salt Lake City, Utah
Clarence Blasier, North Canton, Ohio
Wayne Bowes, Sante Fe, New Mexico
Bob Cox, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
Irving Gold, Redwood City, California
Wallace Heatwole, Waynesboro, Virginia
Richard Lynch, Kansas City, Missouri
Abit Massey, Decatur, Georgia
Park Shaw, West Hartford, Connecticut
Wilson Smithen, Chickasha, Oklahoma

Shad Old, Sikeston, Missouri - Treasurer
Phil Knox, Legal Counsel, San Francisco, Cal.

Steve Knight, J. C. International
Vice President for North America, Columbus, Ga.
Evan Hultman
Associate Legal Counsel, Waterloo, Iowa
Thomas Brenan
Past President of Hartford Chapter
Hartford, Connecticut
Doug Fisher
President, Canadian J. C.'s, Aurora, Ontario
Jack Dittman
Chaplain, Waukesha, Wisconsin
William Laird, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Hon. Thomas E. Stephens accompanied the above.

12:00 - 12:18 pm — (H. E. Herve Alphand) (Ambassador of France)
(Mr. Ferges Groussard) (Editor of "Figaro", a Paris Daily Newspaper)
(Hon. C. Burke Elbrick) (Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs)
OFF THE RECORD

12:19 - 12:31 pm — Hon. Sherman Adams

12:32 pm — The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Mr. James Rowley departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.

12:42 pm — Arrived at MATS Terminal.

12:51 pm — The Columbine was airborne for Augusta, Georgia. The following accompanied the President:
General Howard McC. Snyder
Hon. James Hagerty
Mr. James Rowley
Mr. Barry Leithead
Mr. William Robinson
W/O John Wilson
Miss Helen Peterson
Captain Clive Marsh
Sgt. John Mooney

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

2:52 pm — Arrived at Bush Field, Augusta, Georgia. The President was greeted by:
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Mr. Jerome Franklin
Colonel Paul A. Snowden
Commanding Officer at Fort Gordon

3:25 pm — The President and his party arrived at the Augusta National Golf Club.

3:37 - 4:00 pm — The President was on the practice tee.

4:00 - 7:00 pm — The President played eighteen holes of golf with
Mr. Barry Leithead
Mr. William Robinson
Mr. Clifford Roberts

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1958

7:45 - 8:32 am	Senator William Knowland had breakfast with the President.
8:33 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:35 - 8:43 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:44 - 8:47 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:47 - 8:50 am	Mr. Arthur Summerfield, Jr. (General Persons took him in and introduced him to the President, then departed)
8:50 - 9:00 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson
9:00 - 10:58 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL The President Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William P. Rogers Hon Robert Merriam Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Leo A. Hoegh General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. James H. Smith, Jr. Hon. Arthur Larson Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. William M. Holaday Brig. General A. W. Betts Mr. A. C. Waggoner Hon. James S. Lay Hon. S. Everett Gleason Captain Evan P. Aurand

10:58 - 11:00 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:06 - 11:14 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Sherman Adams
11:14 - 11:18 am	Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Sherman Adams
11:18 - 11:21 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:25 - 11:29 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee
11:32 - 11:43 am	Hon. Sheldon T. Mills U. S. Ambassador to Afganistan
11:44 - 11:47 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:47 - 12:00 Noon	Mr. Lloyd F. MacMahon Chairman, National Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon 1958 Committee Mr. Michael Horan Mr. Larry Douglas Miss Mildred Babino
12:00 - 12:05 pm	Hon. Gabriel Hauge Rev. Sal G. Hauge, Dr. Hauge's father
12:05 - 12:22 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:07 - 12:21 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
12:22 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:23 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:26 - 3:00 pm	Hon. Dan Thornton Mr. J. E. Manning Mr. Randolph Scott Mr. Robert Fellows, 936 Ocean Front, Santa Monica, Cal. Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Saw the President re Air Force Academy)

3:00 - 3:03 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
3:03 - 3:11 pm	Governor Theodore McKeldin Dr. Richard Weigle, President of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland Hon. Sherman Adams
3:11 - 3:32 pm	The following representatives of the American Retail Federation called on the President: Mr. Rowland Jones, Jr. President, American Federation, Washington, D. C. Mr. Isadore Pizits Chairman of the Board and President of Pizitz, Birmingham, Alabama Mr. Morey Sostrin Vice Chairman, and President of Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa Mr. Rae C. McLaren Vice Chairman, and Vice President, F. W. Woolworth Company, New York, N. Y. Mr. Theodore Schlesinger Treasurer and Vice President of Allied Stores Corporation, New York, N. Y. Mr. Edward Atkins, Executive Vice President, National Association of Shoe Chain Stores New York, N. Y. Mr. Frederick G. Atkinson Vice President for Personnel, R. H. Macy & Co., New York Mr. Ralph Brown Vice President, Safeway Stores, Inc., Oakland, Cal. Mr. John G. Byler Executive Director, Grant Foundation, Inc., N. Y. Mr. Donald C. Dayton President, The Dayton Company, Minneapolis, Minn. General W. H. Frank Sears, Roebuck and Company, Washington, D. C. Mr. Lincoln Gries Vice President and General Mgr., M. O'Neil Co. Akron, Ohio Mr. Rawson Haverty President and Treasurer, Haverty Furniture Co., Atlanta, Georgia

5:11 - 5:32 pm — The following representatives of the American Retail Federation called on the President: (list continued):

Mr. David W. Herrmann
Executive Vice President, Melville Shoe Corp., New York, New York
Mr. Read Jenkins
Executive Vice President, J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit, Michigan
Mr. Vincent D. Kennedy
Managing Director, California Retailers Assoc., San Francisco, California
Mr. J. S. Mack
President, G. C. Murphy Company McKeesport, Pennsylvania
Mr. Graham Magee
Vice President and Secretary, Lerner Stores Corporation, New York
Mr. John E. Means
Managing Director, Pennsylvania Retailers' Association, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
Mr. Russell R. Mueller
Managing Director, National Retail Hardward Association, Indianapolis, Indiana
Mr. Jerome M. Ney
President, Boston Store Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Arkansas
Mr. George V. Sheridan, Sarasota, Florida
Mr. Wallace W. Tudor
Vice President, Sears Roebuck and Company, Chicago, Illinois
Mr. Robert E. Carter
Hub Furniture Company, Baltimore, Md.
Mr. Simon Lazarus
Lazurus Department Store Chain, Cincinnati, Ohio

Hon. Thomas E. Stephens accompanied the above until 3:28 pm

3:32 - 3:45 pm — Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Jack Anderson

3:45 - 3:48 pm — Mr. William J. Hopkins

3:55 - 4:12 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:12 - 4:16 pm	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
4:16 - 4:28 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:25 - 4:28 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
4:30 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Natural History Building of the Smithsonian Institution to attend a Private showing of Churchill's paintings.
4:35 pm	Arrived at the Natural History Building, and were greeted by Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who escorted them into the Building. Dr. Carmichael introduced the President and Mrs. Eisenhower to his two assistants: Dr. J. L. Keddy Dr. R. A. Kellogg The President and Mrs. Eisenhower spent twenty-five minutes viewing the paintings of Sir Winston Churchill.
5:08 pm	Departed the Smithsonian and returned to the White House.
5:13 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President then went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
6:00 pm	Returned to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1958

7:45 - 8:45 am	(The President and Admiral Arthur Radford had breakfast in the Mansion) OFF THE RECORD
8:50 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Admiral Radford.
8:50 - 8:57 am	(Admiral Arthur Radford) OFF THE RECORD
8:57 - 9:07 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee
9:08 - 9:12 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:14 - 9:26 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:16 - 9:24 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:26 - 9:29 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:37 - 9:56 am	Mr. Leo J. Conway Mr. David Baluschild Hon. Frances P. Bolton Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Came to see the President re the "Buy Now and End Recession" campaign)
9:56 - 10:29 am	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Sherman Adams (joined at 10:01 am) Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Gabriel Hauge Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier (joined at 10:01 am) Hon. Bryce Harlow (joined at 10:20 am)
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:18 - 11:29 am	Mr. Harvey Firestone, Jr. Chairman, United Service Organization, Inc. Mr. Holgar J. Johnson, President of United Service Organizations, Inc. Mr. Edwin E. Bond, Executive Director of USO General Clifton B. Cates, USMC (Ret.) National Campaign Chairman of USO Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

11:32 - 11:46 am	Dr. Albert Charles Jacobs President, Trinity College (Re: International Labor Organization)
11:46 - 11:50 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:52 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:40 pm	The President returned to the office.
1:46 - 1:52 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
1:53 - 1:55 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
1:58 - 2:10 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
2:34 - 3:16 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (until 2:48 pm)
2:56 - 3:00 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:26 - 3:42 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
3:42 - 3:48 pm	Back in the office.
3:48 - 4:30 pm	On the South Grounds
4:30 pm	Returned to the office.
4:52 - 4:53 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:53 - 4:56 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1958

7:45 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.

8:14 - 8:37 am — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

8:17 - 8:35 am — Hon. Sherman Adams

8:37 - 9:00 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. I. Jack Martin
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Jack Anderson (until 8:43 am.)

9:00 - 11:10 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING
The President
Senator William F. Knowland
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Edward Martin
Senator John W. Bricker (in part)
Senator Karl E. Mundt (in part)
Congressman Joseph P. Martin
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman Leo Allen
Congressman R. Walter Riehlman
Congressman Robert B. Chiperfield
Congressman John M. Vorys
Congressman Richard M. Simpson
Congressman Charles A. Wolverton
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Sinclair Weeks
Hon. Louis Rothschild
Mr. Frederick C. Nash
Hon. John Patterson
Mr. Stuart Rothman
Hon. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Leo Hoegh (in part)
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Edward McCabe

(continued)

9:00 - 11:10 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING (continued):
Mr. Roemer McPhee
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. James Hagerty
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
General John Bragdon
Hon. I. Jack Martin
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Jack Anderson
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Gabriel Hauge
Mr. Arthur Minnich

11:10 - 11:15 am — (Hon. Sinclair Weeks) OFF THE RECORD

11:16 - 11:40 am — Dr. Isador I. Rabi
United States Member of the NATO
Science Committee
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

11:45 - 11:48 am — The President presented the Young American Medal for Bravery to Harold Tupper Murray, Jr., of Charleston, South Carolina. The following were present:
Harold T. Murray, Jr.
(Medal winner)
Mr. and Mrs. Harold T. Murray, parents
Miss Diane Murray, sister
Mrs. Neil Frain, aunt
Mr. Jack W. Hugentugler, uncle
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Hon. J. Lee Rankin
Congressman L. Mendel Rivers
Mr. Luther A. Huston
Director of Public Information, Department of Justice

11:54 - 12:08 pm — (Major General Anthony Biddle) OFF THE RECORD
(Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)

12:09 - 12:30 pm — Hon. Meade Alcorn
Hon. Sherman Adams

12:30 - 12:37 pm	Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Jack Anderson
12:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:25 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:45 - 3:07 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:50 - 3:00 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:07 - 3:18 pm	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
3:28 - 3:30 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:34 - 3:52 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:54 - 4:56 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
4:57 pm	Returned to the office.
5:00 - 5:13 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:14 pm	The President went to the swimming pool.
5:17 pm	To the Mansion.
5:30 pm	(Hon. Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House) OFF THE RECORD
7:35 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Sulgrave Club to attend a Dinner given by the Republican Senatorial Committee for all Republican Senators and their wives.
7:42 pm	Arrived at the Sulgrave Club where they were greeted by Senator and Mrs. Styles Bridges Senator and Mrs. Andrew Schoeppel

7:43 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were escorted to the main lounge on the second floor of the Sulgrave Club where they mingled with the guests until 8:00 pm.
8:00 pm	Proceeded to the dining room.
8:05 - 9:15 pm	Dinner, given by the Republican Senatorial Committee for all Republican Senators and their wives.
9:15 - 10:26 pm	Entertainment was provided by various Senators and their wives.
10:26 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Sulgrave Club and motored to the White House.
10:30 pm	Arrived at the White House.

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

April 21, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, April 18 to 20, 1958.

Friday, April 18, 1958

11:30 am — The President, accompanied by General Andrew Goodpaster (riding in the rear seat with the President) and Captain Evan Aurand (riding in the front seat with SAIC Rowley and SA Flohr) departed the White House in White House Car #100 enroute to Camp David, Maryland.

At 12:12 pm as the motorcade arrived at the intersection of Montrose Avenue and Route #240, General Andrew Goodpaster alighted from the Presidential car and entered a White House car and returned to Washington, D.C. Captain Aurand then entered the rear seat of the Presidential car and motored with the President to Camp David, Maryland, arriving there at 1:19 pm.

2:34 pm — The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen (who arrived at Camp David at 2:05 pm) and Doctor Howard Snyder, departed Camp David and motored to Floyd Akers' Little Hunting Creek, arriving there at 3:07 pm.

The President and Mr. Allen fished until 5:45 pm, at which time the President, Mr. Allen and Doctor Snyder departed Little Hunting Creek and motored to Camp David, arriving there at 6:07 pm. The President caught 5 fish.

4:45 pm — The First Lady entered Camp David, Maryland, having departed the White House at 11:10 am. (Further details submitted in OM of ASAIC Stout).

7:30 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and party viewed the movie, "Decision at Sundown" until 10:05 pm. The President retired at 10:30 pm.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, April 19, 1958

8:03 am — The President and Mr. George Allen departed Camp David and motored to the President's Farm, arriving there at 8:36 am. They departed the Farm at 8:45 am and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving there at 8:52 am.

9:08 am — The President and Mr. George Allen teed off from the first tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 11:12 am.

11:14 am — The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Gettysburg Farm, arriving there at 11:22 am. They departed the Farm at 11:28 am and arrived at Camp David, Md. at 12:00 Noon

11:45 am — Mr. W. Alton Jones entered Camp David, Md., as well as Mrs. Jones.

1:56 pm — The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and Mr. W. Alton Jones departed Camp David, Md. and motored to the Gettysburg Farm, arriving there at 2:31 pm. They toured and inspected the Farm until 3:58 pm, at which time they motored to Mr. George Allen's farm, arriving there at 4:03 pm, where they inspected the barn and adjacent areas, departing this point at 4:10 pm and arriving at Camp David, Md. at 4:43 pm.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, April 20, 1958

3:00 pm — Mr. George Allen departed Camp David, Md.

3:50 pm — Mr. and Mrs. W. Alton Jones departed Camp David, Md.

4:00 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Camp David, Maryland, and motored to the White House, arriving at 5:57 pm. Mrs. George Allen in a separate car rode in the motorcade until it reached Cathedral and Connecticut Avenues, from which point she proceeded to her own home.

No further activity.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1958

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
8:15 - 8:20 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:17 - 9:49 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:08 - 10:19 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Mr. Roemer McPhee
10:57 - 11:03 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:04 - 11:31 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:31 - 11:50 am	Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. James Lay
11:53 - 12:03 pm	The following members of the Scandinavian Fraternity of America called on the President: Mr. Adolph Johnson, and Mrs. Johnson Mr. Edward C. Seadin Miss Esther A. Anderson Mrs. Harriet Seadin Mr. Richard N. Thebom Senator Leverett Saltonstall and Congressman Richard Wigglesworth accompanied the above.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:13 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:50 - 3:00 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:00 - 3:56 pm	Hon. Neil H. McElroy Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:56 - 4:08 pm	Hon. Herbert Brownell
4:10 - 4:19 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
4:19 - 4:30 pm	Hon. Louis Rothschild Mr. Frederick C. Nash, General Counsel, Dept. of Commerce Hon. Robert Merriam

4:35 - 5:22 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
5:23 pm	Returned to the office.
5:28 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1958

CAMP DAVID, MD.

4:00 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Camp David and motored to the White House.

5:57 pm — Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1958

CAMP DAVID, MD.

8:03 am — The President and Mr. George Allen departed Camp David and motored to the President's Farm in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:36 am — Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.

8:45 am — Departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.

8:52 am — Arrived at the Country Club.

9:08 - 11:12 am — The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen.

11:14 am — Departed the Country Club and motored to the Farm, arriving there at 11:22 am.

11:28 am — Departed the Farm and motored to Camp David, arriving there at 12:00 Noon.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

The President had lunch with Mr. George Allen, Mr. and Mrs. W. Alton Jones.

1:56 pm — The President, Mr. George Allen, and Mr. W. Alton Jones departed Camp David and motored to the Gettysburg Farm.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

2:31 pm — Arrived at the Farm, and inspected the grounds, cattle and barn, then went to Mr. George Allen's farm.

4:10 pm — Departed Gettysburg, Pa., and motored back to Camp David, Md.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

4:43 pm — Arrived at Camp David, Md.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1958

8:24 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
8:24 - 8:39 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:40 - 8:47 am	H. E. Dr. Wilfried Platzer Newly appointed Ambassador of Austria (To present credentials) Hon. Wiley Buchanan
8:47 - 8:54 am	(Brig. General Edwin N. Clark, USA, Retired) OFF THE RECORD
8:54 - 8:58 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:58 - 9:03 am	Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
9:03 - 10:36 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Eliot Richardson Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. George Allen Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Maxwell M. Rabb Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Jack Anderson

(continued)

9:03 - 10:36 am	CABINET MEETING (continued) Hon. James Lay (in part) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Gabriel Hauge (in part) Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Arthur Minnich Hon. Howard Pyle Mr. Bradley Patterson Hon. Clarence Randall Hon. Rocco Siciliano Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Sumner Whittier Hon. Albert Cole Hon. Franklin G. Floete Dr. Alan Waterman Mr. H. B. McCoy Director, Business and Defense Service Administration
10:36 - 11:04 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
11:04 - 11:15 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. William J. Hopkins
11:15 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
11:30 am	The President departed the White House and motored to Camp David, Maryland, for the weekend. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster and Captain Evan P. Aurand accompanied the President. (General Goodpaster rode as far as the intersection of Montrose Avenue and route 240, just this side of Rockville, Maryland, then returned to the White House)
1:19 pm	The President and Captain Evan P. Aurand arrived at Camp David, Maryland. (Mr. George Allen arrived at Camp David at 2:05 pm)

CAMP DIVID, MARYLAND

2:34 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, and General Howard McC. Snyder, motored to Floyd Akers' Little Hunting Creek.
3:07 pm	Arrived at Little Hunting Creek where the President and Mr. Allen fished - the President caught five fish.
5:45 pm	Departed Little Hunting Creek and motored back to Camp David.
6:07 pm	Arrived at Camp David. (Mrs. Eisenhower meanwhile arrived at Camp David).
7:30 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and their guests viewed the movie, "Decision at Sundown". Movie was over at 10:05 pm.
10:30 pm	Retired for the evening.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1958

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:03 - 8:31 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
8:31 - 8:33 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:33 - 8:36 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:36 - 8:59 amq	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:59 - 9:01 am	Hon. Sinclair Weeks Master Christian Hallowell (10-year-old grandson of Secretary Weeks)
9:01 - 9:25 am	(Hon. Ezra Taft Benson) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Grodon Gray) (Hon. True Morse) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Hon. Sherman Adams joined from 9:20 - 9:22 am) (Met with the President re emergency food agency)
9:25 - 9:30 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Maurice Stans Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:30 - 9:32 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:32 - 9:35 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:35 - 10:02 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers
10:02 - 10:30 am	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:30 - 10:32 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

10:31 - 10:39 am — Hon. Sherman Adams

10:39 - 10:56 am — (Mr. Jack Foster,) OFF THE RECORD
(Denver, Colorado)
(Editor of Rocky Mountain News)

11:55 am — The President departed the White House and motored to the Statler Hotel to address the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the International Press Institute. He was accompanied by
Hon. James Hagerty
Mrs. Ann Wheaton
Hon. Bryce Harlow

12:00 Noon — Arrived at the Statler Hotel where the following greeted the President:
Mr. Virginius Dabney
President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors
Mr. James Dushaemerer, Assistant Manager of the Statler Hotel
Dr. Oscar Pollak
Chairman of the Executive Board of the International Press Institute

The President was escorted to the Presidential Ballroom where honors were rendered by the U. S. Marine Band under the direction of Major Albert F. Schoepper.

12:05 - 12:45 pm — Luncheon.

1:00 pm — Mr. Virginius Dabney introduced the President.

1:00 - 1:30 pm — ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the International Press Institute.

1:32 pm — The President departed the Statler Hotel and motored to the White House.

1:37 pm — Arrived at the White House.

2:34 pm	The President, accompanied by Dr. Howard McC. Snyder, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
3:00 pm	Arrived at the Club.
3:06 - 5:20 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe.
5:57 pm	The President and General Snyder departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.
	(Enroute back to the White House, the President rode through Kenmore and Haines Point areas to view the cherry blossoms.)
6:47 pm	Returned to the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1958

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:11 - 8:25 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:37 - 8:41 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:41 - 8:46 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:24 - 9:26 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Mr. Reemer McPhee
9:30 - 9:49 am	Hon. William P. Rogers, Jr.
9:49 - 9:54 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:54 - 10:30 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. James Hagerty Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Gabriel Hauge
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:07 - 11:14 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:14 - 11:21 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:21 - 11:30 am	His Excellency Nicolas Arroyo y Marques Newly appointed Ambassador of Cuba (Came to present credentials)
11:30 - 11:44 am	(Mr. James Copley) OFF THE RECORD (President, Copley Press, San Diego, California) (Mr. Robert Richards) (Copley Washington Bureau Chief) (Mr. Bill Boyd) (San Diego Union, San Diego, California) (Hon. James Hagerty)

11:44 - 11:48 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:48 - 12:50 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
12:37 - 12:43 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
12:54 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:43 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:43 - 2:48 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Mr. Roemer McPhee
3:20 - 4:14 pm	The President ent to the South Grounds to practice golf.
4:15 pm	Returned to the office.
4:26 p 4:36 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:36 - 4:41 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
4:47 - 4:49 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
4:50 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1958

8:00 am	(Mr. Frank Donahue) (Mr. Walter Ruschmeyer) OFF THE RECORD (Colonel Robert L. Schulz) (Had breakfast with the President)
8:47 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:49 - 8:50 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:50 - 9:02 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. I. Jack Martin Mr. Roemer McPhee
9:02 - 10:32 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Senator Leverett Saltonstall Senator William F. Knowland Senator Everett Dirksen Congressman Joseph P. Martin Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman Leo Allen Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Maurice Stans Mr. William Finan Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Jack Andersen Brig. General John Bragdon Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Earle D. Chesney Hon. Homer Gruenther Mrs. Anne Wheaton Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Howard Pyle Mr. Arthur Minnich

10:32 - 10:44 am	Sir William Elliott (Personal friend)	
10:44 - 11:37 am	(Hon. Donald Quarles) (Hon. Maurice Stans) (Hon. Sherman Adams) (Hon. Bryce Harlow) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Mr. Roemer McPhee) (Hon. Robert Merriam, until 11:02 am)	OFF THE RECORD
11:37 - 11:43 am	(Hon. Sherman Adams) (Hon. Maurice Stans) (Mr. Roemer McPhee)	OFF THE RECORD
11:43 - 12:20 pm	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Louis Rothschild Hon. Sherman Adams (until 12:27 pm) Mr. Robert Merriam General John Bragdon Hon. I. Jack Martin	
12:27 - 12:29 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
12:29 - 12:39 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams	
12:36 - 12:39 pm	Mr. Roemer McPhee	
12:40 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)	
2:17 pm	The President returned to the office.	
2:35 - 2:57 pm	Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Sherman Adams (until 2:48 pm)	
3:05 - 3:55 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow	
4:05 - 4:29 pm	Captain Evan P. Aurand	
4:15 - 4:29 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Fred Seaton	

4:30 - 5:19 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
5:20 pm	Returned to the office.
5:21 - 5:25 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
5:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

April 14, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, April 11 - 13, 1958

Friday, April 11, 1958

11:20 a.m. The President, accompanied by Secretary James Hagerty and SAIC Rowley, departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal, arriving at 11:30 a.m.

11:40 a.m. In addition to the above-named persons, the President was accompanied by the following persons aboard the Columbine which departed MATS for Augusta, Georgia: Mr. Barry Leithead, Mr. Cliff Roberts, Miss Betty Allen, Dr. Howard Snyder, Mrs. James Hagerty, Capt. OliverMarsh, and Sgt. John Moaney. The Columbine was airborne at 11:40 a.m. and arrived at Bush Field at 1:40 p.m. where the President was greeted by Mr. Cliff Roberts Who accompanied him to the Augusta National Golf Club.

1:45 p.m. The President departed Bush Field and motored to the Augusta National Golf Club, arriving at 2:05 p.m.

2:12 p.m. The President practiced golf shots until 2:28 p.m., and then at 2:30 p.m. commenced a game of golf with Mr. Barry Leithead, Mr. Jerry Franklin, and Mr. Cliff Roberts, completing the game at 5:18 p.m. and entering his cottage at 5:20 p.m.

5:55 p.m. Dr. Howard Snyder and Capt. Olive Marsh departed main gate of Club and returned at 7:20 p.m.

7:00 p.m. Mr. W. Alton Jones, Mr. Cliff Roberts, Mr. Leithead and Mr. Bill Robinson had dinner with the President, and later they played bridge.

7:25 p.m. Capt. Marsh departed main gate of Club.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, April 12, 1958

10:00 a.m. The President with Mr. Leithead, Mr. W. Alton Jones, and Dr. Snyder walked to the apartment of Mr. Cliff Roberts, at the course, returning to the President's quarters at 10:12 a.m.

1:25 p.m. The President practiced golf shots until 1:40 p.m. at which time he and Mr. Jones, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Frank Edwards commenced a game of golf. (They started playing on the 10th hole, playing back nine holes first.) They completed eighteen holes of golf at 4:45 p.m. and the President entered his cottage at 4:50 p.m.

5:06 p.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club.

5:09 p.m. Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh departed main gate of Club.

5:20 p.m. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Leithead played bridge with the President.

5:53 p.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of Club and departed at 6:00 p.m.

7:30 p.m. The following had dinner with the President: Mr. W. Alton Jones, Mr. Bob Woodruff, Mr. Bill Robinson, Mr. Barry Leithead, Mr. Cliff Roberts, and Mr. Clarence Schoo.

7:46 p.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of Club.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, April 13, 1958

9:20 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of Club and departed at 9:45 a.m.

10:10 a.m. The President practiced golf shots until 10:30 a.m. From 10:40 a.m. until 1:38 p.m. the President played eighteen holes of golf with Mr. W. Alton Jones, Mr. Robert Woodruff, Mr. Julian Roberts and then returned to his quarters.

10:30 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of Club and departed at 10:45 a.m.

2:10 p.m. The President walked (alone) to the Club Dining Room for lunch. He departed the Dining Room at 3:18 p.m. and entered cottage No. 5. At 3:28 p.m. the President left cottage No. 5 and entered his limousine.

3:30 p.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. W. Alton Jones, Mr. Cliff Roberts, and SAIC Rowley, departed main gate of Club and motored to the airport, arriving at 3:55 p.m. The Columbine was airborne at 4:00 p.m. and arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, at 5:47 p.m. The President, accompanied by the above-mentioned persons, departed MATS Terminal at 5:52 p.m. and motored to the White House, arriving at 6:03 p.m. (Mr. Leithead did not return to Washington. Col. Tom Belshe was on the Columbine on the return trip to Washington, D. C. Mr. Hagerty returned to Washington on the Press plane.) Dr. Snyder, Capt. Marsh, and Mrs. Hagerty, Miss Betty Allen, and Sgt. Moaney also returned on the Columbine.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

*Because of a television appearance on the NBC World Wide Program at the Bon Air Hotel, Dave Garraway, master of ceremonies, Mr. Hagerty returned to Washington, D. C. on the press plane which took off at 5:23 p.m. April 13, 1958.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1958

8:06 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:56 - 9:00 am — Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

9:01 - 9:18 am — Hon. Richard M. Nixon

9:13 - 9:25 am — General Howard McC. Snyder

9:25 - 9:32 am — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

9:32 - 9:55 am — Hon. Maurice Stans
Director, Bureau of the Budget

9:55 - 10:02 am — Hon. James R. Killian

10:02 - 11:13 am — NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Donald A. Quarles
Hon. John S. Patterson
Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr.
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. Sinclair Weeks
General Maxwell D. Taylor
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Abbott Washburn
Hon. Arthur Larson
Hon. Robert Cutler
Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.,
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Hon. Gerard C. Smith
Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.
Hon. S. Everett Gleason

11:13 - 11:19 am Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

11:20 am The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm (LUNCH)

1:05 pm The President departed the White House and motored to Griffith Stadium to attend the opening baseball game. The following were in the President's party:

General Alfred Gruenther
Mr. George Allen
Mr. Robert Fleming
Mr. Ralph Pittman
Colonel Gordon Moore
Hon. Sinclair Weeks
Mr. Calvin Griffith
Hon. Meade Alcorn
Hon. Arthur Larson
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
General Howard McC. Snyder
Colonel Thomas Belshe
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. James Hagerty
Mr. Rosmer McPhee
Mr. Wayne Warrington
Mr. Arthur Minnich
Colonel William W. Thomas
Hon. Earle Chesney
Captain Dale J. Crittenberger
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Mr. Edward McCabe
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Hon. Fred Morrow
Colonel Robert L. Schuls
Hon. Maxwell M. Rabb
Hon. Jack Anderson
General John S. Bragdon
Hon. I. Jack Martin
Hon. Karl Harr
Mr. Philipp Areeda
Hon. Rocco Siciliano
Mr. James Rowley

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1958

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

10:10 am	The President practiced golf shots until 10:30 am.
10:40 - 1:38 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Robert Woodruff Mr. Julian Roberts
2:10 pm	The President walked from his quarters to the Club Dining Room for lunch.
3:18 pm	Departed the Club Dining Room and returned to his quarters.
3:30 pm	The President departed the Augusta National Golf Club and motored to Bush Field. He was accompanied by Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. James Rowley
4:00 pm	The Columbine was airborne for Washington, D. C. The following accompanied the President: Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. James Rowley Colonel Thomas Belshe General Howard McC. Snyder Captain Olive Marsh Mrs. James Hagerty Miss Betty Allen Sgt. John Mooney
5:47 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, D. C.
5:52 pm	Departed MATS Terminal and motored to the White House.
6:03 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1958

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

10:00 - 10:12 am	The President took a short walk with Mr. Barry Leithead Mr. W. Alton Jones General Howard McC. Snyder
1:25 - 1:40 pm	The President practiced golf shots.
1:40 - 4:45 pm	Played 18 holes of golf with Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. William Robinson Mr. Frank Edwards
4:50 pm	Returned to the cottage.
7:30 pm	The following had dinner with the President: Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Robert Woodruff Mr. William Robinson Mr. Barry Leithead Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. Clarence Schoe

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1958

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:32 - 9:04 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:04 - 9:14 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:23 - 9:27 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:45 - 10:00 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:20 - 10:45 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
10:45 - 11:16 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. James Hagerty (until 10:55 am)
11:16 - 11:19 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:20 am	The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal for flight to Augusta, Georgia. Hon. James Hagerty and Mr. James Rowley accompanied him.
11:40 am	The President was airborne aboard the Columbine for Augusta, Georgia. The following accompanied: Hon. James Hagerty M Mr. James Rowley Mr. Barry Leithead Miss Betty Allen Dr. Howard McC. Snyder Mrs. James Hagerty Captain Olive Marsh Sgt. John Moaney

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

1:45 pm	The President arrived at Bush Field, Augusta, Georgia, and was met by Mr. Clifford Roberts. The two motored to the Augusta National Golf Club.
2:05 pm	Arrived at Augusta National Golf Club.

2:12 - 2:28 pm	The President practiced golf shots.
2:30 - 5:18 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Barry Leithead Mr. Jerry Franklin Mr. Clifford Roberts
5:20 pm	Returned to the cottage.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1958

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:02 - 9:30 am	Senator John Sherman Cooper Hon. Sherman Adams
9:30 - 9:55 am	Baroness Marguerita Silfverstedt Representative of the Swedish People-to-People Program Hon. Charles Edward Wilson President of People-to-People Foundation
9:57 - 10:02 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
10:03 - 10:36 am	General John S. Bragdon Hon. Robert L. Merriam Hon. Sherman Adams
10:37 - 11:05 am	Hon. Sinclair Weeks
10:55 - 11:05 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:15 - 11:54 am	Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Bertram Tallamy Federal Highway Administrator Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Louis Rothschild Hon. Sherman Adams General John S. Bragdon Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:54 - 12:33 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles
12:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:15 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:18 - 2:21 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins

2:30 - 3:10 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
2:31 - 2:32 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
3:10 - 3:38 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Gerald Morgan General John S. Bragdon Mr. Roger Jones
3:39 - 3:45 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Bryce Harlow
4:47 - 4:55 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
4:55 - 5:07 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:15 pm	The President departed the office and went to the pool.
5:23 pm	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1958

7:50 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:05 - 8:07 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:20 - 9:32 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:38 - 9:42 am	Hon. Robert Newbegin U. S. Ambassador to Honduras
9:42 - 9:47 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:47 - 10:27 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Gabriel Hauge Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:00 - 11:27 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:27 - 11:30 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:30 - 11:38 am	Mr. Irving Geist Colonel Robert L. Schulz
11:43 - 11:47 am	The President greeted the delegates to the 51st General Conference of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale in the Rose Garden. (See following page for list).
11:47 - 11:52 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:55 - 12:02 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Bryce Harlow
12:08 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

2:10 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:20 - 2:21 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:23 - 2:27 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:27 - 2:33 pm	Hon. Jack Anderson
2:58 - 3:03 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Gerald Morgan
3:05 - 4:02 pm	The President went to the South Groundsto practice golf.
4:03 pm	Returned to the office
4:04 - 4:33 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
4:35 pm	The President went to the pool.
5:07 pm	To the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1958

7:40 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schuls.
8:20 - 8:30 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:32 - 8:45 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:47 - 8:49 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:50 - 8:55 am	Mr. Robert Gray
8:57 - 9:25 am	Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Sherman Adams
9:25 - 9:30 am	Hon. Neil H. McElroy
9:30 - 90:17 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William McChesney Martin Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Gabriel Hauge
10:32 - 10:36 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:03 - 11:17 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:17 - 11:27 am	The following members of the Executive Committee, Committee for International Economic Growth, called on the President: Mr. Eric Johnston, Chairman, Committee for International Economic Growth, Washington, D. C. Mr. Eric Cocke, Jr., Co-Chairman, Committee for International Economic Growth, Atlanta, Georgia Mrs. Olive Clapper, Assistant Executive Director, CARE, Washington, D. C. Mr. Peter Clayton, Lawyer, Chicago, Illinois Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, Representative of the National Council of Negro Women, Washington, D. C. Mr. Harry W. Flannery, In Charge, Radio and TV Department, AFL CIO, Washington, D. C.

(continued(

11:17 - 11:27 am	The following members of the Executive Committee, Committee for International Economic Growth, called on the President (list continued from previous page).
	Dr. Willard E. Givens, Educational Consultant, Washington, D. C.
	Mr. A. J. Hayes, President, International Association of Machinists, Washington, D. C.
	Miss Margaret Hickey, Public Affairs Editor, Ladies Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.
	Mr. Philip Klutznick, President, B'Nai B'Rith, Washington, D. C.
	Mr. Robert Nathan, Economist, Washington, D. C.
	Mrs. Luigi Petrullo, League of Women Voters, Washington, D. C.
	Mr. Walter W. Rostow, Professor, Center for International Sutdies, MIT, Cambridge, Mass.
	Mr. J. Stuart Russell, Farm Editor, The Des Moines Register and Tribune, Des Moines, Iowa
	Mr. Russell Thackrey, Executive Secretary, American Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, Washington, D. C.
	Mr. Martin Work, President, National Council of Catholic Men, Washington, D. C.
	Miss Bertha Adkins
11:49 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:30 pm	The President returned to the office.
1:42 - 1:45 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:23 - 2:25 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:40 - 3:25 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
3:25 - 3:30 pm	Captain Evan P. Aurand
3:57 - 4:47 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
4:48 pm	Returned to the office.
4:50 - 4:51 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

4:54 pm	The President went to the swimming pool.
5:02 pm	Returned to the Mansion.
5:13 - 5:30 pm	The President was in the pool.
5:30 pm	OFF THE RECORD appointment in the Mansion: (Hon. Thomas S. Gates) (Admiral Arleigh Burke)

mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service
April 7, 1958

Chief U. E. Baughman

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President - April 3 - 6, 1958

Thursday, April 3, 1958

3:30 p.m. The President, accompanied by Dr. Walter Tkach and SAIC Rowley, departed the White House enroute to his farm at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, stopping at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland, at 3:54 p.m. where he was met by Capt. F. P. Kruz, C. O. of the hospital, who escorted him to Room No. 1605 where he visited a friend, retired Naval Capt. Edward Haxlett. The President departed the hospital at 4:20 p.m. enroute to his farm at Gettysburg, arriving at 6:00 p.m.

6:55 p.m. Dr. Tkach departed main gate of farm.

No further activity this date.

Friday, April 4, 1958

8:30 a.m. The President came out for a walk around the house and in the field toward Major John Eisenhower's house, arriving at 8:45 a.m. The President departed Major John Eisenhower's house at 9:35 a.m., by car, and arrived at his house at 9:40 a.m.; conferred with Chief West and Gen. Nevins outside barn until 10:20 a.m. and then back in house with Gen. Nevins.

9:04 a.m. Dr. Howard Snyder entered main gate of farm and departed at 10:04 a.m.

10:35 a.m. The President and Gen. Nevins to Auction Barn, returning to house at 11:10 a

11:39 a.m. Col. Robert Schulz and Capt. D. J. Crittenberger entered main gate of farm and departed at 11:51 a.m.

11:52 a.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the house for The Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, arriving at 11:58 a.m. They departed the Church at 12:25 p.m. and arrived back at the farm at 12:33 p.m.

1:25 p.m. David Eisenhower, with agent, entered main gate of farm.

1:30 p.m. The President, accompanied by David Eisenhower, departed the farm for the Gettysburg Country Club, where he and Gen. Nevins played nine holes of golf. The President teed off at 1:40 p.m. and completed the ninth hole at 3:00 p.m. They departed the Club at 3:05 p.m., accompanied also by Dr. Snyder, and arrived at Major John Eisenhower's residence at 3:15 p.m. They departed Major John Eisenhower's residence at 3:20 p.m. and arrived back at the farm at 3:25 p.m.

2:04 p.m. Col. Schulz entered main gate of farm and departed farm by helicopter about 3:00 p.m.

3.30 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of farm.

3:32 p.m. The President, accompanied by David Eisenhower, motored to the skeet range and remained there until 4:47 p.m. when they returned to the main house and remained outside watching some employees planting trees nearby. The President entered the main house at 5:12 p.m.

6:12 p.m. Maj. John and Mrs. Eisenhower and family entered main gate of farm.

6:35 p.m. Mrs. John Eisenhower and children departed main gate of farm.

7:30 p.m. Maj. John Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.

8:32 p.m. Major John Eisenhower and family entered main gate of farm and departed at 9:34 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, April 5, 1958

8:20 a.m. The President departed his house and arrived at the residence of Major John Eisenhower at 8:25 a.m. He remained until 9:15 a.m. when he departed for his residence, arriving at 9:20 a.m.

8:40 a.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:02 p.m.

9:50 a.m. The President drove to the Major's residence again, arriving at 9:55 a.m, The President and the Major departed at 10:00 a.m. and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 10:10 a.m. At 10:25 a.m. the President, Major John Eisenhower and Gen. Nevins began a round of golf and finished nine holes at 11:45 a.m. The President, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower and Dr. Snyder, departed the club at 11:45 a.m. and returned to the farm, arriving at 11:55 a.m.

11:55 a.m. Major John Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.

2:40 p.m. Gen. and Mrs. Nevins entered main gate of farm and departed at 3:32 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, April 6, 1958

8:15 a.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm and departed at 8:55 a.m.

10:22 a.m. Major John Eisenhower and family entered main gate of farm.

10:32 a.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Major John and Mrs.

Eisenhower, David Barbara Anne and Susan, departed the farm and motored to Church Services at The Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, arriving at 10:10 a.m. They departed the church at 11:43 a.m. and returned to the farm, arriving at 11:55 a.m. (See SA Kellerman's report for details.)

11:58 a.m. Gen. and Mrs. Nevins entered main gate of farm and departed at 1:05 p.m.

1:48 p.m. Gen. Snyder and Capt. Olive Marsh entered main gate of farm.

1:55 p.m. Capt. Marsh departed main gate of farm.

2:17 p.m. Major John Eisenhower and family departed main gate of farm.

3:40 p.m. The President walked around the house inspecting trees on the front lawn.

4:09 p.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed their farm and motored to the White House, arriving at 6:12 p.m.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1958

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:15 - 8:18 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:20 - 8:39 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:05 - 9:15 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:12 - 10:30 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Mr. Philip Farley, State Department
10:43 - 10:45 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:45 - 10:51 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
10:51 - 10:56 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10: 56 - 11:10 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:45 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:42 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:00 - 2:05 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:05 - 2:08 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
2:08 - 2:20 pm	Ambassador Philip Young
2:30 - 3:00 pm	Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
3:00 - 3:33 pm	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
3:41 - 4:07 pm	Hon. Robert Cutler
4:07 - 4:10 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
4:10 - 4:22 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

4:22 - 4:25 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:53 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:30 pm	General Cortlandt Van R. Schuyler Chief of Staff, SHAPE General Alfred Gruenther (Saw the President in the Mansion)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1958

EASTER SUNDAY

GETTYSBURG, PA.

10:32 am	The President, Mrs. Eisenhower, Major John and Mrs. Eisenhower, David, Susan and Barbara Ann Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church.
10:40 am	Arrived at the Church. Mr. William MacLott, host usher, escorted the First Family to the Presidential Pew.
10:45 - 11:40 am	Easter Sunday Services.
11:40 am	Reverend Robert A. MacAskill escorted the First Family to the entrance of the Church where photographs were taken.
11:43 am	Departed the Church and returned to the Farm.
11:55 am	Arrived at the Farm.
4:09 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the White House.
6:12 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1958

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:20 am	The President went to the residence of Major John Eisenhower.
9:15 am	Departed the residence of Major John Eisenhower and returned to the Farm.
10:00 am	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
10:10 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
10:25 - 11:45 am	The President played nine holes of golf with Major John Eisenhower General Arthur Nevins
11:45 am	The President, Major John Eisenhower, and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
11:55 am	Arrived at the Farm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1958 GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:30 am	The President came out of the house and took a walk across the field to Major John Eisenhower's residence.
9:35 am	Departed the residence of Major John Eisenhower and motored back to the residence.
11:52 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the house and motored to the Presbyterian Church of Gettysburg to attend Good Friday Services.
12:25 pm	Departed the Church and motored back to the Farm.
1:30 pm	The President and David Eisenhower departed the house and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
1:40 - 3:00 pm	The President and General Arthur Nevins played nine holes of golf.
3:05 pm	The President, General Arthur Nevins, and David Eisenhower departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
3:25 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
3:32 - 4:47 pm	The President and David Eisenhower went to the Skeet Range.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1958

7:44 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
7:48 - 8:51 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:02 - 8:07 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:00 - 11:25 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. James J. Wadsworth General Nathan F. Twining Lt. General Charles P. Cabell Mr. Hans A. Bethe Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. James H. Douglas General Thomas D. White General Thomas S. Power Major General Robert H. Terrill Brig. General John A. McDavid Colonel William W. Wisman Lt. Colonel Henry Bridget Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. George V. Allen Hon. James H. Smith, Jr. Hon. Arthur Larson Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason Ambassador W. Randolph Burgess Hon. Leo Hoegh Mr. Spurgeon Kinney Captain Evan P. Aurand Dr. Herbert Scoville

11:25 - 11:40 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles	
11:40 - 11:43 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
11:43 - 11:47 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
11:47 - 11:55 am	The following group called on the President in connection with the Redevelopment of Southwest Washington for which project the ground will be broken on April 9th: Mr. John A. Remon Chairman, District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency Hon. Albert M. Cole Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency Mr. Richard L. Steiner Commissioner, Urban Renewal Administration Mr. William Zeckendorf President, Webb and Knapp, Inc., New York City Mr. William Zeckendorf, Jr. Vice President, Webb and Knapp, Inc. Mr. John B. Searles, Jr. Secretary, District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency Mr. Boylston A. Tompkins Vice President, Webb and Knapp, New York City Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Maxwell M. Rabb	
11:55 - 12:07 pm	(Hon. Arthur Flemming) (Hon. Maurice Stans) (Hon. Arthur Kimball)	OFF THE RECORD
12:07 - 12:14 pm	(Hon. Arthur Flemming)	OFF THE RECORD
12:15 - 12:20 pm	Mr. William Robertson Mrs. Joseph Haynes (Presented Baseball Passes to the President) Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty	
12:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	

1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:02 - 2:07 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:08 - 2:20 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
x2:26 - 2:29 pm	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
2:34 - 2:42 pm	Hon. James S. Moose, Jr. U. S. Ambassador to Sudan
2:42 - 2:46 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
3:10 - 3:18 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
3:30 pm	The President, accompanied by Dr. Walter Tkach and Mr. James Rowley, departed the White House and motored to the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland.
3:54 pm	Arrived at the U. S. Naval Hospital where the President was greeted by Captain F. P. Kruz, Commanding Officer of the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland. The President went to Room 1605 where he visited Retired Naval Captain Edward Hazlett, personal friend.
4:20 pm	The President departed the hospital and motored to his Gettysburg Farm.
6:00 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1958

8:13 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:13 - 8:15 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:15 - 8:17 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:27 - 8:33 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:03 - 9:14 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:15 - 9:32 am	(Dr. Milton Eisenhower) OFF THE RECORD
9:32 - 9:33 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:33 - 9:51 am	Mr. Ward M. Canaday President and Chairman of the Board The Overland Corporation, Toledo, Ohio
9:51 - 10:30 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Gabriel Hauge Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Gerald Morgan
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:05 - 11:07 am	Hon. Sherman Adams brought the following students in to meet the President: Sam Adams (Governor Adams' son) Nancy Morris Mike Knowland Peggy Beaver Jeffrey Wenger Fred Scribner, Jr.
11:07 - 11:10 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

11:10 - 11:30 am	Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. James Lay, Jr.
11:30 - 11:33 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:33 - 11:47 am	(Mr. Burton Mason) OFF THE RECORD (San Francisco, California)
11:47 - 12:02 pm	Senator Charles E. Potter, Michigan Mr. H. Glenn Bixby President, Ex-Cello Corporation, Detroit, Mich. Mr. George D. Scott Vice President, Ex-Cello Corporation Mr. Miles Knowles, Counsel, Ex-Cello Corporation Mr. Ralph C. Charbeneau Director, Public Relations, Ex-Cello Corporation Mr. Robert J. Enders Public Relations, Washington, D. C. Hon. Thomas E. Stephens The above group presented to the President the first print of the film, "Ambassadors with Wings", having to do with the International Air Cadet Exchange.
12:12 - 12:26 pm	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:26 - 12:43 pm	Hon. Bernard Baruch Hon. Robert B. Anderson
12:47 - 1:26 pm	The President went to the White House Mess for Lunch with the following: Mr. Charles Jones, of California Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Arthur Burns Captain Evan P. Aurand
1:26 pm	The President returned to the office with Hon. Thomas E. Stephens.
1:32 - 2:29 pm	Mr. Charles Jones Hon. Arthur Burns

3:35 - 4:10 pm	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
4:12 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
5:11 pm	Returned to the office.
5:15 - 6:32 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
6:35 pm	The President departed the office and returned to the office.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1958

7:57 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:08 - 8:27 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:27 - 8:37 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:29 - 9:00 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:37 - 9:01 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. I. Jack Martin Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:02 - 11:14 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Senator William F. Knowland Senator Styles Bridges Senator Leverett Saltonstall Senator Everett Dirksen Congressman Joseph Martin Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman Leo Allen Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Charles A. Coolidge Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Maurice Stans Mr. William F. Finan Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Dr. Edward M. Purcell Dr. Herbert Yorke Mr. Henry Loomis Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Earles Chesney Hon. Homer Gruenther Mr. Arthur Minnich Mrs. Anne Wheaton

11:14 - 11:16 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow	
11:16 - 11:18 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
11:18 - 12:51 pm	(Hon. Neil McElroy) (Hon. Donald Quarles) (Hon. Maurice Stans) (Mr. William F. Schaub) (Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons)	OFF THE RECORD
12:51 - 12:54 pm	The following representatives of the Polish Legion of American Veterans called on the President: Mr. Theodore Holtz National Chairman, Cleveland, Ohio Mrs. Walter Winalski National President, Ladies Auxiliary Hartford, Connecticut Mr. Zigmund Sitnik Connecticut State Chairman, Hartford, Conn. Mr. Lewis Chrostowski General Chairman, National Convention Hartford, Conn. Mr. Joseph Klinski Chairman, Pre-Arrangements Committee, National Convention, Meriden, Connecticut Congressman Antoni N. Sadlak of Connecticut accompanied the group	
12:54 - 12:56 pm	Colonel Walter Tkach	
12:57 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)	
2:25 pm	The President returned to the office.	
2:30 - 2:35 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams	
2:35 - 2:43 pm	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Gerald Morgan	

2:43 - 2:46 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:46 - 3:19 pm	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers Hon. Gabriel Hauge
3:23 - 3:28 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:30 - 4:14 pm	Hon. Sinclair Weeks Mr. Charles H. Percy President and Director, Bell and Howell, Chicago, Illinois Hon. Wilton B. Persons (from 3:33 - 3:34 pm)
4:20 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
4:55 pm	Returned to the office.
5:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:30 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles (Saw the President at the Mansion).